The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2714. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Committee on Printing Exonerates the President.

Mr. Pryor, of Virginia, "Kicks over the Traces," Charging the Executive with Corruption.

Final Rejection of the Mexican Treaty by the Senate.

POSSIBILITIES OF A SECOND MEXICAN WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

REJECTION OF THE M'LANE TREATY.

The Senate to-day first rejected Mr. SIMMONS' amendment to the Mexican treaty, and then rejected the treaty, all the Republicans but Senator TRUMBULL voting against it. War is predicted with Mexico within six months.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL.

Judge DANIEL, of the United States Supreme Court, died in Richmond at 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

THE ATTACK BY INDIANS ON THE PONY EXPRESS —THE ARMY TO INTERFERE.

On receiving the news of the attack by Indians on the Pony Express riders, a large number of Senators and Representatives addressed a note to the Secretary of War, asking the intervention of the army. Mr. FLOYD immediately dispatched by telegraph the following message to Col. SMITH, Commanding Camp Floyd, to send immediately a sufficient force to protect and keep open the route for mail immigrants between Camp Floyd and Carson Valley. This dispatch will leave St. Joseph on Saturday evening, and in eight days the troops will be on their route. Mr. RUSSELL, President of the Express Company, has no fear that the express mail-bag is lost. Two trips ago a rider was killed, and yet the mail was saved. Mr. R. has required the official report of the local agent whether the murdered rider left any family, as the Company have determined to provide for the families of those lost in their service.

LIVELY DISPUTE BETWEEN MESSRS. PRYOR AND BURNETT.

A war of roses occurred on the floor of the House to-day. Messrs. PRYOR and BURNETT measured swords, and for some moments the war of words was animated. Mr. PRYOR charged home upon Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. BURNETT parried to the best of his ability, while the liveliest interest was manifested by the floor and galleries.

HON. C. F. ADAMS ON SLAVERY.

Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, who resembles much his late distinguished father, delivered a powerful argument against Slavery, and was listened to with profound attention by members of all parties. A whisper could have been heard over the hall at any time during its delivery.

BEEBE'S NOMINATION CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.

Senate confirmed the nomination of BEEBE as Secretary for Kansas. Mr. BEEBE is a Northern man, but appointed on the recommendation of Senator GREEN, who, by the by, says the fight on DOUGLAS must cease.

MR. WILSON'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Hon. S. S. COX voluntarily appeared before the Covode Committee to-day, and made some explanations of WILSON'S evidence delivered yesterday. The Committee assured him that this was unnecessary, as there was nothing before them impeaching him in the slightest degree.

THE JAPANESE DISSATISFIED.

The Japanese Ministers to-day declared their purpose not to visit New-York, or to leave this city until they started for home. The fact of their acceptance of invitation was explained to them, when they replied that if they went, they desired to stay at the Navy-yard or go directly on board the *Niagara*. They have evidently become alarmed and suspicious They do not believe the story of the accident to the *Niagara*, and the current rumor on the street is that there was no accident, but that the ship started under sealed orders, and after proceeding to a certain point, was directed to return. Such is the story of parties in authority who ought to know. The impression now is, that the Japanese will go aboard and leave for home. President BUCHANAN says that he is heartily tired of them, and desires to get them off his hands. To-day some of the Japanese officers went shopping, and purchased several gold watches, half-a-dozen Yankee clocks, and a lot of coffee mills, bringing back counterfeit money in change. The watches were returned, and the money refunded.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NEWS.

Surgeons MCDOUGAL, HAMMOND and CAMPBELL are appointed a Board to examine into the physical condition of the candidates for West Point, where they will assemble on the 11th of June. Capt. CADWALLADER RINGOLD takes the place of Capt. WILKES in the Board to examine Midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval Academy. Orders have been issued detaching the officers of the *Roanoke*, and the men are to be paid off. Capt. GORGAS has been assigned to the command of the Frankfort Arsenal, and Major HAGNER the Leavenworth Arsenal. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

The Attorney-General, yesterday, gave an opinion in favor of allowing the State of Missouri about $400,000, being the two per cent. arising from the sale of the public lands in that State, heretofore reserved by the Federal Government on account of the construction of a national road, but which was never extended to Missouri. A draft for the amount will be issued in a few days.

The Japanese are beginning to show signs of impatience at their protracted stay here, but as yet no day has been fixed for their leaving Washington or the country. To-day the Ambassadors visit the Smithsonian Institute and the Coast Survey. The under officials, in groups and unattended, visit the places of manufacture and art. Everywhere they are courteously received. The curiosity of the populace being satisfied, they are no longer subjected to the petty annoyances so obnoxious to them on their arrival.

Pending the question to reconsider the vote by which the treaty was rejected, Senators will have an opportunity more closely to consider the effect of their action to-day. It is supposed that the rejection of the Nicaragua Treaty by the votes of nearly all the Republican Senators had not a little influence in the rejection of the Mexican Treaty by the votes of Democrats. An ineffectual effort was made to remove the injunction of secrecy, and hence the exact state of the question cannot particularly be stated.

The War Department, to-day, telegraphed the Commander at Camp Floyd directing adequate protection from Salt Lake to Carson Valley, which will effectually guard emigrants, the mails, and secure the safety of the Pony Express in future.

As it is proposed that the bill which passed the House to-day, providing for the establishment of a Government Printing-office, shall go into effect on the 4th of March, 1861, the resolution reducing the rates under the present system will again be introduced.

The contested Missouri election case of BLAIR against BARRETT will be called up in the House on Tuesday next.

B. T. JENES, the signer of land-warrants, is critically ill.

Judge DANIEL, of the Supreme Court, died to-day at Richmond.

A Treasury draft was issued to-day in favor of the State of Missouri for $388,000, being the amount of the two per cent. fund.

The Senate was in Executive session four hours to-day on the Mexican treaty. There was an earnest debate involving the entire question. Several amendments were voted on and rejected, including those of Mr. SIMMONS, which had been previously approved by some of the Republicans, who were opposed to the treaty in its original form. The treaty was finally rejected by a large majority. This result has produced much disappointment as well as surprise, as the indications during the few weeks past were favorable to its ratification.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

Several petitions and memorials were received.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee appointed to investigate into the payments made by the public printer to various papers, and for electioneering purposes, &c., made a majority report, giving a history of the public printing, and stating in effect that the payments made by WENDELL to various papers were made in compliance with a bargain by WENDELL. If he paid any money for political purposes it was entirely voluntary, and there appears to be no evidence that anything like a levy was made on any person connected with the public printing. Whatever money was expended by WENDELL was without the knowledge of any officer of the Government. The report condemns the present system of public printing, as the very worst that could have been adopted, comments severely on the testimony of WENDELL as to the inaccuracy of his memory and the recklessness of his assertions; entirely exonerates the President from any knowledge, or giving any direction in the matter. He gave a history of Mr. WENDELL'S bargain with Mr. BOWMAN for the transfer of the *Union*; intimated that Mr. BOWMAN'S strict supervision and justice prevented Mr. WENDELL from getting as large profits as he wished—therefore it was necessary to get Mr. BOWMAN out of the superintendency of the public printing; said that Mr. WENDELL'S testimony, especially touching any complicity of the President, was contradicted by himself and also by other witnesses, but, disappointed in the hopes of profits, he made rash assertions; referred to the offer of Mr. DEFREES to Mr. KILGORE and others, of Indiana, that, if elected Printer of the House, he would give one-half of the profits for the good of the cause, as testified to by Messrs. DEFREES and KILGORE; and closed by resolutions that the present laws of public printing require reform, and that a Committee on Printing be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing being done by contract or otherwise.

Mr. KING, of New-York, (Rep.,) made a minority report, that the practices and operations of public printing cannot be condemned too strongly. The testimony shows clearly that large sums of money have been paid by the Printer for the support of party papers and to influence elections. Mr. WENDELL, in his testimony, thinks that Attorney-General BLACK drew all the papers of the bargain of sale of the *Union* to Mr. BOWMAN. This was the sale of the official patronage simply with the condition that part of the profits were to be given for party purposes. He also testifies that the payment was made to the Philadelphia *Argus* by the direction of the President personally. The testimony seems to indicate clearly that large sums of money were drawn from the Treasury by an understanding between the Administration and Printer, and paid to the support of party newspapers. The testimony shows that the payments made by Mr. WENDELL to these papers were known and assented to by the President, and that the bargain for the sale of the *Union* was made upon the advice of Judge BLACK. The Committee think the printing could be done for one-half the present prices. The minority agreed in general terms with the resolution offered by the majority.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) spoke of the great wastefulness and extravagance in the public printing. Sometimes six times the usual price is paid for the Executive printing. He urged a complete reform in the public printing. He gave the advice to the Senate that newspapers that could not support themselves were of no use to any party. He thought that the Printer to the Senate, having violated the law by transferring the printing, the office should be declared vacant.

The subject was postponed till to-morrow.

Executive session followed.

Mr. DIXON presented the credentials of the reëlection of Mr. FOSTER. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 31.

Mr. REYNOLDS, of New-York, (Rep.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back with an amendment the Senate bill providing for the return of the recaptured Africans. There were now 1,500 of them at Key West. It was important that the bill be passed at the earliest practicable day.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, (Dem.,) did not want to force them back in chains, but give them the privilege to stay in this country.

Mr. REYNOLDS gave notice that he would call up the bill next Monday.

The House resumed the consideration of the subject of reform in the public printing.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said there ought to be a change of policy. Old rats had crept into the public crib, and had got so cunning as to hide themselves from public gaze.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, said that Mr. COBB might pass for an old rat himself; but certainly he (SMITH) was not after old rats. He had come to the conclusion to support the bill for a Government printing-office. He was sorry that Mr. HASKIN had spoken of the President with so much passion and feeling. He would not hang a dog on such testimony as that of Mr. WENDELL. It was bad taste for him to scatter Parthian arrows at the President in the attempt to degrade him, when he, (HASKIN,) for a cause yet unexplained, gave the contract for binding to a friend at a higher price than was offered by a responsible bidder. Besides, Mr. HASKIN had voted for Mr. DEFREES for Printer, after he had proposed to the Republican caucus to give half the profits for partisan purposes. And yet the gentleman stands up with a swagger, and arraigns the President for dividing the jobs legitimately within his gift, among his own friends instead of among his political enemies.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) briefly gave his reasons why he was opposed to the contract system and in favor of a Government printing office.

Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, (Dem.)—We have made experiments of all the various systems of printing, and the deduction to be drawn from them is so complete as to satisfy any man that neither the contract system nor the system which now exists is the one which ought to prevail. The question, then, which arises is, shall we strike out a new invention—shall we try another experiment? The gentleman from Alabama, (Mr. CLOPTON) in his speech, intimated that the plan proposed for the establishment of a Government printing office would greatly increase the Federal patronage; but I do not look upon this as likely to follow. We have already a Superintendent of Public Printing, and the only two additional officers that would be needed in a Government Printing Office would be a foreman printer, and a foreman binder, and therefore the objection on the score of an increase of patronage amounts to nothing. But it is further alleged that the establishment of a Government Printing Office would open up fresh sources of corruption; but, I answer, analogous cases showed there was no force in the supposition. The Government had already departments and workshops for the manufacture of arms and the building of ships, under its own supervision, and this was a system which had been adopted after other experiments had been tried—the experiment of having ships built and arms manufactured for the use of Government by contract to the lowest bidder. If the system of the Government doing its own work proved right in one case, why should it not in another? I know that some gentlemen on this side of the chamber are disposed to throw the veil of concealment over the exposures of fraud and corruption which have been practiced in connection with this public printing. I do not say they are not anxious to reform those grievances and abuses, which smell very bad in the nostrils of the people. With regard to this printing of Post-office blanks, it appears that the Executive Department, after doing the work, distributed the surplus among the partisans and supporters of the Administration. It has been said that the President distributed this money among his friends. That is all very well. When he distributed it at all, he had the right to distribute it among his friends. But why did not the President inform Congress that this office created an excessive amount of money for a specific service, and suggest to Congress the propriety of remedying the evil, and saving the money? That is my complaint—that, instead of the President saving this large amount of money to an exhausted treasury, he distributed this surplus money among the stipendiaries and partisans of the party. I denounce this malfeasance on the part of the President and his Cabinet, and I invoke the justice of the people against it. I invoke the arm of Justice and the judgment of the people against this act of the Administration, for which there can be found no palliation or extenuation. I want to see exhausted the whole fund and source of corruption. I have no hope that the Administration that will succeed the present one will be a more honest one. I fear, at least, that it will not be so honest as the one now in power. I want to deprive the coming Administration of the means of corruption and of fraud, and to that end I would strike the first blow at these Congressional printing abuses. My deliberate judgment, after a careful examination of all the systems, is, that the one now proposed is the only one which can rescue us from the exercise of fraud and corruption, and insure a prompt and satisfactory execution of the work. At any rate, let us try the experiment, and, if it proves a failure, nothing is more easy than to revert to some other experiment.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—I must express my regret that the gentleman should select the subject of the public printing to find fault with the President—a subject over which the President had no control whatever.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman from Kentucky has alleged that the President has no control over this matter. But I submit that he had it in his power, not only to control, but absolutely to annihilate this abuse. Is it possible that there could be an appropriation of forty thousand dollars for the printing of the Post-office blanks, and the President not know anything about the matter? No! On the contrary, he knew that there was at least thirty thousand dollars more taken out of the public Treasury than was requisite for compensation for the work done. Was it not his duty, then, as Chief Executive, watching over the interests of the country, to inform the representatives of the people of this fact, so that this large sum of money should be saved to the country? Or was it his duty to have that large surplus expended and distributed among the stipendiaries and servile partisans of his Administration?

Mr. BURNETT—It affords me great pleasure to answer. I never was the defender of corruption or frauds. No man on this floor has gone further to correct abuses, not only connected with the public printing, but everything connected with the administration of the Government. But the Constitution has wisely apportioned and divided the power of the Government. There was the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. Now, I say that if there be any fault connected with the subject of the public plunder, in regard to the printing of the Post-office blanks, that belonged to Congress, and not to the President.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman frankly claims to be a corrector of abuses, and when I propose to remedy a particular abuse I am rebuked by the gentleman.

Mr. BURNETT—No, Sir; I am merely claiming to have the responsibility placed where it belongs. Here is a charge gravely made by the gentleman from New-York against the President.

Mr. PRYOR—It is charged that it was the duty of the President to have corrected these abuses connected with the printing of the Post-office blanks. But the gentleman frankly denies that it was the President's duty to interfere, or that he had any control over the subject. The gentleman denies that the President was responsible, in any particular, for any of the abuses growing out of the abuse of the public printing.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.)—As I understand the subject, the abuses complained of as growing out of the printing of the Post-office blanks, and growing out of the contract system, is of modern date. The Government fixed the rate at one dollar per thousand ems. Now, by the contracts made by the Executive officers, the work is charged sometimes six times over. This is the abuse, and it is one which was never assented to by Congress, nor was it known to Congress or it would have been remedied. The abuse was confined to the Executive Department.

Mr. BURNETT—That does not touch the point. But if the Executive officers have been guilty of this thing, if it is a violation of law, such violation could be easily corrected. But I deny that it is a violation of the Act of 1852, but is rather in accordance with it. The Government had fixed the price at one dollar a thousand ems, and upon the same principle the Printer of the House charged double under the same Act. This system has existed since the change in the law. The very man elected by you as Printer charged in this way.

Mr. SHERMAN—I never voted for CORNELIUS WENDELL as Printer in my life.

Mr. BURNETT—He would not have been elected without the Republican votes he received. I come back to the point I was discussing. Now, as to the duty of the President of the United States. If the House was not apprised of the fact that too much money was paid for the printing of Post-office blanks, then it was the duty of the President to call the attention of the House to the subject. But I say that the House was cognizant of the system of extravagance in vogue in connection with this printing, and last Congress a Committee was appointed to investigate the subject, and the President, therefore, knew well that the House was apprised of the fact that we were paying more for the work than it was worth. When the gentleman from Virginia was as long in Congress as he was, he would know how difficult a task it was to wrest the plunder of the public money from the hungry cormorants that infested the halls of Congress. Now, Sir, I say that the President is not to blame in this matter.

Mr. PRYOR—The President knew that Congress had appropriated a certain sum for certain purposes, which sum was ten times more than the actual amount expended on the work, and I say it was his duty, as chief of the Executive Department, in whose hands this work was, to inform Congress of the fact, and to ask it to amend the law. The gentleman from Kentucky says that Congress was aware of it, and that the President——

Mr. BURNETT—The President only knew this: that the House was investigating something in connection with it.

Mr. PRYOR—Yes; the President knew that there was a large surplus from the work, and he distributed twenty thousand dollars of it amongst his supporters.

Mr. BURNETT—The gentleman charges the President with corruption. Now I say that if the statement be true that the President took twenty thousand dollars of the public money, and told a friend in what way to distribute it for partisan purposes, he is guilty of corruption, and ought to be impeached. But where is the evidence of this?

Mr. PRYOR—This is my allegation, founded on uncontradicted testimony: That the President did say to the gentleman who does the public printing, You have twenty thousand dollars for your services, but here is a surplus of twenty thousand dollars more—I demand that this be equally distributed among the editors of the Philadelphia *Evening Argus*, the *Pennsylvanian*, to a Mr. MEDARY, the editor of a paper in Ohio, and to the *Constitution*.

Mr. BURNETT—If that testimony exists, I have not yet seen it. I do not call it in question, because I do not know.

Mr. PRYOR—I speak that which I know, for a proposition was made to me.

Mr. BURNETT—I will not be diverted.

Mr. PRYOR—I am satisfied my friend, after challenging me for testimony, will not now gag me.

Mr. BURNETT—I have not put a gag on the gentleman. Now, Sir, I do not intend to be diverted from the position I take, that the President is not censurable for any fraud in connection with the printing of the Post-office blanks, but that the whole fault and responsibility rests upon the two Houses of Congress. I am not defending the Administration, but I desire to put on solemn record my protest against the President of the United States being charged with that for which he is not responsible. It was the Legislature, not the Executive Department, that was responsible for the fraud. The gentlemen from Virginia and New-York find fault with the President because he did not give his opinion upon this subject. The position of the President is indeed an unfortunate one, for when he gave his opinion upon a great public question he was found fault with, and now he is attacked because he holds his tongue. The gentleman from New-York offers a joint resolution to reduce the public printing forty per cent.—a reduction which the evidence shows can be effected. As to the proposition of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GURLEY), he looked upon it as one calculated to greatly enlarge the federal patronage. None could deny that this would be the result of carrying out such a proposition who considered the number of employes which such a gigantic establishment, owned by the Government, would create. Taking all things into consideration, I have come to the conclusion that it is a scheme which the experience of a few years would demonstrate to be not only corrupt, but which would be so grossly corrupt as not only to smell bad in the nostrils of the people, but would make gigantic inroads upon the public Treasury. For these reasons he would vote against that proposition. But in this connection I want the evidence spoken of by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. PRYOR). I must first premise my remarks by saying that I have made no attack upon the President, but merely referred to facts which clamor for redress. The gentleman from Kentucky rose, with some exhibition of indignation, at my presumption for running a muck against the President. I tell the gentleman that, when I choose to do so, I will as readily run a muck against the President as I would against the poorest man in the community. I am, Sir, the independent representative of one hundred thousand freemen of this country—the peer of the President and of his Cabinet, and any menace or blandishments from him or them I scorn with contempt and indignation. If in nothing else but in this one respect, I am like ALEXANDER the Great, who declared that he would contend in the Olympian Games if he could but have kings for his competitors. I would rather leap to the contest with the President of the United States, in vindicating the interests of the people, than with a lesser man, if he forfeited the confidence and betrayed the interests of the country. I say, Sir, that testimony upon oath charged the Executive Department of the Government with malpractices upon the public Treasury. I will not refer, Sir, to the testimony of WENDELL, but I will take the evidence of one who was intimately connected with the President—one who certainly enjoyed his confidence, and who is at the present time Collector of the port of Philadelphia. I mean Mr. BAKER. His testimony, given, not before the Covode Committee, for which I entertain nothing but contempt and reprobation—a Committee which, I make bold to say, is not animated by the impulses or by a sense of public duty, but one which goes smelling around the country, raking up the embers of almost forgotten malice, and which goes about peering into the innermost recesses of private affairs, to get up charges against the President of the United States—professing no regard for this Committee, having no respect or confidence in it, I would not have ventured to adduce any allegations from it to substantiate any charge I might feel it my duty to make. No, Sir; I take it from the testimony of Mr. BAKER, given here before a Democratic Committee of a Democratic Senate. And what is that testimony? Did WENDELL tell at that time to whom money had been appropriated otherwise than to the publisher of the *Pennsylvanian*? (BAKER) He said he had directions from the Administration, or from high official sources. I do do not recollect his exact words:

Q.—What did you understand by this Administration? A.—I understood the President.

Q.—You spoke of conversing with the President about this. What was that conversation? A.—I understood in the Fall of 1858—I do not know from whom or how—that the *Daily Argus* was to receive ten and three quarters per cent. from and after the 1st day of August, 1858, and I inquired of the President whether he had given any directions for a portion of Mr. Rice's money, or what was due to Rice as printer of Post-office blanks, to be paid to the *Daily Argus*. He (the President) said he had given no directions, but report said that the net profits of the printing of these blanks amounted to $20,000 per annum, and if such was the case, he supposed that RICE could afford to pay the *Argus* out of his own profits, or out of that sum. When RICE was first appointed Printer, it was thought the net proceeds would not amount to over $10,000 or $12,000, and when it was ascertained that they amounted to $20,000, as the *Argus* was hard up, it was always given without any directions from him.

Mr. PRYOR—Now, recollect, I do not charge that the President had expressly directed that this money should be distributed as largess among the pauper presses of Pennsylvania and elsewhere. But this I say, that the President of the United States, as chief custodian of the public treasury, knew that Congress, under a mistake or misapprehension, was paying three times more than the proper price for the execution of a specific service, and he failed to call the attention of Congress to the fact, or to ask that the law might be amended so as to check this great waste and extravagance of the public funds. That is the allegation I make, and which the gentleman has extorted from me.

Mr. BURNETT—I will appeal to every fair and candid man in the House, I care not whether he be a lawyer or not, whether a particle of this testimony of BAKER'S, implicating the President by even the most indirect inference of any knowledge on his part of the existence of fraud or corruption in this matter.

Mr. PRYOR—The gentleman is taking a wrong issue. I do charge so. I beg the gentleman to confine himself to the issue.

Mr. BURNETT—There is not a particle of that testimony which the veriest tyro in law, or the simplest justice of the peace in the country, would admit as evidence in a court of justice. All BAKER says is that he heard from WENDELL that the *Daily Argus* was to receive 10¾ per centum, and that some other papers were also to receive so much. It was sought to exclude WENDELL as a witness, and yet it is upon his words that Baker gives his testimony. And what does this WENDELL say but that he got no directions. And is it upon such testimony as this they would rely to bring a charge against the President of the United States, which if proven would subject him to impeachment? All I ask is that a proper construction be put upon this evidence, and it will be seen how very little ground there is for such a charge. The gentleman from Virginia says that I spoke with indignation at his running a muck against the President, but any one who knew the gentleman from Virginia knows very well that he is one of those who will run a muck at anything, and when he pleases. That is all true. But in running a muck upon this occasion he charges abuses upon those who were not responsible for them, and who had not the power of correcting them, and however disposed the gentleman may be to detect frauds hereafter, I trust before he runs another muck he will be better informed with reference to the facts of the case upon which he relies. Those charges we will have to meet at every stump in every district in the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRYOR—the gentleman says that I have not proved my allegation, that the Executive Department, at the head of which is the President, was aware that an excessive and unnecessary surplus of the public money was appropriated for a certain purpose, and that they did not inform Congress of the fact so that it might be reformed, but that, on the contrary, the President dispensed this surplus amongst the stipendiaries and the corrupt partisans of a party Press. He says I have not produced this. I am satisfied that I have given at least *prima facie* testimony of the facts. Does any one doubt it? If the gentleman wants to try the issue, let a Committee be appointed, and I will undertake to prove it to the House. I do not mean a roving commission to expatiate through realms of infinite imagination in quest of charges against somebody, but to investigate one special charge according to the rigorous rules of special reading.

Mr. BURNETT said they had already three Committees on the subject. The gentleman from Virginia knew what the Constitution says. If the gentleman accused the President of being engaged in distributing the corruption fund, he would ask for another Committee. If the corruption exists, let the President be arraigned. Let him be impeached and disgraced. If gentlemen wish to show their zeal, let them fire their broadsides at the opposite Republican Party instead of getting up family quarrels among the Democracy. They would thus do better.

Mr. PRYOR replied that he was fighting on his own individual responsibility and in the defence of the interests of the people. He conceived it sound policy that the Democracy should wash their hands of all corruption, to lighten the ship and stand on a pure record. They should appeal to honest instincts of the people, and take cover under no party combination.

Mr. BURNETT, like the gentleman, was in favor of ferreting out corruption, but in their zeal, gentlemen should not make charges where the facts do not warrant.

Mr. PRYOR explained. He had said that the President knew there was an excessive fund.

Various gentlemen desired to express their views.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) remarked humorously that it was time the whole Democratic Party should rise to their feet.

Mr. FLORENCE resumed in defence of those who received the legitimate advantage of the printing.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said the President needed no defence. The fact should be known that he was governed by the law, and knew nothing of extraordinary profits.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.,) was ready to vote for any proposition to effect a reform, even to stopping all the public printing. In whatever shall be done, however, he expected to be cheated.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) closed the debate by contending that the President knew of the profits of the Post-office printing, and through the Assistant-Secretary of State APPLETON, and Attorney-General BLACK, distributed them to keep up his party organs. In the course of his remarks he said that when he found that the President was treacherous to the principles on which he was elected, he (HASKIN) opposed him. The President was even repudiated at his own home. In relation to the charge against him about letting out the binding of the House, he remarked that it was given out by the Chairman of the Committee on Printing to the lowest bidder. As to his vote for Mr. DEFREES for Printer, he said he voted for whom he pleased, and would vote against all schemes of extravagance and corruption coming from either the Democratic or Republican side.

After further proceedings the House passed the bill for the establishment of a Government Printing-office —120 against 56.

Mr. PRYOR made a personal explanation. In stating that he had been approached, he should have added that in 1857 he was solicited to apply for a portion of a surplus fund, but that he indignantly repudiated the proposition.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke of the Slavery question, and of the overshadowing oligarchy of what is sometimes called property. "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." This sentiment nerved the arms of the Revolutionary fathers. He combated the doctrine that the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. This decision of the Supreme Court strips us, he remarked, of all rights except what we maintain by our own right arms. The old tyranny has been burnished over by modern politics and judicial Democracy. The Republican Party was organized to promote the laws of liberty and resist oppression, having in view the restoration of the true idea, and the overthrow of falsehood. The doctrine of the irrepressible conflict is as ancient as the law of Moses. Were they to be dissolved as a party because its continuance was to be considered as a menace to the Slaveholding States? Our fathers did not think so, and we are doing no more than they did. That Slavery is the highest type of civilization is a shocking idea, and it has been repudiated by the wisest and best men of the slaveholding States. There was necessity for a great organization to overthrow false doctrines. He said, not in a spirit of menace or unkindness, but under a solemn sense of duty incumbent on him as a representative pledged to the cause of freedom, there can be no compromise whatever so long as the question remains undetermined; and this is equivalent to saying so long as the Free States exist, and there is a party in favor of the inalienable rights of man. If this be a solemn menace to the Slave States, be it so. We shall seek no quarrel, but we shall value our principles more than your friendship. We, as a party, have no design against the rights of Southern States. The leading idea of the party is reform—total and fundamental reform in details, which have been suffered of late years to run into many abuses. All had a well-defined impression that for the sake of retaining power, corruption had been tolerated, if not actively encouraged, in high places. He maintained that for the honor of the country and those who may be concerned in the administration of the Government, there is a necessity for a complete change. The reform must be wide enough to restore freedom as the guide of federal policy, to set aside the idol which has usurped the throne, and deep enough to secure honesty in the conduct of all its affairs.

The Post-office Appropriation bill for the ensuing fiscal year being under consideration,

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) from the Post-office Committee, moved the various retrenching propositions.

The maximum pay of the route agents on railroads was made $800 instead of $1,000.

Mr. COLFAX moved to further amend so as to reduce the percentage of the Postmasters whose offices yield over $400 postage per quarter, to the rates established by the act of 1851—an average reduction in those offices of about ten per centum; and also repealing the section allowing the Postmaster-General to give extra pay to Postmasters over their salary; making a saving of nearly $200,000 per year.

It was opposed by Messrs. BARKSDALE, SINGLETON, CLARK, of Missouri; and after repeated votes, the Committee rose without a quorum, and the House adjourned.

CORRECTION.—The remarks of Mr. FRENCH several days ago, in support of the Central Route Pacific Railroad bill, as reported by the Select Committee, were erroneously attributed by misprint, to Mr. FRANK.

POLITICAL.

Letters and Documents Illustrative of the Presidential Contest.

Observations and Indications from all Quarters.

HON. GEORGE ASHMUN ON THE NOMINATIONS.

There was a large gathering of Republicans at Springfield, Conn., on Wednesday evening, to respond to the Chicago nominations, not less than 2,000 persons, including many from neighboring towns, being present. The principal speakers were Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, President of the Chicago Convention, and ERASTUS HOPKINS. On the former gentleman being introduced to the meeting, he was received with prolonged and continued bursts of applause. Silence being restored, he said that he had come to render an account of his stewardship. No one was more surprised than himself at his having been selected as their delegate to Chicago. So honored he had accepted the trust and went to consult for the good of their common country. However hopeful I might have been, he continued, I assure you I was not prepared for the scenes that awaited me; for although I have seen much of politics, and witnessed many public conventions, I am constrained to say that there never was a gathering like that at Chicago. It at least commands the respect of the people and the world. All were intelligent, educated, earnest, sincere men; all enlisted in one purpose, and that purpose to rescue our Government from the deep degradation into which it has fallen. And during all those days, I desire to give my testimony that in the Convention or out of it, before the assembling and after it, there was not one word of unbrotherly feeling. There was an earnest purpose to do a great work, and a determination to do it in the best manner; and in that spirit the Convention consulted and decided. And although some hearts were grieved, there was a burst of approbation and applause that gave an unmistaken verdict of the people in favor of our decision. Among the delegates, in the crowd, everywhere, whatever may have been the preferences or griefs, there was not a man left in Chicago who did not think we had nobly performed a great work.

We went there not to accomplish the purposes of any man or set of men. So far as I know, whatever may have been individual preferences, there was with each delegate one cause higher than all others, and that was his country. We first adopted a platform. That platform is before the world. It assumes the precise ground on which I think our fathers established the Government, and on which it has been conducted until within the past ten years. In that platform, prominent over all others, is the denunciation of the new demands of Slavery. We see in this question, also, the reason why the Charleston Convention broke up without performing its work. Northern Democracy, ever bearing a grievous load, could do no less than kick at this Slave Code proposition. We, therefore, went to Chicago to declare that this Government was founded to secure the rights of human happiness; not to build up one man on the ruin of another. The whole mission of Democracy has been to strengthen and extend Slavery, and it will end in the reopening of the African Slave-trade. Five years ago, said a distinguished Southern gentleman (Secretary STANTON, of Tennessee,) to me: "Depend upon it, the whole purpose of the South is to reopen the African Slave-trade." I laughed at the idea. Said he—"Sir! believe me, you will see it shamelessly avowed." We have lived to see that. And now the question is not so much whether the people of the South may own slaves at home, and be protected, nor hardly, even, whether slave property may be carried into the territories; but it is whether they may import negroes from Africa under cover of the national flag—for the demand that our flag shall protect property on the high seas amounts to this. That is the issue, and we have responded to it.

Our next work was the selection of candidates. When the platform was examined, every sensible man said that we had accomplished the work; that it was the principle, not the man, on which success was to be founded. You know the progress of that canvass. It was very easily and gently done. There was no wrangling, no quarrel. There was an excitement of enthusiasm; but after the opening of the convention on the morning of the third day the result was inevitable. The cool judgment of the convention, sitting as a jury, was unanimous for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. I know him well. I sat with him in Congress, and a truer or more loyal man never held a seat in the House of Representatives. You may say he is not the handsomest man in the world, but we did not nominate him for ball-room purposes. We wanted a man of loyal heart, and we found him in ABRAHAM LINCOLN. And another reason: He is a Western man. He lives in the midst of one of those great prairies that spread out beyond the lakes, whose wealth, value and power few of us have properly appreciated. He is a man of Western origin and growth, who has grown with the marvelous growth of that marvelous region. In the memory of most of us, these western plains were inhabited only by the buffalo and the red man; now we find there cities that rival those of the Atlantic, and a hospitality that excels anything we have ever known. There have gone our brothers and sisters, our sons and daughters; there thrift and enterprise have gone; and there is, and is to be, the centre of empire for this country. I want to strike hands with that great people; I want that we of the East should feel a proper sympathy in their interests and needs; and when that day comes, as may it never come, when the cry of "disunion" shall be forced upon us, I want these hardy sons of the West to feel that they have brothers here.

I have only to say, in conclusion, that I went to Chicago with no other purpose than to assist in placing the party on such a platform as should not only lead to success, but, after success, should place the Government on the constitutional basis of the fathers. I went to serve no man. I had no love for any man. Long ago the only love I ever had was buried down by the sea-side, where Marshfield—[the sentence was lost in an overwhelming and long-continued burst of applause.] But his spirit still lives, and, animated by that spirit, I went to perform the duty which you had imposed upon me; and I ask you, in your response, to redeem the pledges we gave in anticipation of next November.

During Mr. ASHMUN'S speech, at its several points and at the close, the speaker was applauded heartily and freely.

NOTES AND MEMORANDA.

The Mobile *Register* speaks decidedly in reply to the proposition that Judge DOUGLAS shall be withdrawn as a Presidential candidate. It says: "Is it supposed that the majority in this Convention are dolts and doughfaces, to be whipped and commanded by a handful of desperate politicians, who have already been foiled and beaten in their brag game? We tell them they are mistaken in their estimate of these men. We have seen and talked with these men. They are made of the stern and unyielding stuff which God uses to make men out of. They told the Bolters at Charleston, calmly but finally, 'Gentlemen, if you have made up your minds, so have we.' Do you think you can scare these *men* when they see you strangling in the clutches of an indignant people? They will stand firm while this Richmond Convention, born in an ecstacy of enthusiasm, and amidst showers of fiery bravados, is melting away into nonentity under the timidity of those who dare not follow the lead indicated by the seceders in the Charleston Theatre. From present indications, the *Richmond Convention will never meet.* If it does, Mississippi will be the solitary occupant of it. Even the Alabama Richmondites, who inaugurated the bolt, are in imminent peril of being overslaughed in *their own Convention* at home, and of receiving orders to *go back to the National body from which they sloped.* Our fear is that they will be mean-spirited enough to obey the command."

The Southern journals are vigorously discussing the question whether there shall be a *bona fide* Richmond Convention. The Montgomery *Weekly Mail* calls the address of the nineteen members of Congress "as insulting as it is impertinent" and "impossible in performance." "It is not only a proposition," it says, for the seceders "to eat up their words, but to swallow themselves, and to leave nothing behind them but the stench of disgrace and infamy. How honorable men could make such a proposition to others, is only possible, we suppose, in the reeking atmosphere of Washington." The Richmond *Examiner*, on the other hand, claims that the address in question 'coincides with the feelings, sentiments and objects of those who wish that the Government shall be controlled by friends of the South and not by Black Republicans." In its view the Charleston Convention is not yet dissolved, and the seceders may go to Baltimore without stultifying themselves. The Richmond *Enquirer* considers the evidence almost conclusive that the Richmond Convention will adjourn over and await the final action of the Baltimore Convention. It indulges a hope that the Northern Democracy will be largely represented in the former body.

Hon. JOHN MINOR BOTTS, in a letter replying to an invitation to attend a meeting held at Baltimore a fortnight since to ratify the nomination made by the Union Convention, indorses Messrs. BELL & EVERETT, but not very heartily. He says:

The *Chronicle & Sentinel*, of Augusta, Ga., under the caption of "A Strange Oversight," says: "It is a somewhat singular circumstance that the Charleston Convention should have entirely forgotten the John Brown raid. We believe not a word was said about Harper's Ferry in the Convention, and the Platform is silent on the invasion of States, after all the noise made about it, and even after DOUGLAS had made his celebrated speech on the subject, denouncing such invasion to prove to the South how much he hated the Republicans. But the Republicans themselves in Chicago have taken upon them the responsibility of denouncing John Brownism and the invasion of States. Verily, our Squatters had better turn their faces towards 'Honest Abe.'"

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR made a speech at Washington on Monday evening, at a meeting called to ratify the nomination of Mayor BERRET. Mr. PRYOR indorsed Mr. EVERETT, and denounced his opponent as an "Independent Democrat," a shade of politics which Mr. PRYOR defined as "a Democrat not to be relied on." In pursuit of the Democratic thread of his argument, Mr. PRYOR demonstrated that "the destinies of this Republic are *not* to be arrested by the premature eclipse of the Democratic Party." He contended that that Party was not dead, but admitted that "it sleepeth;" and went on to picture the feelings of the South, should it hear the intelligence that the Government of Washington is under the control of the Black Republicans. Mr. PRYOR added an expression of his "unbiased opinion," to the effect that it will be impossible for the Union to be perpetuated when the principles of the Black Republican Party shall have been inaugurated in this Government, and the South thereby degraded and despoiled.

The Ohio *State Journal* thinks it can answer the question of who first nominated LINCOLN. In the reading room of the Wilder House, in Mansfield, Richmond County, on an evening in 1858, when the news was received that the Illinois Legislature, disregarding the wishes of the people of that State as expressed by a majority of 4,000 in favor of LINCOLN, had reëlected DOUGLAS to the Senate, were gathered a bevy of good Republicans, including Judge GRANGER, J. COOK, Dr. W. C. CATLIN and others. The gallant fight LINCOLN had made in Illinois, his victory, in fact, over DOUGLAS, and the iniquity that had cheated him out of his seat in the Senate were discussed, and a meeting organized on the spot and a nomination made of ABRAHAM LINCOLN for the Presidency. This was telegraphed to the Sandusky *Register* and appeared in that paper, and the Mansfield *Herald* rather rebuked the movement as premature and inconsiderate. Therefore, it claims that LINCOLN'S first nomination came from the Richmond County Republicans in conclave assembled at Mansfield.

The Chicago *Press and Tribune* has a story to tell regarding Mr. LINCOLN'S freedom from the influence of all party cliques. It says: "On Monday preceding the nomination, one of Mr. LINCOLN'S trusted friends addressed him a note, telling him that his prospects were improving; but that, at the last moment, it might be necessary to say a word here and a word there for securing the support of certain interests; and the writer of the note asked that he, with two other friends whom he named, might be empowered to 'negotiate,' if negotiations should become necessary. We saw Mr. LINCOLN'S reply. It was worthy of WASHINGTON. He said, 'No, gentlemen; I have not asked the nomination, and I will not now buy it with pledges. If I am nominated and elected, I shall not go into the Presidency as the tool of this man or that, or as the property of any faction or clique!'"

A correspondent of the *Atlas and Argus*, writing from Buffalo, denies that the *Commercial Advertiser* is an organ of Mr. FILLMORE. To settle the point, he gives the following incident: Mr. FILLMORE sent to the office, on one occasion, some articles from western papers, in which he was interested, accompanied by comments, with a request to the proprietors to insert them in the *Commercial*. They did not appear; and when Mr. FILLMORE called for an explanation, he was civilly told that the *Commercial* could not longer commit itself to any individual's views or fortunes, but the articles in question should be published as contributions, as a personal favor to him, should he desire it. Of course the offer was declined as politely as made, and from that time the *Commercial* ceased to be Mr. FILLMORE'S "home organ."

The New-Orleans *Delta* is discussing the question of what shall be done with the twelve hundred Africans in the barracoons at Key West. It suggests that it would be well to hire them to the Southern Pacific Railroad people, under suitable guarantees for their good treatment, well-being and improvement, during their tutelary period, as the wisdom of Congress may determine, or in case the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will not accept them, then to such other companies constructing railroads within genial regions as may be disposed to accept them on the appointed terms this Government may provide. Speaking of the same subject, the Louisville *Democrat* asks why they may not be apprenticed in the South for a term of years?

The Southern *Confederacy* publishes the resolution of adjournment adopted by the Charleston Convention, and curtly adds: "Inasmuch as the National Democratic Party of Fulton County have had but little, if any, voice in the selection of delegates to the Milledgeville Convention on the 4th of June next, it seems to be the desire of the party that all those who are favorable to sending delegates to the Baltimore adjourned National Democratic Convention, assemble at the Athenæum on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of taking such action as the exigencies of the times may seem to demand."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* thinks that the Republicans are closing up harmoniously in support of their candidates, and that there is little to be calculated on from a division either in this State or in Massachusetts. The battle in the Fall, so far as the Republicans are concerned, is to be fought, in its opinion, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana. The rest of the States, with the possible exception of Massachusetts, under the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, are not disputable between Republicanism and its opponents.

Hon. A. R. WRIGHT, of Georgia, has written a letter declaring it as his opinion, that as the matter now stands, Mr. DOUGLAS is incontestibly the choice of the majority of the party, and, as such, ought to be supported. The secession at Charleston, he thinks, was both false and fraudulent. There was not one of the seceders but would have been willing to have taken the Cincinnati platform pure and simple, could he have secured the nomination of his candidate by so doing. He urges the necessity and propriety of having the State represented at Baltimore.

A meeting was held in Boston on Tuesday to consider the propriety of organizing a Political Anti-Slavery Party. Rev. JOHN PIERPONT presided, and PHILEMON STACEY and J. H. FOWLER acted as Secretaries. Mr. R. J. HINTON read a letter from JAMES REDPATH, in which that gentleman declared his intention of supporting the Republican nominees. STEPHEN S. FOSTER expressed his surprise at this announcement, and proceeded to deliver an orthodox Abolition harangue, denouncing the Constitution and the Republicans.

A letter from Hon. JOHN BELTON O'NEIL, Chief Justice of South Carolina, is circulating through the Southern papers. The letter was written when the split at Charleston was imminent, and Mr. O'NEIL laments the prospect of it. He urges the purification of Congress, of "every corrupt, licentious, rowdy, gambling, drinking man." He has shuddered at the scenes of which he has read as having transpired in the National Halls, and augurs good for the future only from the darkness of the present.

WM. W. KING, President *pro tem.* of the Louisiana Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a call for the delegates to the State Convention, held at Baton Rouge on March 5, to reassemble on June 4, to receive the report of the delegates whom they sent to the Charleston Convention. The Central Committee thinks that the delegates originally chosen to the State Convention have every power to fill vacancies in the delegation which is to attend the Baltimore Convention, if it is thought best to send one there.

Hon. A. RUST offers himself to the people of Arkansas as a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Hon. R. W. JOHNSON. His address is quite long, and he expresses a fear that he cannot procure its publication in any of the Arkansas papers. He does not own an interest in any of them to the amount of a dime; he expects the hostility of all of them, but he defies them.

FRED DOUGLASS' paper has succumbed to the lack of means, and is about to become more of a weekly by contenting itself with appearing monthly. When Mr. DOUGLASS was at liberty to lecture in this country his receipts did much to maintain his organ, but his European tour does not appear to be very remunerative.

The Leavenworth *Times*, one of the most influential Republican papers in Kansas, repudiates the idea that Senator SEWARD has "claims" upon the party of which he was so distinguished a member, although he was the first choice of the *Times* for the Presidency. It supports LINCOLN and HAMLIN heartily.

The First Congressional District of Arkansas has nominated Hon. T. C. HINDMAN for reëlection to Congress. The Convention then indorsed the action of the Southern States at Charleston, and appointed N. B. BURROWS and S. D. CARROLL as Delegates; and Hon. T. C. HINDMAN and N. BANE PEARCE as alternates to the Richmond Convention.

There is another duel in prospect between South Carolina editors. EDMUND RHETT, Jr., brother of the editor of the Charleston *Mercury*, calls certain statements which appeared in the *Courier* in defence of Mr. ASHMORE, who voted for Mr. MCCLERNAND as Speaker of the House, "willful and malicious, if not mercenary falsehoods."

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that many preferred CASSIUS M. CLAY for the first place on the Republican ticket. It thinks that he has a bright political future before him, and has reason to know that he is heartily content with the present, and that he will give a hearty support to the Chicago nominees.

A special Washington dispatch indicates that the supporters of Judge DOUGLAS are casting about for a second choice on whom to concentrate their strength in case of the withdrawal of their leader. Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, of North Carolina, is named as the probable alternative in this event.

Some of the Democratic journals—among them the Cleveland *Plaindealer*—perpetrate a singular anachronism, by keeping at the head of their columns the name of their favorite candidate, with the proviso, 'Subject to the decision of the Charleston Convention."

Mr. LINCOLN has committed himself. The Chicago *Press and Tribune* announces on his authority, that his name is ABRAHAM, and not ABRAM.

A campaign Republican paper called the *Rail-Splitter*, is about to be issued in Chicago.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION—PLAN FOR AN EDUCATIONAL BOARD—A "NAZARITE" ENTANGLEMENT—MAJORITY AND MINORITY REPORTS ON LAY DELEGATION—THE SLAVERY QUESTION—REMARKS OF REV. J. DEMPSTER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.

Buffalo, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

The election of officers having been disposed of, some of the members of the General Conference have returned to their homes, and most of those who remain are anxious to bring the session to a close as speedily as possible. They will probably hold afternoon and evening sessions, with a view to expedite business, in the latter part of the week. Several important reports were submitted to-day. That of the minority of the Committee on Lay Delegation, opposing the proposition to admit representatives of the laity to seats in the Conferences, will probably be adopted. Most of the ministers, and most of the laity, so far as has been ascertained, are opposed to the innovation.

A substitute for both reports will probably be offered in a few days by Rev. J. Coil, of the Pittsburgh Conference, in the shape of a preamble and resolutions, adopted by that Conference, opposing lay delegations on the ground that the people have not asked for it.

The speech of Mr. Dempster to-day on the Slavery question was a very thorough reply to the position of the conservatives, so far as it went, but the orator, who is very deliberate in his delivery, seemed to forget that his minutes were numbered, and his remarks were not nearly finished when his half-hour was. His line of argument was very similar to that of Prof. Wm. L. Harris' lucid exposition of the "Powers of the General Conference," recently published. Mr. Dempster is President of the Garrett Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., and is a noted metaphysician. Rev. Dr. Holdich, of New-York, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and formerly a Professor in the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., who is also deemed an acute reasoner, will reply to him to-morrow.

A meeting in behalf of the Five Points Mission in New-York, was held at Grace Church last evening, at which addresses were delivered by some of those who had been most active in instituting the charity, before an audience which quite filled the building. Rev. Dr. Nathan Bangs, of New-York, presided, and Drs. Haven and Reid, Bishop Janes and Rev. Mr. Sandford, the traveling agent of the Mission, were the speakers. They claimed that to the Methodist Church should be ascribed the honor of founding the Mission.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes this morning—Bishop Simpson presiding—Rev. Dr. Curry endeavored, unsuccessfully, to exorcise the Slavery reports, about which the Conference has been so much exercised. The delegates, however, were disinclined to its consideration at this time, and turned to the transaction of miscellaneous business,

The Committee on the Book Concern presented a report in favor of procuring an act incorporating that establishment. It was adopted.

Rev. Thomas M. Eddy, of Rock River, presented a report from the Committee on the Book Concern, in favor of establishing a Depository at San Francisco. It was laid over.

A singular question of law was presented by Rev. Dr. Joseph Holdich, of New-York, arising out of one of the "Nazarite" cases. On an appeal of Mr. Roberts, of the Genesee Conference, the members of Committee to try appeals are equally divided. According to the rules governing that Committee three questions are submitted to it upon each case, in the following order, unless a decision is obtained without asking all three of them: First—Shall the decision of the Court below be affirmed? Second—Shall the case be remanded for a new trial? Third—Shall the decision of the Court below be reversed? In the present instance on each of these questions there is a tie vote, and Dr. Holdich asked the Bishop and the General Conference to decide in what condition, under these circumstances, the case stood.

Bishop Simpson gave the decision of the Bishops: the ruling of the lower Court was affirmed. The General Conference confirmed this adjudication.

Prof. Merick, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, from the Committee on Education, presented its report. There are nearly one hundred Methodist literary institutions in the land, with over 400 teachers and over 16,000 pupils. The value of the property devoted to their use is $3,000,000. It is less than 40 years since the first of them was established. The Committee presented a plan for an Educational Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with a Board of Education, to consist of members of the several District Boards. The Annual Conferences are to be divided into seven Educational Districts, with a Board of Education in each consisting of one traveling preacher, one layman, and a corresponding Secretary to be appointed by the General Conference, to have general supervision of educational matters. This plan the Committee did not desire acted upon at this time, but urged the appointment of a Committee, consisting of Frederick Merick, Miner Raymond, H. M. Johnson, Cyrus Nutt, Edward Cooke, Charles Elliott, and Edward Bannister, to submit a matured plan to the next General Conference, and meantime superintend educational affairs.

The Committee recommended that the number of ministers employed as teachers be not decreased, and that the Wilberforce University for colored people be supported. The report was adopted.

Rev. Joseph Brooks, of Arkansas, who was absent yesterday, recorded his vote against the new rule on Slavery, saying that in matters of this kind he recognized the binding force of Annual Conference instructions.

Rev. W. H. Goode, of Kansas, presented the majority report of the Committee on Lay Delegation. A minority report from the same Committee was submitted. Both were laid on the table. The majority report, which is signed by the smaller number, but is so called because the majority of those of the Committee present when it was agreed to promulgate it voted for it, provides a plan for the admission of Lay Representatives to the General Conferences. It proposes an amendment of the Discipline so as to direct that the Conference shall consist of an equal number of Lay and Clerical delegates, to be elected by electors chosen by the several limits or stations, and to have equal rights, except that Lay Delegates may not vote on the trials of Bishops, nor on the appeals of ministers. Every delegate must be at least 30 years old, and of five years' good standing.

The other report, signed by A. Brunson and 19 others, declares it inexpedient now, and of questionable policy at any time, to inaugurate a plan for the introduction of Lay Delegations.

The consideration of the Report on Slavery was resumed.

Rev. J. Dempster, of Rock River, addressed the Conference. He considered, in the first place, the assertion on the part of the minority that expediency should be the test by which the action of this Conference should be governed. Expediency was always traiterous where it was in conflict with right. There was but one mind that could pervade the field of expediency and moral questions related to matters which the human mind could not entirely grasp. Therefore the question of expediency in matters of morals was irrelevant. It had been deemed expedient to crucify the Saviour. This Slavery question was a question of right, therefore he hoped that it would not be attempted to adjudicate it upon the ground of mere expediency. Again, he desired to say that all changes of the Discipline constituted a part of the existing system. There was a great deal of talk about supporting the "Discipline as it is." Every possible change which constitutionally took place was contingently now a part of the Discipline. Brethren might reason against the adoption of changes, but had no right violently to oppose them. If they did they opposed the existing organic law of the Church. Again, the changes proposed in the Discipline contemplated no alteration of the principles which the Church had always asserted. It had declared Slavery a sin against God and humanity. This being a conceded fact, it seemed to him that the rule in the Discipline that appeared to sanction mercenary Slavery only *seemed* to do so. The Methodist Church had regarded Slavery as great a sin as theft. Would they allow one who practiced theft to remain in the membership of the Church? He thought not. All parts of the Discipline supported this view. The requisition which the Discipline made on the system of Slavery emptied it of all its objectionable features. Was he right? If he was, then the majority report proposed nothing that was in contradiction of the expressed policy of the Church. It was the minority that departed from the spirit of the Discipline. Since the last General Conference an interpretation had been placed upon the Discipline of this Church which declared that it was Pro-Slavery; that the Discipline was for mercenary Slavery and the Church was Anti-Slavery. This was a paradox indeed. It was asserted that the Methodist Church was being rooted out by its own organic law. He trusted that the Discipline would be construed so that they should not be the laughing-stock of the world on this subject. Again, he dwelt upon the conciliatory spirit in which the majority urged this matter. Aware of the embarrassment of the brethren of the Border, the majority were willing to give four years for action on the General Rule, that there might be preparation for its going into operation on the Border. This was kind, and as it should be. It was proposed to fix the Chapter now, preparatory to the adoption of the General Rule four years hence. Again, as to the power of the General Conference to take the proposed action, it could do anything it was not explicitly prohibited from doing. It was different in this respect from the General Government, which could do nothing except that which it was expressly declared that it might do. It had been asserted that the express prohibition of traffic in slaves in the Discipline, was equivalent to allowing holding slaves. This was a most absurd doctrine. Certain specified acts, it was declared in the Discipline, must not be done on the Sabbath; would it thence be inferred that other wrong acts not expressly prohibited might be done on the Sabbath? He defied them to conceive of a greater absurdity. "Now," said he, "mark the fallacy"—

Here the hammer fell.

"Is my time out?" said Mr. Dempster; "why, I'm not half through!"

Rev. Joseph Holdich, New-York, (Conservative,) obtained the floor, and the subject was postponed.

A memorial asking for a new trial of Rev. Alva Wright, on the ground that the Court by which his case was tried was not legally constituted, was laid on the table.

Mr. Wright, who was expelled by the Northern Ohio Conference and reinstated by the Committee of Appeals, it is alleged, is sought to be persecuted by his enemies who sent in this memorial.

The Conference, after unsuccessful motions for an afternoon and evening session, adjourned.

OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES—THE REVISED BOOK OF DISCIPLINE—DEPUTIES TO THE FRENCH SYNOD—FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TENTH DAY.

Rochester, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

The subject of Theological Seminaries was continued last evening. Dr. Wm. M. Paxton, of Pittsburgh, was elected to the Fifth Professorship at Allegany Seminary, receiving all the votes cast.

The report of the Committee on the Danville Seminary was adopted, and Dr. Joseph P. Smith was nominated and elected to the Chair of Pastoral Theology, in that institution.

Rev. Dr. Peck's election to the Professorship at Union Seminary, Virginia, was confirmed.

Dr. Boardman presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

1. That the salaries of the newly-elected Professors at Princeton be the same, in all respects, as the salaries of the other Professors.
2. That a Committee be appointed to wait on Dr. Palmer and Rev. C. W. Hodge, and inform them of their election.
3. That the united and cordial thanks of the General Assembly be presented to the unknown benefactor of the Theological Seminary, at Princeton, for his munificent endowment of a Fifth Professorship. They were adopted.

The "Revised Book of Discipline" was taken up. The discussion on the first chapter, with reference to the proper subjects of Church discipline, was resumed. Dr. S. J. Baird presented an elaborate argument to prove that the children of professing Christians were members of the Church; and in answer to the argument that baptised non-professors could not be excommunicated because they had no right to partake of communion, he maintained that the position of such was by no means the same before and after excommunication. Before, the condition was one of probation and prospect, but after the excommunication the condition was one that cut off the offender, not only from the Lord's table, but from all participation in the blessings of the communion of saints. He hoped that the alterations in the "Book" would not be sustained

Dr. W. M. Scott gave a historical statement of the reference of this whole affair to a Committee three years ago, and the publication of the result eighteen months ago. He thought that the whole matter was settled in the minds of the Assembly, and that there was no need nor desire for further debate on the various points. He concluded with presenting a resolution that after Drs. Hodge and Thornwell had made some statements in behalf of the Committee, votes should be taken on the question without further debate.

Dr. B. M. Smith protested against cutting off discussion in this way.

Mr. Clarke, of Detroit, also deprecated any action which should hastily dispose of so important a matter.

No vote was taken before adjournment on this proposition.

ELEVENTH DAY.

After the preliminary business was disposed of the "Revised Book of Discipline" was taken up.

Several propositions were brought before the House with reference to the mode of action on this subject. After an hour's debate, the whole subject was referred to a Committee of Five, to report as soon as practicable some plan of action.

Drs. Thornwell and Cyrus Dickson were appointed to represent the General Assembly at the Synod of the Evangelical Churches of France, and were added to the deputation appointed by the last Assembly to represent our branch of the Church at the Third Centennial Anniversary of the Presbyterian Reformation in Scotland.

The Committee on Bills and Overtures reported several items of business.

A thousand dollars was voted to Dr. L. J. Baird, as an acknowledgment of his laborious services in preparing the Assembly's Digest.

A private letter from Mrs. Dr. Vanrensselaer, in answer to the letter of the Assembly to her husband, was read by the Stated Clerk.

Dr. Locke, Chairman of the Committee on Systematic Benevolence, submitted the report.

In the afternoon the Assembly met at 2½ o'clock, and spent an hour in prayer and conference. The "Narrative of the State of Religion in the Presbyteries" was read by Dr. Rice. The venerable Dr. Spring, of New-York, was asked to address the meeting. He bade farewell to the Assembly in a few earnest and affecting remarks, saying that this was the last meeting of this character he should ever attend. The exercises were closed with prayer.

Dr. Locke made some additional statements with reference to "systematic benevolence," and the report was adopted.

The unfinished business, with reference to the Board of Domestic Missions, was taken up.

It was resolved that the present location of the Board should not be changed.

A resolution recommending but one Executive Committee of the Board was referred to the next Assembly.

The resolution respecting the appointment of a traveling Secretary was laid on the table.

The "Revised Book of Discipline" was recommitted for alterations, and the subject deferred until the next Assembly.

The items of business on the docket were taken up. They were mostly dispatched by being laid on the table, or adopted without debate.

Resolutions of thanks to the people of Rochester and others, to whom the Assembly were indebted, were adopted. Dr. McIlvaine, of the First Presbyterian Church, expressed most happily the feelings of the people of Rochester at parting with the Assembly. After singing and prayer, the Assembly was dissolved by the Moderator. The next meeting will be in Philadelphia, in May, 1861.

This has been one of the most harmonious and delightful sessions of the General Assembly. Its measures have been adopted after full and free discussion, with great unanimity, and their power will be felt for good over the whole Church and country.

The people of Rochester have been abundant in their hospitalities and kindnesses, making the stay of two weeks a visit of unmingled enjoyment. The closing exercises were tender and interesting, and the scene memorable in the affections of the whole Assembly.

G. W. P.

THE NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

ACTION OF THE ASSEMBLY ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

The Slavery question came before the New School General Assembly at the Presbyterian Church, which has been in session at Pittsburgh during the early part of this week. Dr. Williamson, who is a South Carolinian by birth, presented the following resolution which was suggested by a memorial from the Dacotah Mission:

Resolved, That the Committee on Church Extension be and they are hereby instructed to extend aid to no Church which has among its members one or more communicants who are slaveholders, and that they instruct those whom they may send out as evangelists, to receive to the communion of the Churches which they may form no person who is known to be a slaveholder.

This was referred to the Standing Committee on Church Extension, of which Dr. R. W. Patterson is Chairman, who on Monday read the report as follows:

The Standing Committee on Church Extension, to whom was referred the above resolution, report thereon as follows:

1. The Permanent Committee on Church Extension is appointed to act for the whole Church, being an organ of the General Assembly which represents the whole Church, and we can see no defensible principle on which such a committee could make discriminations on moral grounds between churches that are recognized as having the same ecclesiastical standing under our common constitution.

2. The position of our Church is well understood to be one of opposition to the spirit and system of Slavery, and we have no reason to believe that any churches connected with us are using their influence to sustain or fortify that institution.

3. If it be true that any members of churches in our connection hold slaves, under mistaken views of their duty towards them, we do not see that this affords sufficient reason for withholding from them the Bread of Life and such enlightened teachings as we believe our ministry are qualified and disposed to impart in relation to all the great principles of Christian duty. We sympathize with all Christian endeavors to remove imperfection and sin from the Church of Christ, but we think this end is to be accomplished, not by withdrawing the Gospel from those who need it, but by affectionate and prayerful efforts to apply the principles of our holy religion to the heart and conscience of every Christian who is willing to receive instruction.

4. The Permanent Committee on Church Extension are fully aware of the ground which our church occupies with reference to this subject, and we have confidence that they will conscientiously discharge their duty with an enlightened regard to the promotion of righteousness and holiness in the church and in the world.

This report, after a good deal of discussion, was adopted by a large majority.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

FORTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY AT BOSTON.

Boston, Thursday, May 31.

The forty-sixth anniversary of the American Tract Society was largely attended last evening at Tremont Temple, Ex-Governor Briggs, President, in the chair.

Expenditures of the year....................$66,600
Receipts.................................. 67,600

The Society is free of debt, with a cash surplus of about $1,000.

The meeting was harmonious, and the prospect of the Society is very flattering.

Gov. Briggs was reëlected President. Among the Vice-Presidents are: Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, of Vermont; Rev. Francis Wayland, of Rhode Island; Rev. Joel Hawes, of Connecticut; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Rev. Asa. D. Smith, of New-York; Rev. Albert Barnes, Rev. S. S. Smucker and Hon. Wm. Jessup, of Pennsylvania; Rev. Messrs. Aiken of Ohio, Fairfield of Michigan, Sturtevant of Illinois, and T. M. Post of Wisconsin.

FROM CANADA.

The Canadians Preparing a Reception for the Prince of Wales—Correspondence Between the American and Colonial Governments Relative to the Reciprocity Treaty—The Abolition of Tolls on the Canadian Canals.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Quebec, Friday, May 25, 1860.

The session of the Provincial Parliament was brought to a close on Saturday last, and already the workmen have commenced to clear away the desks and chairs and tables from the Parliament House, which is to be converted into a temporary residence for the Prince of Wales on his arrival in Quebec. One wing is to be set apart for His Royal Highness, and another for the Duke of Newcastle, who, as Colonial Secretary, will accompany him. Our people, throughout the Province, are making arrangements for the anticipated Royal visit. The Quebecers are talking of chartering forty or fifty river and lake steamers, and going down the St. Lawrence, *en masse*, to meet the Prince. In Quebec, too, the Parliament will again assemble when he comes, present addresses, and escort him to Montreal, where the great Victoria Bridge is to be inaugurated by him. The Montrealers, having received $20,000 from Government for the purpose of holding a Provincial Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures at the time, are putting up a handsome "Crystal Palace," and subscribing a good many thousand dollars, to be spent in champagne and jollity. The Hamiltonians are erecting a statue of Her Majesty in their principal square, to be unveiled, they hope, by His Royal Highness, her son; and have also laid the foundation-stone of a fine Palace of Industry, in which the Upper Canada Agricultural Exhibition will be held this Fall, and to which Albert of Wales is to be invited. The other cities—London, Kingston, Toronto, Ottawa—have as yet done nothing but talk. As, however, it is pretty well understood that £1,000 apiece is to be given to every city in the Province, wherewith to make a display, there will be a nice time, from one end of the country to the other, for those Americans and Canadians who choose to travel for the sake of "celebrations" and of seeing the lion generally. We cannot yet make up our minds to realize the fact that the Prince can possibly go to the States; we persist in believing that, if he goes, he will go *incog.*, for we want all the glory and honor of King to ourselves—if glory and honor there be.

An interesting Parliamentary paper has just been published, containing the correspondence that has passed between the Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan and the Governments of Great Britain and the colonies relative to the working or repealing of the Reciprocity Treaty. It consists, properly speaking, of two parts—one relating to a complaint made by Canadian Railway and Steamship Companies that the Consular fees, first imposed in the beginning of 1858, under the regulations issued by Wyman B. S. Moor, Esq., U. S. Consul-General for British North America, embarass the working of the Treaty; the other referring to a far more important subject, viz.: a proposition made by the British Government, and sustained by the California and Minnesota people, for the revision of that Treaty, and the extension of it over the Hudson's Bay Company's territory and Vancouver's Island. The former of these subjects was settled long ago, Mr. Howell Cobb and Gen. Cass having refused to make any change in the system under which Consular fees are exacted on shipments to or from Canada. The latter is yet "under consideration." Sir Edmund Head, speaking for Canada, says of it that "the course now pursued," in imposing these Consular fees, and stringently interpreting the provisions of the Reciprocity act, "has a direct tendency to make the people of Canada doubt the benefit of the Reciprocity Treaty, and question the policy of opening our canals and fisheries to the citizens of the United States." Nevertheless, he admits that the "interchange of the productions of this Province for those of the United States has increased very largely, and the sudden interruption of this foreign trade would undoubtedly be fraught with very serious consequences to important agricultural and commercial interests of Canada." The Earl of Mulgrave, writing for Nova Scotia, says: "A change in the Reciprocity Treaty could not fail, I think, to be detrimental to the interests of all parties;" but his Ministers add: "In the event, however, of any alteration being designed in the present treaty, the Council are of the opinion that no proposition for the rearrangement of the provisions of the treaty will be wholly acceptable to the Government and people of this Colony, which shall fail to include the admission of Colonial-built ships to the privilege of registry in American ports, and the extension to the Colonies of the right of participation in the coasting trade of the United States." Hon. Amos Caggswell, Speaker of the Minnesota House of Representatives, and Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, President of the Senate, memorialize the President of the United States, and set forth "that the commercial interests of the United States would be promoted by extending to the Hudson's Bay Territory the provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty, concluded on the 5th June, 1854, between the United States and Great Britain." This last communication is dated in January of the current year. The others quoted from are also recent. Thus the matter, for the present, rests.

The order for the abolition of all the tolls on the St. Lawrence canals; also, of all light and lake dues whatever on the St. Lawrence route to the ocean; also, of tolls on vessels—whether Canadian or American—passing through the Welland Canal *en route* for Canadian ports, has been already given. It is thought—and, need I say, it is hoped?—on this side of the line that this measure, though entailing a heavy charge on our revenue, will secure to us much of the trade that has hitherto gone down the Erie Canal to New-York. It is also considered as being a premium on the direct trade with Europe of our own and the American Upper Lake ports.

The Cession of Savoy and Nice to France.

ADDRESS OF COUNT CAVOUR ON SUBMITTING THE TREATY, WITH THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE RATIFICATION, TO THE SARDINIAN CHAMBERS.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to present to the Chamber the law project, which authorizes the Government of the King to execute the treaty, concluded at Turin on the 24th March, 1860, for the reunion of Savoy and the District of Nice with France.

The memorable events, accomplished a very short time ago, are the reasons of this political act.

Within a few months, thanks to the generous aid of the Emperor of the French, a kingdom of eleven million Italian citizens, capable henceforth of defending their own independence, has been added to Piedmont, who has seen her provinces invaded by Austrian troops, because she had assumed the defence of the cause of Italy.

This magnificent result could not but exercise a great influence on the foreign policy of the King. France, who had taken so great a part in our battles, has informed the Government of the King that it would not be practicable to let the Kingdom of Sardinia, thus aggrandized in her territorial possessions and the number of her subjects, keep possession of that boundary line drawn by Europe between the two countries in the treaties of 1815. The French Government demanded, therefore, as a rectification of frontiers, the cession of our provinces on the other side of the Alps.

However painful the sacrifice demanded of us, the King and his Ministers never thought that the demand could be refused. Convinced, after recent experience, that ingratitude is the worst of political systems, we do not wish to give France cause to hold up to us as a reproach the aid which she has accorded us, or to believe herself less secure because she has as a neighbor, not the divided Italy, but the Italy of the Italians. However, while consenting to the cession of these two provinces, which, although separated from the balance of the State by high mountain chains, have given so many proofs of their fidelity and affection for our august dynasty, the Government of the King has insisted upon very important conditions. He has stipulated for the first part that France should oblige herself to observe towards the neutralized provinces of Savoy all the agreements existing on this subject between Sardinia and the Helvetian Confederation.

He has also demanded that the people of Savoy and of the district of Nice should be consulted on their reunion with France, and express their vote on this subject in the same manner as the inhabitants of Central Italy have manifested their wish to form only one people with the old subjects of King Victor Emanuel.

It has likewise been expressly stipulated that a mixed commission should fix the new frontiers of both countries, in considering the reciprocal necessities of defence and the configuration of the mountains. This Commission, which is to visit the points in question, has not yet terminated the labors confided to it. I am, however, happy to be enabled at present to acquaint the Chamber with the fact that, according to the agreement existing already with the French Government, our country will remain in possession of the upper course of the Roia, Tinea and the Venubia, as also of the plains of the great and the small Cenis, which to-day form part of the province of Maurienne.

Other mixed Commissions have been charged to fix the questions relative to the respective portions of the public debts of the ceded provinces, as also of the tunnel of Mount Cenis, of the railroads, &c. The solution of these questions, although not to be effected in a short time, and demanding careful studies and minute investigations, offers, nevertheless, no difficulties, which might leave the road open to prolonged controversies. The Government of the King believes, therefore, that it is sufficient for the moment to have agreed to have these questions resolved by common accord of the two Governments in the mode most conformable to the general maxims of public right and their reciprocal convenience.

He has also guaranteed the public functionaries against losing their title, grade and treatment, having reserved to all the inhabitants of the provinces reunited to France the liberty to rest Sardinian subjects.

The urgent necessity to put an end to a state of incertitude, which was not without dangers for public order, was the cause of proceeding with the election in Savoy and the district of Nice, before the treaty was submitted to Parliament, but under the express reservation of its approbation. After the adoption of this large form of suffrage, employed but a short time in Emilia and Toscana, it has not been deemed inopportune to have this solemn manifestation of the will of the people precede the act of Parliament. To-day it rests with Parliament to affirm or to repudiate this important stipulation. In submitting this grave document to your deliberation, I content myself with observing that if any cession of territory is always painfail and disagreeable, it is far less so when it is not the consequence of humiliating defeats, but the consequence of a glorious war. It is not a concession to a victorious enemy, but a solemn attestation of the gratitude of a resuscitated people towards its generous ally.

A French Official View of Garibaldi's Expedition.

From the Paris Constitutionnel.

The expedition of Garibaldi excites throughout Europe an emotion which is becoming more intense every day. We have expressed our opinion upon this act of the celebrated partisan, and we still maintain all that we have said, It is an act contrary to the principle of the laws of nations, and to the real interests of Italy; and if there is in its audacity something which must strike and captivate the imagination, reason and conscience ought no less to reprove so great a violation of all international rights and duties.

In Europe there is but one opinion about this attempt, and we are not astonished to learn, that most all the Cabinets have been painfully affected by it.

The policy of France, always so frank and loyal, has not hesitated on this occasion to demand a categorical explanation from Sardinia; and it is perfectly true, as it was announced to be, that M. Thouvenel has made known to Count Cavour the very determined view taken of this matter by the Government of the Emperor.

It is assuredly to be regretted that the Government of King Victor Emanuel has been unable to prevent Garibaldi's expedition. Count Cavour's reply to M. Thouvenel proves at least that in Turin, as well as in Paris, that this bold attempt is energetically condemned. For when a statesman, occupying the high position of the Prime Minister of Sardinia, declares his repudiation of all solidarity with an enterprise contrary to the law of nations his word must be accepted by all, and doubt would in such a case be only the injustice of party spirit.

Besides, let us say it frankly, we comprehend the real difficulties which must have beset the action of the Piedmontese Government in the moment when the old chief of the Italian volunteers embarked at Genoa to go and liberate Sicily. Garibaldi has acquired a great popularity in Italy; he has rendered real services to the cause of independence; he is, above all, not one of those vulgar figures, who, after having excited and infatuated the masses, find almost at the same time indifference and disdain.

In parting for the two Sicilies at the head of his volunteers, he undoubtedly thwarted and even betrayed the interests and the policy of Piedmont; but in reality he was but logically pursuing his individual rôle, and at the same time responding to the sentiments of that portion of the people whose hero he is.

It was therefore difficult for the Piedmontese Government to employ force against a man who now represents so great a popular power. We do not know whether it has been in the power of M. the Count de Cavour, to put his hand upon Garibaldi, but we think such an act of extreme energy would have been more disastrous than useful; it might have called forth throughout Italy a dangerous reaction, which it was better policy not to provoke.

Italy is just emerging from a grand crisis. The nationalities, reunited under the sceptre of Piedmont, are yet badly joined together. The assimilation of all these distinct interests is a delicate work, demanding both time and security. There are passions which lay in wait, always to be ready to profit of faults and misfortunes. In such cases the prudence of governments knows how to remove the danger of new revolutions by opportune transactions. Let it, therefore, be understood, in the adventure which he has undertaken, Garibaldi has engaged all alone. He is the man of his initiative; Piedmont has disavowed him; and he goes not to plant upon the shore of the Two Sicilies the standard of a government, but that of a party.

Our opinion, however, must not be misunderstood. If the enterprise of Garibaldi is condemned and reproved by the political sentiment of Europe, it is not because public opinion or governments conceal themselves the real situation of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

This situation is very critical—so critical, that no person would be surprised at the success of this enterprise. The actual Sovereign of Naples has unfortunately followed in the errors of his predecessor. At the death of his father, Francis II. had a magnificent opportunity to reconcile himself with the Italian spirit; he has thrown it away. We deplore it from our hearts, for we should regard the downfall of his throne as a dangerous complication for Italy and for Europe.

The policy of France does not seek to overthrow dynasties; and when its influence is exercised upon foreign relations, it is in order to reconcile kings with their people. This is, what it sought to do in Parma, in Modena, in Tuscany, in the Romagna, and if it has failed, history has already told whose the fault was.

We cannot, therefore, conceal to ourselves, how full of trouble the situation of the Neapolitan Government is at present.

But, without attempting to foresee what the result of Garibaldi's expedition will be, we do not admit that in the eventualities of this situation there are elements for a European conflagration.

It is said that the hand of England is extended towards Sicily. All great nations have without doubt their ambitions; but, ardent as they may be, they are generally kept in check by the nation's own and the general interest. *It is no easier for England to seize Sicily than for Russia to occupy Constantinople.*

England has, besides, in the Neapolitan question, always acted in concert with France. The two Cabinets of St. James and the Tuilleries have transmitted in common representations to the Court of Naples. Later, they have both simultaneously broken off diplomatic relations, and not resumed them again but in common. Why then suppose them to have conflicting designs?

We hope yet that the Neapolitan question will not result in the triumph of revolution. We repeat it—such a result would be a misfortune for Italy, which, after having been so gloriously liberated, stands above all in need of peace. But if this should be the *dénouement*, it is by the union, and not by the antagonism and the rivalry of the great Powers, and particularly of France and England, that the dangers must be conjured.

"Our Public Schools."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fourth Ward School officers are held up to censure, because they choose to have teachers according with their views—or, in other words, a majority of the officers being Roman Catholics, endeavor to have teachers like-minded.

If such administration is wrong in a "Catholic" community, (as that Ward appears,) why would the same principle be right among Protestants? It is professed that "Catholics" are less enlightened and less liberal; and yet, at least one Ward in this City, prominent in educational enterprise, has, possibly not one Roman Catholic teacher in its schools, and none such can have appointment, however excellent the qualifications.

These are the legitimate results of the School Law, and it is not worth while to belabor the Board of Education for what they cannot help. The present School Law is the result of a controversy, or claim made by the "Catholics" for a share of the School moneys of this State. It was the intention of the framers of the law that the community of a school district should, through its elective officers, have the control and management of its schools, subject to certain reservations—as, not teaching sectarian doctrines or using sectarian books, &c. Hence, a "Catholic" or Protestant people will have such schools as accord with its sense of propriety.

The Wards of our City are School Districts, in some respects sovereign and independent, and, in accordance with the spirit and intention of the law, have the right to read or not read the Bible, and appoint teachers—not wantonly, but possessing the legal qualifications, as certified upon examination by the county officer. If incompetent teachers are employed, it is not entirely the fault of the Ward officers, because they can only engage such teachers as come with certificate of competency. If "Catholics" choose teachers of their own affinity, who can blame? "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone."

The remedy for mismanagement is, to elect better school officers. But if the people of a Ward are so debased or indifferent that they cannot or will not govern themselves well, it may be desirable for others to reign over them—as is now the case with our City by the rural districts.

Such are the views of a Bible-reading school officer not of the FOURTH WARD.

May 28, 1860.

The Death of Mr. Hall.

New-York, Tuesday May 26, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no reason for believing that the young man, Mr. L. H. Hall, who died at my office yesterday, committed suicide. On the contrary, I believe he was in the habit of using opiates on account of a painful sore on his leg, and on this occasion he took a dose which proved fatal, but through ignorance.

He was of a very religious turn of mind, and of literary tastes, and there was nothing in his circumstances, within my knowledge, which should have driven him to despair.

Yours, respectfully, J. E. BODY.

The Fourth Ward Teachers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

The note which appeared in your paper this morning does honor to the kindly heart that prompted its generous offer, but I am certain that the teachers lately dismissed from the Fourth Ward could not be prevailed upon to accept of any subscriptions raised for their benefit. Though dependent on their profession, they are not suffering, and while it must be a great gratification to receive such a proof of the attention and sympathy which your readers have given to your fearless and first statements of their unkind treatment at the hands of the Fourth Ward Board, they would be unwilling to avail themselves of any contributions from the public.

From what I know of some of them I have ventured to speak for all. To the kind Mr. Bristed, and to you, Sir, the unwearying friend of the oppressed of all grades, the grateful acknowledgments of the teachers are due. P.

Shocking Murder of a Woman and Her Daughter in Canada.—A fearful outrage was committed at St. Athanase, near St. John's, Canada, sometime towards the end of the last month, which was not, however, discovered till about ten days after, when it caused the wildest excitement among the population of that district. Adelaide Bizaillon, with her daughter Marie, aged 13 years, living at a place called Le Soixante, went to St. Athanase, a distance of seven miles, to make some purchases, and, failing to return, a search was instituted for them. After the lapse of ten days their bodies were discovered in a field by some laborers. The heads of both were horribly mangled, the skulls being broken in. The instruments used for this purpose were sticks and a fence picket. Further examination showed that the girl had been violated. Three men, of very bad character, are in custody on suspicion of having committed the crime.

LAW REPORTS.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS—JURISDICTION—TWELFTH RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Enoch Hidden vs. *The Steamship Ocean Bird.*—This was an action for supplies, the question being one simply as to the jurisdiction of the Court. The ship was a domestic vessel, her owner residing here. The supplies were proper and necessary for a foreign voyage, on which she was destined, but there was no necessity for a bottomry upon her at the time. The libel was filed Sept. 20, 1855.

Held by the Court—That the Supreme Court, in 21st Howard's Reports, 249, seems to regard their 12th Admiralty Rule, during its existence, as a competent authorization of the jurisdiction.

That without undertaking the responsibility of determining the competency of a mere rule of Court to impart jurisdiction *de novo*, or to rescind it where it has legal existence, the Court accepts the qualification of the repealing order of 1858 to be of equal force and efficiency with the original 12th rule.

That as this action was commenced in 1855 it is within the qualification of the repealing order.

That the Court, therefore, has jurisdiction.

Decree for libelant with costs.

The United States vs. *Five cases marked O. B. & Co., containing silk laces.*—This was an application on the part of the Collector for a certificate of probable cause for the seizure of the goods in question, after a verdict in favor of the claimant on the trial.

Held by the Court—That the question of probable cause is not to be tested by the state of the proofs disclosed on the termination of the trial.

That in this case there was abundant evidence before the Collector when the action was instituted, conducing to prove an undervaluation by the claimant so large as to justify a violent presumption that the invoice was made up falsely. This was so by the reports of the Custom-house Appraisers and the evidence of merchants taken before them. The testimony which satisfied the jury that these were erroneous were not presented to the Collector.

Application granted.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt. For claimant, Mr. Stevens.

The United States vs. *Two cases containing porcelain figures.*—This was an action for forfeiture and came up on a case made, the only point in it being whether the question on trial before the Jury was one of law or fact.

The two cases, numbered 2,404 and 2,406 were imported as parts of one invoice and entry; No. 2,406 contained some obscene articles, and the Acts of Congress declare forfeited "all invoices and packages whereof such articles shall form a part." There was but one invoice for both cases, and at the foot of it were the words "samples, of no value."

The Court charged that if the evidence was credited, No. 2,406 was forfeited as containing the articles, and No. 2,404 must also be if the jury found that the words "samples of no value" was intended to refer to the articles in question. The jury found for the Government.

Held by the Court—That this was a question of fact for the jury, and not one of the construction and exposition of the legal sense of the expression in question.

Judgment for the plaintiff on the verdict.

For the United States, Mr. Hunt; for claimant, Mr. McCulloh.

The United States vs. *The Ship Julia Lawrence.*—This case came up on a question of the jurisdiction of the Court. The action was brought to forfeit the ship for a violation of the revenue laws, and alleged a seizure of the ship by the Collector within this District. It was admitted that the ship, when seized, was attached to a pier on the New Jersey side of the North River, and upon waters of the Bay.

Held by the Court—That the *locus in quo* of the seizure will be within the cognizance of this Court irrespective of the territorial boundaries of the State, if the surface of the waters on which she was seized was within the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New-York.

That the actual boundary line of this District was coterminous with that of the State at the time the District was erected and defined.

That the agreement entered into between New-York and New-Jersey respecting their boundary line in no way impairs or conflicts with any jurisdiction or power previously possessed by the United States, or framed in approval or confirmation of it. On the contrary, Congress expressly provided, in assenting to that agreement, "that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair, or in any way affect, any right of jurisdiction of the United States in and over the islands or waters which form the subject of said agreement.

That the United States therefore retain the same jurisdiction over the waters of the Bay as they originally possessed on the organization of their courts.

That the seizure, being made on waters of the Bay, and below low-water mark on the Jersey shore, the Court has full jurisdiction over the case.

Exception to the jurisdiction therefore overruled.

For the United States, Judge Roosevelt; for claimants, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest.*—This was an application, on the part of defendant, for leave to file an undertaking on appeal, giving a number of sureties who shall justify in an aggregate amount equal to that required by law, instead of being obliged to find two sureties who will justify for the whole sum—some $37,000. Defendant also asked to be relieved from filing security for future payments of alimony.

The motion was made before Justice Moncrief, in the Superior Court, at Special Term, a few days since, at which time it was reported in the Times. Justice Moncrief has now rendered his decision, allowing the undertaking to be given, with more than two sureties, but denying the relief asked concerning the security for the payment of future installments of alimony.

Chas. O'Conor, for plaintiff; James T. Brady and John Van Buren, for defendant.

Athens and her Schools.

HER ACCOUNTS ABROAD.

J. A. Putnam vs. *W. H. Morton et al., Trustees, &c.*—This is an action by the plaintiff as assignee of C. A. Hallenbeck, formerly one of the Trustees of School No. 2, in the town of Athens, Green County, to recover certain costs, charges and expenses against the district. Hallenbeck some time since brought an action in the Courts of that County against one Schoonmaker, a contractor for the building of a school-house in the District, for breach of contract. That action was in the nature of ejectment to evict the defendant therein from the premises upon which it was proposed to build, and to deprive him of the benefits of the contract alleged to have been broken. In the action Hallenbeck was joined by his associates as Trustees, but before the trial Hallenbeck was removed, it is alleged, from office. After his removal, however, his successors did not procure themselves to be substituted, but prosecuted the action in his name. On the trial, the Court held that the plaintiffs had mistaken their remedy in bringing ejectment, and must be non-suited; and costs were then recovered against Hallenbeck, the nominal plaintiff. Hallenbeck then sent in his bill for costs, charges, expenses, &c., in that action. This bill was not allowed, and therefore it was assigned to the plaintiff, a resident of this City, who brought this action to collect it.

Motion was now made by the defendants, who live in Athens, to have the place of trial changed to Greene County.

The motion was brought on before Justice Bonny, of Chambers, and opposed by plaintiffs on the ground that most of the witnesses resided here and that extra costs and disbursements must follow such a change. Decision reserved.

E. Seymour for plaintiffs; W. A. Whitbeck for defendants.

Habeas Corpus.

Application of Elvina Boyd.—This was the return to a writ of *habeas corpus*, obtained by the petitioner for the recovery of her infant son, Jacob Boyd, two and a half years old. The petitioner alleges that the child was taken from the residence of its parents by the father, Robert Boyd, and secreted somewhere in this City with one Maria Livingston, who the petitioner charges was the cause of the estrangement between herself and husband. The father refused to inform the mother where the child was. The parents are living together; but the petitioner charges that the father secreted the child for the purpose of causing the mother grief and anguish of mind; and that he was endeavoring to compel her to abandon him, and for that purpose had withheld from her suitable and proper food and attendance; but finding that such deprivation would not drive her away, he resorted to the taking of the child.

The parties appeared, but counsel for respondent not being prepared to go on, the matter was adjourned to the 7th of June, at 1 P. M.; in the meantime the child to be in the custody of the mother.

The matter was before Justice Bonney, at Chambers.

E. P. Orrell for relator; W. D. Craft for respondent.

The Case of S. G. Marcan.

Application of Henry A. Mott.—This was a motion to have the name of Stephen G. Marcan stricken from the roll of Attorneys, and was made before the General Term. The motion was based on affidavits of a number of parties, including those of Jesse Oakley, a clerk in the Superior Court Clerk's office, and of N. Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Common Pleas, setting forth that Marcan had on several occasions allowed his clerk, Theodore G. Marcan, to make affidavits in his name.

It was charged as the particular ground of this motion that the name of one Kollock, a Commissioner of Deeds, had been forged to a certain legal paper. Mr. Marcan's defence was that he was absent from the City at the time the alleged offence was committed, and that the name was signed merely to a copy of a paper.

After some considerable discussion the Court took the papers and reserved decision until the 9th of June.

H. A. Mott for motion; Felix Hart, for defendant opposed.

Admissions to the Bar.

Joseph C. Jackson, of this City, and Max Goeff Jr., of Easton, Penn., have been admitted to the Bar.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Union Bank vs. *Mott and another.*—Judgment in part reversed and in part affirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Leonard, J.—*Hoey* vs. *Kinney et al.*—Motion denied without prejudice.

Bonney, J.—*Mallory* vs. *Irwin.*—Default opened and defendant permitted to oppose.

Churchill vs. *Taylor.*—Order granted for extra allowance, on agreement and consent of defendant's attorney.

Herrick et al. vs. *Allers.*—Order vacated on certain stipulations, &c., of defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Moncrief, J.—*Robertson* vs. *Hepburn.*—The order for arrest must be discharged, upon certain stipulations of defendant, with $10 costs to defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Hilton, J.—*Callaghan* vs. *Sheehan and others.*—Judgment for plaintiff, decree to be pursuant to finding of facts filed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....May 31.

$10,000	U. S. 5s, '74	103¾	80	Hudson River R.	47⅝
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	91¼	00	do....s60	47⅝
10,000	Va. State 6s..s60	92¾	550	Reading R.	41⅛
2,600	do	94	100	do....b60	41⅜
3,000	do	93⅝	100	do....s60	41⅜
2,000	Missouri State 6s	84	50	Mich. Cen. R.	52⅛
2,000	Br. City W. L.	103½	50	do....s60	51⅞
2,000	Erie R 1st m.b	100	100	do....s60	51
1,000	E. R. 5th M. Bds.	60	50	do	52¼
5,000	do	59½	11	Erie Railroad	19¾
1,000	E R C. B. '62	45	420	do	20
1,000	Hud. R. R. 3d M	91	50	do....s30	20
2,000	M. So 1st M. Bs.	85	55	do	20⅛
1,000	Goshen Br. Bds.	74¼	100	do....s30	20⅜
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	91	700	do....s30	20⅜
1,000	T. H. & Alt 1st M.	73	50	do	20⅞
5,000	T. H. & Alt. 2d M.	40	10	Harlem R. Pref.	40
5,000	L. C & M. L. G. B.	16	10	do	39½
4,000	N. J. C R. 2d M. B.	103½	250	do....s60	39¼
1,000	Gal. & Chi 2d M. B.	90	15	Mch. So. & N. Ia. R.	12
1,000	D. M. & Tol. B.	61	175	Mch. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	25
3,000	do	62	10	do	25½
1,000	Cl. & T. S F. B.	73½	100	Panama R....s10	134
100	Am. Ex. Bank	100	50	do	133¾
16	do	100¼	20	Cleve & Pitts. R.	10¼
13	Continental Bank	103	50	do	10
14	Man. Gas Scrip	155	350	Gal. & Chic. R.	63¾
100	Pac. M S. Co....s5	89	50	do....c.	63⅝
500	do	89	100	do....s60	63½
50	do....s30	89	600	Clev. & Toledo R.	28¾
150	do....b30	89⅛	100	do....s60	28¾
15	do	89⅛	50	Chic. & R. I. R..s60	69¾
75	do....b60	89¾	1200	do....opg	69⅞
50	N. Y. Cen. R....s10	81½	50	Mil. & Miss. R.	7
50	do....s60	81¼	10	Chic. Bur. & Q. R.	76
1210	do	81⅜	100	do....b60	75½
100	do....b60	81½	100	do....b3	75½
1000	do....b30	81½	25	do	75
250	do	81½	10	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	101¼
100	do....s4	81½	10	Penn. Coal Co.	85¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Mo. St. 6s	84½	200	Reading R.	41⅜
15,000	do	84	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	11¾
2,000	Erie 2d M B. ex i.	96	50	M. S & N. Ia. G. S.	24¾
$2,500	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	91	100	do....s60	24¾
372	Pacific M. S. Co.	89	100	do	25
1450	N. Y Cen. R.	81½	200	Gal. & Chic. R..b30	63¾
50	do....s10	81½	1200	Clev. & Tol. R.	28¾
50	do....b30	81⅝	350	Chi. & R I. R.	69¾
200	do....b60	81¾	50	do....s60	69½
100	do....b60	81⅝	70	Del., L. & W R.	89¼
1000	do....s30	81½	5	Nor. & Wor. R.	35
100	do....s60	81⅜	25	do	36
450	Erie Railroad	20	100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	76
300	do....b30	20¼	100	do....b30	76
100	Hud. R. R.	47¾	50	do....s60	75½
160	Harlem R.	12¼	13	do	75¼

Thursday, May 31—P. M.

The private letters by the *Arabia* this morning gave less importance to the political news than the earlier telegraphic advices. A recovery of nearly one ℘ cent. on the French Bourse at the close of the week ending 19th inst. no doubt contributed to reassure mercantile and financial confidence, and led to an advance in the English Funds to 94⅞@95 ℘ cent. for money and the account. Our own Stock Market opened, however, with a continued disposition to realize on some of the speculative Railways, and to put out fresh contracts for a further decline. At the same time good buyers appeared for New-York Central at 81⅜ cash, and 81½ buyer's option; and upon New-York and Erie stock, an English order to buy took off the market from 1,500 to 2,000 shares, leaving the price ½@¾ ℘ cent. higher than yesterday. In the afternoon one or two liberal orders for Central also appeared, the buyer accepting seller's options 30 days at 81½ ℘ cent., the cash price finally leaving off 81½@⅝, the same as yesterday, but with a more decided market for this and some of the Western stocks: Rock Island closed 69¾@⅞; Galena, 63⅝@¾; Toledo, large sales at 28¾, and that price bid; Michigan Central, 52@52½; Michigan Guaranteed, 25; Burlington and Quincy, weaker, sales at 76@75½; Reading, weak at 41⅜@½; Illinois Central firmer, 62½@¾ ℘ cent., and the Bonds of the Company sold at 91 ℘ cent. The Erie Bonds were stronger for the Seconds, sales 96 ex-dividend, and Fifths sold at 53½@60, while the Convertibles are lower. Sales of a few thousand dollars at 45 ℘ cent. La Crosse Land Grants are ½ ℘ cent. higher. The State Stocks firmer than yesterday for Virginias and Missouris, and steady for Tennessees. The general market this afternoon closed steady.

There was a demand for Pacific Mail again at 89@89¼ ℘ cent. The excess in the transfers has been nearly arrived at. It now amounts to 620 shares, on certificates presented, and the belief is strong that the whole loss by the blunders or misconduct of the late Secretary will be brought within a cost of $100,000 to the Company.

The Discount market is cheaper to-day, outside of Bank, than we have yet felt authorized to quote it—particularly on long-date bills. Some choice single names, running to February in next year, have been taken as low as 6 ℘ cent. per annum; on prime double names or indorsed bills, 5 ℘ cent. is accepted, in some instances, up to December next, and although much shorter paper is quoted at the same rate, we believe that a slight abatement is made where the 60-day lists are very choice. At most of the Banks, the general run of trade paper is taken from dealers at 6@7 ℘ cent. One reason for the cheaper discount outside, this week, is found in the reduced employment of money at the Stock Exchange at 5 ℘ cent. There was some evidence this afternoon of a revival of speculation for the rise in that quarter, under the impression that the next foreign news will allay the flurry created by the advices received early in the present week. The *Vanderbilt* will be looked for early on Saturday morning, with accounts to Wednesday, May 23.

The Exchange Market is almost stereotyped this week. One or two prominent drawers lead off at 109⅝ on London, and f.5.14⅜ on Paris, while some of their neighbors, indifferent about selling while Money remains so cheap and inactive on this side, are asking 109¾ and f.5.13¾. Nearly all the sales on London, thus far, for the steamers sailing to-morrow and on Saturday, are made at 109⅝ ℘ cent. The *Bavaria* to-morrow takes no Specie. The principal demand, which is less active to-day, is for the *Adriatic*, for France, with some parcels engaged also for the *Edinburgh*, for England. We count, at present, a sum total equal to about last week's shipment, say $1,400,000, against $3,176,000 same week last year.

Among the Bullion receipts of Monday, from California, the *Commercial Advertiser* notices $25,000 in Bar Silver from the Washoe Mines, refined and assayed at San Francisco by Messrs. Alsop and Duncan, Sherman & Co.

The Howard Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ℘ cent.

The English letters by the *Arabia* advise a firmer tone in nearly all the markets of Great Britain—Liverpool, London, Wakefield, &c.—for Wheat, and a better inquiry for Flour. The full quotations, in the face of improved weather for the growing crop, argues an impression of moderate home supplies of the old growth.

Advices from England have been received by Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., that the mammoth steamer *Great Eastern* will certainly sail for this port on Saturday of next week, June 9. We understand that it is the purpose of the Company to have her remain here some time for visitation and examination by the public, after which she will return direct to England.

Mr. Richard E. French, Great Western Building, Pine-street, has taken the agency of Messrs Wakefield, Nash & Co., Grain Factors of Liverpool, in place of Mr. John G. Dale, resigned.

A mistake is going the rounds of the Press in regard to the contemplated change in the California Mail Steamers. The new schedule to three times a month does *not* go into operation in June but will begin with July, from both sides. The days of sailing will be the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month from New-York and San Francisco. When these days fall on Sunday, the steamers will sail on the succeeding Monday. Thus the first departure, under the new arrangement, will be on Monday, July 2.

We understand that the new City passenger road in Brooklyn, the Brooklyn Central, is now extended to all three of the prominent ferries—Fulton, Wall and South—where passengers are taken up every five minutes. The rapidly increasing success of the old Brooklyn City Road for the past few years, renders the profitable operation of the new line, under fair management, almost a certainty from the start, and without much, if any, injury to the other road. Competition, indeed, is more likely to increase the use of both than to decrease the profits of either.

We stated the other day that the Michigan Southern management had discontinued their weekly reports of traffic, but would, as usual, and in a more complete shape, continue to report to the Press the monthly returns of the earnings of their line when accurately made up. This is no more nor less than is done by the New-York lines. No resolution on the subject has been entered on the minutes of the Company, as the practice of weekly returns heretofore was one simply of courtesy, and not by any official order.

At a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse Road, at the office of CLARKSON N. POTTER, Esq., a statement was made by Mr. POTTER of the recent legal proceedings in Wisconsin, and these were approved by resolution of the meeting. It was also resolved that measures be taken, through the Trustees or otherwise, to purchase the western section of the road, upon which this Land Grand Mortgage is a first lien, for amount of the bondholders. A proposition to lease this section was reported, informally, at the rate of $75,000 per year, equal to 6 ℔ cent. on $1,200,000, for about which sum in cash the $4,000,000 Land Grant Bonds were sold, say an average of 30 cents on the dollar.

The following is the official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of May:

May 1, 1860. By balance		$4,135,462 65
Receipts during the month:		
Customs	$2,480,189 46	
Patent Fees	7,258 98	
Post-office Department	113,404 13	
Miscellaneous	2,524 86—	2,603,377 43
Total		$6,738,840 08
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts	$2,641,028 90	
Post-office Drafts	357,963 96—	2,998,992 86
May 31, 1860, Balance		$3,739,847 22
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts	$2,894,041 93	
By Receipts during the Month	1,113,583 32—	4,007,625 25
To payments		1,546,348 31
Balance		$2,461,316 94
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$14,340 28
To Payments		4,900 00
Balance		$9,440 28
By receipts for Customs in May, 1860		$2,480,189 46
By receipts for Customs in May, 1859		2,967,468 13
Decrease in May, 1860		$487,278 67
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$791,129 87
By Coin received during the month	$109,831 85	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	288,148 79—	397,980 64
Total		$1,189,110 51
To payments in Coin	$51,807 19	
To payments in Fine Bars	733,094 36—	784,901 55
Balance		$404,208 96
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$6,210,604 44	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office	193,566 40—	6,404 170 84
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	213,052 90	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	312,656 01—	525,708 91
Total		$6,929,879 75
Less due depositors		264,565 83
Balance		$6,665,313 92

Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending May 31, 1860:

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign Coins	$12,200	
Foreign Bullion	20,800	
United States Bullion	176 000—	$208,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.		
Foreign Coins	25,500	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
U.S. Bullion (contained in gold)	2,000	
U. S. Bullion, (old coins)	7,000	
Lake Superior	3,500	
Washoe District	11,000—	67,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	230,000	
Total deposits, payable in coins	45,000—	275,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		218 186 81
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		$48,508 00

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 31, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 30 bbls. Ashes, 15 183 bbls. Flour, 320 bbls. Corn Meal, 29,625 bushels Wheat, 78,469 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Rye, 11,200 bushels Oats, 2,489 pkgs. Provisions, and 722 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been made of 42 bbls., at $5 31¼ @$5 37½ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 300 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@13⅞c.; 1,435 bags Rio, at 12⅞c.@13¼c.; 3,129 bags do. (by auction) at 12¾c.@13⅞c., averaging 13⅛c; 200 pkgs. Java, at 15½c.; 700 pockets Singapore, at 13⅞c.; and 55 bags stained St. Domingo, at a price not ascertained, ℔ ℔. Stock of Coffee in first hands this evening, 39,354 pkgs., including 15,944 mats and 1,558 bags Java, 1,522 mats and 354 bags Singapore, 14,468 bags Rio, 2,285 bags Costa Rica, 1,595 bags Ceylon, 700 bags Laguayra, 678 bags Maracaibo, and 250 bags Jamaica.

COTTON—Has been depressed, and prices have declined slightly. The inquiry has been restricted, Sales were made of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11⅛c.@11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been less freely supplied with desirable lots of State and Western Flour. The demand for such has been fair, chiefly for home use. Prices of low grades are a shade firmer, and close in favor of sellers. The inquiry from shippers is checked by the high rates of freight. The reported sales add up 12,150 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, chiefly at $5 25; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 90; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State	5 35	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40	@ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80	@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds.	5 95	@ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10	@ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50	@ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 85	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00	@ 7 50

Southern Flour is in fair request at rising prices. Sales have been made of 2,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 85 @$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 50 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in more demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$7 50 ℔ bbl.; 1,450 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is salable and steady at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues in request at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FRUIT—Sales to-day 500 boxes Layer Raisins, at $2 50; 300 boxes Bunch do., at $2 45; 2,150 boxes Palermo Oranges, by auction, at $1 75@$4 40, and 1,500 boxes do. Lemons, by do., at $1 80@$2 80 ℔ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less freely offered, and has been in pretty active demand at somewhat firmer rates. The reported transactions add up 58,000 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, in store, at $1 25; Chicago Spring at $1 22@$1 25; White Southern at $1 56, and Red do. at $1 38 ℔ bushel. Corn is more abundant, and being less sought after, it is lower. We have heard of sales of 75,000 bushels at 60c.@63c., chiefly 60c.@63c. for unsound and heated mixed Western; and 65c.@66c. for sound do. do., ℔ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and nominal. Rye is in demand, and is held at 92c.@94½c. ℔ bushel. Sales light. Barley is inactive and languid at from 60c.@75c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, including poor to choice Canada, at 40c.@42½c.; Western, 39½c.@42½c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@41c., ℔ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Milwaukee:

	1860.	1859.
Flour, bbls	95,904	57,864
Wheat, bushels	1,434,364	873,639
Oats, bushels	81,396	187,484
Corn, bushels	63,012	83,675
Barley, bushels	48,535	44,887
Rye, bushels	7,109	6,142

HAY—We have heard of sales of 1,250 bales North River, chiefly at $1@$1 05 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Continues inactive at former quotations. Estimated stock on hand, 38,415 bales, including 810 bales American, 34,800 bales Manila, and 1,700 bales Jute, with 1,105 bales of other foreign.

IRON—Sales of 60 tons Scotch Pig were reported at $22 75@$23 ℔ ton, usual terms.

LUMBER—The business displays no new features. Desirable lots are in request, and are held firmly; the supply of such is not heavy. In Albany, according to the Albany *Evening Journal*, "the demand during the week has been moderately active, and the sales have been to a fair extent. The shipments have been principally to the river towns, New York, New-Jersey and the Eastern States. Lumber continues to come forward slowly, but as freights from Oswego are down again to a moderate figure, the receipts will be larger hereafter from that quarter. The rains of the past week, which have been copious here and West, did not reach the upper waters of the Hudson, and there has been no freshet as yet to start the hemlock and spruce logs. This is the case also with the pine logs in some parts of Canada and Michigan, though generally enough have got through to give the mills a fair start. All kinds of lumber are in fair supply, the greatest deficiency being in pine tally-boards and black walnut."

The receipts by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to June 1, in the years named, were as follows:

	Boards and Scantling, ft.	Shingles, M.	Timber, C. ft.	Staves, lbs.
1856	20,725,550	4,998	—	1,215,200
1857	18,137,419	7,494	—	1,150,800
1858	52,932,761	7,377	34,035	11,414,300
1859	48,771,100	14,316	34,607	26,535,700
1860	35,719,600	6 299	3,000	10,651,527

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. New-Orleans at 50c.; with small lots of Porto Rico at 38c.@40c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 32c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted more attention, especially Common, which is now quoted up to $1 55@$1 57½ ℔ 310 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c., chiefly within the range, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $17 75 for New Mess; $13 50@$13 56¼ for New Prime; $17 37½@$17 40 for Old Mess; $12 37½@$12 50 for Old Prime; $17 @$17 25 for thin Mess; and $19 for Clear, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, including Hams, at 9c.@ 9½c., and Shoulders, at 7¼c.@7¾c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is scarce and wanted, chiefly at from 9¾c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unaltered. Sales have been reported of 475 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ℔ ℔. Beef is in demand. Sales have been made of 300 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@ 11c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 25@$4 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SPICES—All the Cassia available under 20c. ℔ ℔. found buyers to-day. The total sales were represented as having amounted to 40,000 mats. At the close holders were very firm at 20c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales have been made of 450 hhds., including Cuba at 6⅝c.@7⅛c.; and Porto Rico at 7c.@ 7¾c., with 109 hhds. Melado on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales 20,000 ℔s. at 10⅛c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—There were 550 bbls. sold, at 22c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 100 bales Cotton, at ⅛d.; 16,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 8¼d.; 700 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 60 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 4s. 6d.; 100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s.; 20 tons Oil, at 25s.; and 30 tons Whale foots, at 24s. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 7½d.; 10,000 bushels Wheat, on private terms; with 15 tons Whale foots, at 25s. For Rotterdam, 100 bbls. Ashes, at 25s.; and 100 bales Cotton, at ⅝c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A WIFE CRUELLY IMPRISONED
IN HER OWN HOME!
A STARTLING
ORIGINAL LOCAL STORY
FOUNDED ON FACT, ENTITLED
LANTHA CLARK
OR THE
LONG LOST CHILD.
A ROMANCE OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
By MRS. HALL,
Will be published in the
SUNDAY MERCURY
For June 3, 1860.

The story of LANTHA CLARK touchingly exhibits the trials of a sensitive girl, laboring under the stigma of a fatal error of her parents—her persecution by an avaricious banker—her search for her parents in a foreign land, and her ultimate restoration to home and happiness. It also throws a flood of light upon the manner in which rich villains confine and imprison their wives, in order to carry out their infamous ends.

The SUNDAY MERCURY has the largest circulation of any journal of its class in the world. Price Four Cents. Ready at daylight

SUNDAY MORNINGS,

At all News Depôts, and sold by the boys in the street.

ROBINSON'S NEW ARITHMETICS AND MATHEMATICS.
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO., NEW-YORK,
Have now published
I.—KEY TO ROBINSON'S PROGRESSIVE PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC, including Analyses of the Miscellaneous Examples in the Progressive Intellectual Arithmetic. For Teachers only. Price 50 cents.
II.—KEY TO ROBINSON'S NEW ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA.—For Teachers and private learners. Price 75 cents.
Either Key will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price named.
Lists, descriptions, and testimonials of this popular Series will be sent free on request. Liberal discounts on specimens for examination of books such as are used in classes, and on first supplies introduced.
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.,
Educational Publishers, Nos. 48 and 50 Walker-st.

TEACHERS AND LITERARY INSTITUTIONS
Will receive gratis and prepaid,
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE,
Of 168 pages of critical reviews, testimonials and illustrations of over 100 choice
SCHOOL AND COLLEGE TEXT BOOKS,
Of which specimens for examination, with a view to introduction, are furnished to Teachers and School Officers at half price, and first supplies at low rates. See also their EDUCATIONAL NEWS, sent free to Teachers. No. 5 lately issued.
THE MATHEMATICAL MONTHLY, illustrated, $3 a year in advance. IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.
Educational Publishers, New-York.

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,—
The proper study of mankind is Man."

NEW SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—With more than a hundred engraved portraits of remarkable men and women. This excellent practical work embraces Signs of Character, Principles and Proofs of Phrenology, Analysis and Classification of the Faculties, and a Chart for recording examinations. A handy 12mo vol., revised and enlarged, 175 pages, bound with gilt back and sides. Prepaid by mail, only 50 cents.
FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER,
(J. B. Kirker,)
has removed to No. 399 Broadway, up stairs,
where all orders are promptly attended to.

OUT TO-DAY—THE JULY NUMBER OF THE YANKEE NOTIONS.—Full of Comic Cuts and Comic Stories. Don't fail to get a copy. Price 10 cents. Published by T. W. STRONG, No. 97 Nassau-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus:

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 98 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARK & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

STEAM TOW-BOATS
FOR SALE.
ONE SIDE-WHEEL TOW-BOAT, with beam engine, 46 inches in diameter by 10½ feet stroke.
ONE SCREW TOW-BOAT, 80 feet in length, with double engines. Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.
BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway,
Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner.

---

4 SECOND-HAND SAFES, WILDER'S AND Herring's Patents; also two large jewelers' safes, for sale low by QUIRK BROS., No 98 Maiden-lane, N. Y., AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween the hours of 6 and 7, in the Wall-st. ferry house, in Brooklyn, a brown morocco, lady's bag, containing black lace veil, a gold breast pin, marked "Nettie," and other small articles; any one returning the above to BUCKLEY, SHALDON & CO., No. 31 Vesey-st., N. Y., or at No. 64 Montague-st., Brooklyn, will be liberally rewarded.

$10 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM THE owner a large black Newfoundland DOG, weighs 140 pounds, answers to the name of "Rover;" entirely black with collar on; left home Thursday morning. Whoever will return him to Mr. CLARK, No. 120 34th-st., west of 7th-av., will receive the above reward.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
LACE MANTILLA GOODS.

Closing all our Lace Mantillas from $5 to $15.
Closing all our Lace Shawls, from $5 to $20.
Closing all our Lace Bournous, from $5 to $10.
Closing all our Shawl Points, from $5 to $10.
Closing all our Mantilla Centres from $2 50 to $8
Closing all our Pusher Flouncing Laces from 5s. to $5 a yard.
All bought at less than cost of importation, and I am closing them at much below value.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LACE COLLARS AND LACE TRIMMINGS
Closing all our Pointe Applique Collars less than cost.
Closing all our Honiton Collars less than cost.
Closing all our Pointe Applique Laces less than cost.
Closing all our wide Guipure Laces less than cost.
Closing 10,000 yards narrow Black Thread Edgings at 4 cents a yard.
Closing 2,000 yards English Thread Lace, finger-wide, at 3s. a yard.
Closing Valenciennes Laces from 1s a yard up.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WIDE PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
8-4 Black Pusher Laces, $1 25 to $1 50 a yard.
7 4 and 6-4 Black Pusher Laces, $1 25 to $1 50.
These goods cost three times the money to import, and are much under value.
R. H. MACY.

BASQUE AND SLEEVE NETS, CLOSING.
Closing 400 pieces sleeve nets from 1s. a yard up.
Closing 500 pieces figured nets for basques.
Capes, &c., at very low prices.
1,000 pairs fine lace sleeves from 4s. to 10s.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLOSING OUT ALL OUR VEILS.
Real Thread VEILS closing from $5 to $20, much under price.
Closing real thread-bordered Veils from $2 to $5.
Closing real Pusher Veils from 7s. to $2 50.
1,000 Grenadine Veils closing at 7s.
1,000 Tissue Veils closing at 3s., 4s. and 5s.
100 pieces all colors, Grenadines, Tissues and Bareges, closing at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CRAPE AND MOURNING GOODS,
500 English Crape Collars, closing at 2s.
500 English Crape Collars, closing at 3s.
300 English Crape Collars, closing at 4s.
300 English Crape Sets, closing at 6s, 7s., 8s., 12s.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE LINEN HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.
2,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. per dozen, worth $2 50.
1,000 dozen Ladies' H. Stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s. each.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 3s, 4s., 5s each.
500 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 6s., 7s., 8s. each.
50 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 12s., 20s., $3, $4 to $10 each, full 30 per cent. lower than their cost of importation.
50 dozen broad hem Shear Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 4s., 6s., 8s each.
100 dozen hem-stitched Mourning Linen Handkerchiefs closing from 3s. to 10s. each
125 dozen Misses' hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. a dozen.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 20c., 2s., 3s., 4s each.
100 dozen Gents' Linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, closing at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen Gents' colored bordered hem-stitched Linen handkerchiefs, closing from 3s. to 8s each.
200 dozen Gents' colored border, from 1s. 6d., 4s.
R. H. MACY, Nos 204 and 206 6th av.

CLEARING-OUT SALE IN THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
1,000 Embroidered Scotch Collars, from 6d. to 20s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 10s., 12s., 20s. to $10.
500 Scotch Embroidered Sets, 4s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 to $8.
500 French Embroidered Sets, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. to $10.
150 Cambric Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
150 Linen Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
200 Plain Linen Sets, 2s. to 6s.
500 Plain Linen Collars, 10c. to 2s.
200 Infants' Embroidered Frock Bodies, 2s., 3s, 6s., 8s., to $5.
200 Infants' Embroidered Dresses, 20s. to $15.
1,000 Embroidered Dimity Bands, 6c. to 4s.
2,000 Yards Cambric Flouncing, from 1s. a yard to $2.
2,000 Cambric Bands (double) from 2s. to $5.
2,000 Yards Cambric Edgings, from 1s. to $1 50.
2,000 Yards Cambric Inserting, from 1s. to $1 50.
All our Embroideries marked way down to clear them out. R. H MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING,
All made in the best manner, and closing much less than you can make it up.
1,000 pairs French Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 6s.
1,500 pairs Clasp-in-front Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 8s.
300 Ladies' Muslin Chemises, from 3s. up.
150 Ladies' Linen Chemises, 14s.
200 pairs Ladies' Muslin Draws, 8s.
200 pairs Ladies' Linen Draws, (Embroidered,) 12s.
150 Children's and Misses' Draws and Chemise, 2s.
400 Tucked Muslin and Cambric Skirts.
Very best makes Hoop Skirts, all sizes, and made to order. R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GREAT SALE OF WHITE GOODS, &c.
Closing 200 pieces White Marseilles from 1s. 6d. to 5s. a yard.
Closing 200 pieces Fine Brilliants at 1s. a yard.
Closing 100 pieces Splendid Quality Brilliants at 2s. a yard.
Closing 150 pieces Jones' 5-4 English Cambrics 15c. to 4s a yard.
Closing 200 pieces White Jaconet from 1s. to 3s. a yard.
Closing Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, &c., below value.
Closing Linen Lawns and Cambrics,
Bosom and Shirt Linens.
1,000 pieces Swiss Muslins, closing from 10 cts. to 3s. a yard.
1,000 pieces Book Muslin, closing from 8 cts. to 3s. a yard.
1,000 pieces Plaid and Plain Nainsook Muslin, closing from 1s. a yard up.
1,000 pieces Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins, closing from 1s a yard up.
Musquito Nettings, B. E. Diapers.
Linen Diapers, &c., closing cheap.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

DOTTED & FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.
Auction lot of 1,000 pieces,
Closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. a yard.
Much below value.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
Closing 1,000 pieces embroidered Curtain Muslin, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Closing 500 pieces embroidered Curtain Muslin, 2s., worth 4s.
2,000 yards embroidered Curtain Lace, 4s. a yard, much under value.
100 pairs Lace Curtains, $8 a pair—could not be imported for $12.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LINEN DAMASKS LESS THAN COST.
All our Linen Damasks closing less than cost.
All our Linen Table Covers closing less than cost.
All our 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12 4 Sheetings closing less than cost, as we are declining the trade.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TARLATANS.
2,000 pieces 8-4 TARLATANS,
White, Black, Pink, Blue, Green, Buff,
Closing at 1s. per yard,
About half the cost of importation.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.
Closing the whole stock of a manufacturer.
2,000 Silk Moire Antique Parasols, 6s.
Usual price, $1.
1,000 Silk Umbrellas, closing cheap.
2,000 Double-fringed, lined, and best-style Parasols, closing less than Manufacturer's prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

HOSIERY CLOSING.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s. a pair.
All the best makes of the finer qualities open-work and Lisle Thread in great variety.
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HOSIERY.
1,000 dozen, in every style, price and quality, closing very low.
CLOSING GENTS' HOSIERY.
500 dozen English Half-hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
500 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half-hose At very low prices.
CLOSING ALL OUR LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, CHILD'S Do., &c.
1,500 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Gloves, Lisle Thread and Silk, all prices.
100 dozen fine Silk Mitts, 4s. a pair.
A great bargain.
CLOSING.
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!
All qualities of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Merino and Gauze Merino Undergarments, at much less than the cost of importation.
CLOSING.
2,000 DOZEN JAPANESE TOWELS.
$1 50 A DOZEN.
Very large and just the thing for bathing; cheapest Towel ever offered in New-York.
A full line of every style and quality of Damask and Huck Towels at very low prices.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
OPENING
New invoice of
1,500 dozen best Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.
R. H MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

N. B.—LADIES, THIS GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE will continue through the following week.
R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

JUNE, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,

ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS,
by the piece or package. FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
BUY YOUR CURTAIN GOODS IN BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK PRICES		BROOKLYN PRICES	
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	$5 50	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	$4 50
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	6 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	5 00
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	8 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	7 00
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	10 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	8 00

A. OSBURN, No. 309 Fulton-st.,
Opposite Pierrepont.

---

303 CANAL-STREET, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY, 303
Open on Saturday, 14th inst.
Misses' and Children's Hats; Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery, Gloves, &c. THOMAS REYNOLDS,
303 CANAL-STREET. 303

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties China, laquered articles: all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c. can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 653 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a gentleman's family. Can come well recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 177 30th-st., northwest corner of 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 33 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do the best of embroidering; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED AS above, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by an experienced girl in a private family, as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; does up ladies' fine muslins; is willing to go in the country with a family that lives in the City in Winter; the very best of City references from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 141 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress to young children. Can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction. Has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent and respectable person wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; no objection to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 165 West 27th-st., near 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Call at No. 269 1st av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, waitress only, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS AND FINE LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a very capable and highly-recommended girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and fine washing and ironing; is a girl of very neat appearance, and of the most obliging disposition; refers to a family with whom she has lived six years. Any lady wanting a valuable servant will apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Irish girl as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or would go as chambermaid and plain sewer and take care of children. Can be seen at her present employer's, where she has lived nearly 3 years, at No. 261 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing, or would do sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 445 3d-av., near 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 556 2d av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has excellent reference; would go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call at No. 222 7th-av., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; has the best City reference. Address 94 Perry-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or waitress, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 96 Henry-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; soups and meats, jellies and all kinds of pastry; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City and country reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 81 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German woman as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and fine deserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Address No. 116 Wooster st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and jellies, ice creams and fancy dishes. Wages, $10 to $12. Westchester County preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game. No objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, is a good butter maker; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 124 4th av., near 12th st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, soups and desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Best City references. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at No. 464 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 554 2d-av., near 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a most reliable, willing and obliging young woman, a situation as good cook, baker, pastry and laundress, or general housework, or chamberwork, waiting or nurse; would take charge of a dairy; best of references; no objections to any part of country. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. A small girl wants a place to mind children.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 243 7th av., near 26th-st., New York, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A superior Protestant servant as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is civil, clean, capable and well recommended. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations for a cook and chambermaid, by their present employer, who is about to go to the country, and can give them the very best recommendation. Inquire at No. 18 West 39th-st. this week.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A SCOTCH Protestant cook and laundress wants to get a situation in City or country; is a very good cook and baker; first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of references from her former employers; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No 378 6th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl wants a situation as cook and laundress; wages $5 per month. Call at No. 242 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a neat, respectable servant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would not object to do housework in a small family; will be found a most desirable and faithful servant, and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also a baker. Has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at Murray Hill-place, 4th-av., corner of 39th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady is desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant to an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Good references. Address for two days Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann No. 410 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TO FAMILIES GOING to the country: a Protestant man and woman, who can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c., wish to meet with a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months, or would not object to the charge of a tenement house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 31 Vesey-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman, whom we can unhesitatingly recommend, desires a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower by a middle-aged English woman; no objection to the country. Address B. A, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A REspectable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing or to do plain sewing; understands her business perfectly; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen this day and Saturday, at No. 62 4th-av., near 9th-st., up stairs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A SMART and clean middle-aged woman, a situation in a private family, in City or country, as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent bread and pastry cook. Apply at No. 495 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; upright and honest; good reference. Apply at No. 187 Court-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION to go into the country by a respectable English woman to do housework in a small family. Best of country reference given. Address, from the country only, F.P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress to go into the country for the Summer months. She can have the best recommendation from her present employer, No. 304 5th-av., where she can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED. A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress in a first-class family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, and who thoroughly understands her business; is very respectable and neat in appearance; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Apply at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH NURSE OF MUCH experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge; can cut and make their clothes; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young American girl as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant girl as children's nurse and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to the country. Call or address M. K. O. H., No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to care grown up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and good embroideress, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress or would do chamberwork and waiting; is very kind to children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly 5 years. Can be seen for 3 days, if not engaged, at No. 115 East 16th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady; six years' City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

AS NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A RESPECTAble young person wishes a situation as nursery governess, or to assist in taking care of children and sew for them. Prefers the country. Can give the best recommendations from her last place. Would wait on an invalid lady. Call on J. & J. Coddington, apothecaries, No. 715 Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a first-class seamstress, by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and is also a perfect tailoress; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 14 Norfolk-st., corner of Hester, in the candy-store, or a note sent to A. B. R., will be attended to for one week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 85½ Clinton-st., near Delancey.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; would assist in chamberwork and waiting if desired. Apply at No. 61 West 12th st. Would like to go to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress in the country; understands all kinds of sewing. Address, by note, M. M. O'DONELL, No. 254 Delancy-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wants a situation as wet nurse; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 261 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANTS DAILY at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., at the old-established first-class Domestics' and Families' American and Foreign Institute and Home, of civil, capable female help, to suit all. Conducted by a respectable American lady.

SERVANTS—SERVANTS.—WATTS' OFFICE, No. 240 Grand-st., is greatly enlarged. This is a respectable medium through which families can obtain honest and faithful help. 16 years established. Orders can also be left at No. 91 3d-av.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, by a steady, respectable man—(English;) thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Address BUTLER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, and the very best of City reference from his last employer; has lived several years with one family; has no objection to go to the country. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a young man in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business, is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, for two days, at No. 470 East 4th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the garden, &c.; would take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has satisfactory reference. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly well and plain gardening; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference for the last three years from his last employer. Address B. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from his last place, where he lived 4 years; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Scotchman who perfectly understands his business; has good reference; has no objection to going to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address A. M., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is of agreeable disposition; has no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer with whom he has lived for two years. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; understands his business well; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference; is a good gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful in every respect. Address G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom,; is willing to go to any part of the country; will make himself obliging; can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS—BY A PROTestant man and wife; both are first-class; will be found willing and obliging can be highly recommended in every respect; City or country no object. Apply, for two days at No. 87 7th-st., or address J. M. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation in the country; can drive; understands the care of horses and cattle, farming, &c; is also willing to make himself useful about the house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 19 years of age; understands farming and the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. & W. Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man to take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address C. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man, aged 21 years, and with a good character of 2½ years' standing, wishes for immediate employment as groom or coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No 29 Vesey-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as light porter in a wholesale store or at some mechanical business; can be seen any evening this week from 7 to 9 o'clock, or address JOHN CLEVERLEY, No. 427 West 36th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man of steady habits and long experience in London and New York, in any private family; he has the best of reference of long services in this City. He can be seen, for two days, at No. 811 Broadway, or at No. 198 Bowery, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Inquire for J. D.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man desires a situation as waiter in a private family; has very good City reference, and no objection to going to the country. Address C. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as waiter, by a young man 23 years of age, in a watering-place in the country, or would like a light porter's place; is well acquainted with his duties in either situation. Address J. M. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young man as wrapper writer in a publication office; has been in that capacity for the last five years; or as light porter in a wholesale or retail store; can write a good hand and keep accounts, if required, and would make himself useful in any establishment where his services might be required. Best references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS attended one course of medical lectures in the New-York University, and has had five years experience in the retail drug business, is desirous of studying medicine with some physician where he can take charge of a drug store, or be otherwise useful; is willing to go in the country. Address J. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHING HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A young man who has been engaged for the past three years as mail writer in one of the leading story-papers, would like to get a like situation, or as collector or copyist in some law office; the best of references given as to honesty, &c. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

PROFESSIONAL OR MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT wanted for a youth as reporter, collector and amanuensis; writes neatly and rapidly. Address SHORT-HAND, Box No. 730 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AN ACCOUNTANT.—WANTED, AN ACCOUNTant, to regulate, write up and open a set of books. One who is familiar with the business may learn of a temporary situation by addressing, with reference of ability and character, L. R., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as child's nurse and waitress; one with good recommendations can apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, wash and iron, and to do general housework in a family consisting of four grown persons and three children; wages $9; good recommendations necessary. Apply at No. 40 First-place, South Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, to cook, wash and iron, for a small family living in the country, a short distance from the City. A good City reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st, on Friday. Wages $9 per month.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN to do boy's work in a retail drug-store in Jersey City; one that has been in the business preferred. Address Box No. 1,104 New-York Post-office, stating age, salary expected, references, &c.

A GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A girl to do the general housework of a small family. Those fully competent and well recommended may apply at No. 468 West 23d-st.

A GROOM, &c.—COOK.—A MAN AND WIFE are wanted as groom and gardener, and cook; the man must understand plain gardening, the care of horses, &c.; the woman must know how to cook, &c.; both must be well recommended. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress by a private family a short distance from the City. State who lived with, and if willing to remain the year round. Address A. M. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A MAN—BOY.—WANTED, A STEADY YOUNG man to work in a cork factory, on piece work. Also, a steady boy; wages $2 50 a week. Apply to S. W. SMITH & CO., No. 43 Centre-st.

A REPORTER, WHOSE TIME IS NOT fully occupied, may hear of regular employment for certain nights each week on application by letter addressed STEREO, *Tribune*.

COOK WANTED TO GO TO YONKERS.—She must thoroughly understand cooking and be a good laundress. Good references required. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN, OF good habits, and a good penman, to take charge of a large business; liberal wages will be given to any person suitable. For further particulars address, inclosing stamp, to PORTER & COOLEY, Box No. 287 Clinton, N. Y.

LAUNDRESSES.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing; she understands doing up ladies' and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest and most satisfactory style; also, fluting. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take into her own house washing and ironing, to be done in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 191 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A family or gentleman's washing; understands it perfectly. Call or address LAUNDRESS, No. 229 East 17th-st., for two days, in the grocery store.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING POSTPONED.—In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the evening on which the large room at the Cooper Institute could be obtained, the Committee appointed by the Central Committee last evening determined that the Ratification meeting be postponed to THURSDAY, June 7. It was also resolved that the various Republican Associations and Campaign Clubs be requested to be present at the meeting, and that the Republicans of Brooklyn and Jersey City be cordially invited to attend.

Gentlemen who have been invited to attend as officers, speakers, or guests are requested to take special notice of the change in the time of meeting, which will be held at the Cooper Institute on the evening above-named.

JAMES DAVIS, Chairman.
J. L. TAYLOR, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting will be held at the Mercer House, on THIS (Friday,) EVENING, June 1, at 7½ o'clock. All the officers and privates are particularly requested to attend; also, the veterans in this and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to meet and unite with us to make arrangements for celebrating the 4th of July, the 84th Anniversary of our National Independence.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Col.
ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adj't.

LECTURES.

POPULAR LECTURE.

In the York-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, on THIS (Friday) EVENING, June 1, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. OLIVER CRANE, for five years a resident in Turkey. Subject—*Thrilling Incidents of Travel among the Turks and Arabs.* Tickets of admission 25 cents, to be had at the door.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—JULIUS CÆSAR—THE BROKEN DONKEY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—Evening—PAULINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate, yesterday, in Executive session, spent four hours in deliberation over the Mexican treaty, and eventually rejected it by a large majority. The Republican members, with the exception of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, voted against the ratification.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, from the Printing Investigation Committee, made a majority report, stating that the payments made were without the knowledge of the Government. The report further severely commented on WENDELL'S testimony, exonerated the President from any *onus* in the matter, intimated that the careful supervision of Mr. BOWMAN prevented WENDELL from making the large profits he expected, and closed by the resolution that the present laws of public printing require reform, and that a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing being done by contract or otherwise. A minority report was presented by Mr. KING, of New-York, condemning in the strongest terms the practices and operations of public printing. Large sums, it stated, had been paid by the printer for party purposes. The subject was postponed till to-day. The House Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the Senate bill relative to the recaptured Africans was referred, reported the bill back, but obtained no action. The Printing bill was taken up and discussed at much length. Mr. PRYOR, of Virginia, was desirous to support any measure that should extinguish the actual facilities for Executive corruption; and, in that connection, expressed his conviction of culpability of the present Administration, and denounced the President for criminal connivance. The Democratic leaders, Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, especially, endeavored to silence the candid Virginian, urging all manner of partisan considerations, but in vain. The bill, which establishes a Department of Public Printing, at reduced rates, was finally passed—120 to 56. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, made a speech upon Slavery; after which the Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up and briefly discussed, without action.

A new Arctic Expedition sailed from New-London, Conn., on Tuesday last, on board of the bark *George Henry*. The expedition is not very numerous, for it consists only of Mr. B. F. HALL, of Cincinnati, and his Esquimaux guide, CUD-LA-JA-AH. Mr. HALL, who lately resided in Cincinnati, designs to leave the vessel in which he sailed at Sussex Island, taking with him a large boat, which has been constructed expressly for him, and with which he designs to make explorations in the region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait. A crew of five Esquimaux, which he will select at Sussex Island, will assist him in his researches. Mr. HALL hopes to obtain further traces of the party which went with Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of this City, Mayor HARRIS, of New-London, and some of the prominent citizens of that place, went down the harbor with Mr. HALL, and returned on the tug which towed the vessel to sea.

The Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church of New-Jersey closed its sessions at Newark yesterday. The Standing Committee of the Diocese was elected, and is the same as last year. The act of the Legislature incorporating seven Trustees of the Episcopal Fund to be raised for the permanent support of the Bishop, was accepted, and the Treasurer of the Convention ordered to pay over the funds in his possession to the Trustees. The Bishop recommended an amendment of the 4th article of the Constitution regulating the qualifications of voters in the Convention, so as to avoid the difficulty heretofore experienced by the Bishop in making up the list of Presbyters, and which has been the cause of much ill-feeling between the High and Low Church party in times past. The suggestion was adopted, and a Committee of Eight was appointed to draft amendments and submit them to the next Convention. The election of deputies to the General Convention to be held in New-York in 1860, resulted in the choice of the same men that attended the Richmond Convention last year. The Bishop's salary was raised from $3,000 to $3,600, to take effect to-day. At a late hour last evening the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The proceedings of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference yesterday, at Buffalo, were interesting. Bishop BAKER presided. The Slavery report having been taken up, Mr. SLICER, of Baltimore, and Dr. HOLDICH spoke against the majority report. Mr. SEWALL, of Baltimore, made a most impressive speech. He was followed by Messrs. COOMBE and HILL in favor of the report. A resolution was adopted that the vote should be had on the third resolution in the majority report after certain other members had spoken, without further debate. After recess at noon, Messrs. HUNTER and KINGSLEY addressed the Conference for the minority. Mr. DURBIN'S substitute was taken from the table and rejected. An amendment directing the Bishops to submit the new Chapter proposed to the Annual Conferences and the Presiding Elders, to the Quarterly Conferences, was lost. The new Chapter was at length adopted by a vote of 154 to 57.

Comptroller HAWS yesterday complied with the peremptory *mandamus* issued by Judge MULLEN, and signed the bonds of Mr. PLATT, Mayor WOOD'S candidate for Chamberlain. This does not settle the case however; a *quo warranto* will be issued compelling Mr. STOUT to establish his title to the office in dispute, and then the legal struggle will grow interesting.

The Inspectors of Buildings, appointed under the law lately passed by the Legislature, having gone through with their examinations and been approved by the Commission, were yesterday sworn into office by the Mayor.

The Police Commissioners, yesterday, appointed ten special men for the Central Park police, swore in the new Superintendent, and dismissed one man for intoxication.

The Board of Aldermen last evening accepted an offer, on behalf of the Japanese, to witness a balloon ascension during their intended stay in this City. By resolution, the Board renewed its advice and consent to the removal of Mr. A. V. STOUT from the office of City Chamberlain, and the appointment of Mr. NATHAN C. PLATT to fill the vacancy.

Yesterday, the business of the Court of General Sessions, for May, came to a termination by the discharge of the Grand Jury, who presented a number of indictments against prisoners and others not in custody, who will be tried before Recorder BARNARD in the June term to commence on Monday. During the nineteen days that the Court has been in session 41 prisoners have been sentenced to the State Prison, 25 to the Penitentiary, 4 to the House of Refuge, 7 to the City Prison, while 15 have been convicted but discharged under suspension of judgment, and 21 have been tried and acquitted, making a total of 113 cases disposed of. The next term before the Recorder will be a very heavy one, as it is the last previous to the Summer months, when only slight prison cases are disposed of.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Punishment yesterday a report was received from Dr. RANNEY, to the effect that there are a number of demented persons on Blackwell's Island for whom there is no room in the Lunatic Asylum, as it is over-crowded now; and, also, that there is no suitable place for a large number of demented persons, of unclean habits, now on the Island. A report was received from the Committee of the Whole in relation to the disgraceful condition of the Hospitals and many other buildings, and recommending improvements. The report was adopted.

MONS. DE LAVE yesterday afternoon performed the feat of crossing the deep gorge below the Falls at Paterson, N. J., on a tight rope. The distance across was nearly seven hundred feet, and the height of the rope about two hundred from the bed of the stream. Several thousand persons witnessed the performance.

The steamship *St. Louis*, from Havana on the 27th ult., arrived here last evening. She brings no intelligence of interest.

The demand for Stocks improved yesterday afternoon, and the market closed steady through the general list. Exchange steady. Money cheaper on long paper, and abundant on temporary loan.

Cotton was depressed and prices were a shade easier. Flour was in fair demand, and desirable lots were firmer. Wheat was less abundant and was dearer, with a good inquiry. Corn was plenty and closed heavily at reduced rates. Coffee was more freely purchased. Provisions were moderately dealt in. Sugars and Molasses, Rice, Metals, Hops and Seeds, were quiet. Cassia, Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine, attracted more attention. A fair business was reported in Whisky, Hay, Tallow and Adamantine Candles. The Freight engagements were less extensive.

Mexico and the Senate.

The Senate of the United States once enjoyed the reputation of filling in the Government of this country the practical and conservative part which is theoretically performed by the House of Lords in the Parliament of England. It is a tradition still cherished in certain remote sections of the country that a Senator sits and speaks and acts for the permanent and national side of our politics, while a Representative, elected directly by the people, and for a brief term of two years, utters the current and changeful opinions of the moment. A good deal of new and strange, and not altogether pleasant light, has been thrown of late years upon the actual working of various departments of our model system; but we doubt whether, on the whole, any one branch of the Federal power has suffered so much in the general esteem of Americans, from its recent developments, as this particular body of the Senate. All our preconceived ideas of its dignity, its capacity, its value to the commonwealth, have of late been sadly shaken. The intellectual reputation of the Chamber has flagrantly fallen away. The nation no longer looks to it for those displays of sagacious patriotism and thoughtful statesmanship which made it a light in the land, when the permanent policy of the North, the South, the East and the West used to be uttered in clear and commanding accents from that floor by a CALHOUN and a WEBSTER, a MANGUM and a CLAY. Under the influences of the Administration, which at present controls a majority of the Senatorial voices, the Senate has gradually come to be regarded as a sort of Executive Council, the mouth-piece of the White House, recording the wishes and echoing the prejudices of the President. Here, for instance, within a few weeks, the whole country has been scandalized by the conversion of the Senate into a kind of passionate and vulgar caucus, in which one after another of the supposed leaders of the Democracy has aired his personal spite or his sectional indignation against one particular statesman of the Democratic Party. Of what possible importance is it to the people of the United States whether Mr. SLIDELL or Mr. GREEN, or Mr. BENJAMIN approves or disapproves of the political doctrines of Mr. DOUGLAS? These are matters to be settled by the parties interested in the proper assemblies of their own factions. To introduce them to the National Senate, to embody them in resolutions, to consume the time sacred to public business of no partisan character, in these contemptible squabbles, is such a dereliction from the lofty uses to which the Senatorial office was set apart by the founders of our institutions, as cannot fail to consign its abettors to general contempt.

And now we are favored by the Republican Senators with a burst on their own side of equally paltry passions and unstatesmanlike intrigue. The Mexican Treaty—the most important diplomatic document drawn up by any American envoy within the last decade; a treaty promising peace and order to seven millions of Americans, our near neighbors on the Continent whom we are clearly called upon by our power and our pretensions to control, for good and not for evil; a treaty offering vast and immediate opportunities of progress to great domestic interests of our own; a treaty settling, by the masterly simplicity of its provisions, some of the gravest and most threatening problems of our foreign relations, has now been rejected by the Senate, after months of incubation, and by an almost unanimous vote of the Republican Senators.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, has earned an honorable distinction by standing out alone for the ratification of this wise and practical treaty against the pressure of supposed party policy from his colleagues of the same political faith. The motives which have led to this most lamentable action of the Republicans in the Senate it is hardly necessary here and now to review. Those of our readers who have followed the progress of our Mexican relations with the attention which the importance of the subject demands, will not need to hear these motives recapitulated. And we own that, in the interest of our national reputation, we do not care to go over the weary record. A treaty, the fundamental merit of which was the solid basis it offered for the establishment of independent Liberalism in Mexico, has been attacked, on the pretext that it was opening the way to new annexations of territory, which annexations, in their turn, would seduce the South into new extensions of Slavery! A treaty which held out to Mexico her best hope of shaking off all European influences, has been assailed as an insidious contrivance for embroiling us with the Powers of the Old World. A treaty, commercial in its radical conception, full of the most judicious provisions for the encouragement of liberal and honorable intercourse between Mexico and the United States, has been denounced as a foul imagination in behalf of the agricultural and "patriarchal" interests of the South alone. Thanks to these misrepresentations, in some cases perhaps honestly, in most cases ignorantly made, and thanks too, it may be, to the sordid and secret aversion of a few manœuverers against the achievement by Mr. BUCHANAN'S Government of any really important rational and national act, Mr. MCLANE'S brilliant and faithful labors have now been brought to nothing.

The burden of responsibility for this rests mainly upon the Republican Senators. Yet their Democratic colleagues cannot be wholly exonerated from the general reproach which must sooner or later overtake the whole body. When the treaty was first brought before the Senate, the Democratic Senators, including even those representatives of the Gulf States and of "Secession," whose prospects, as they very well knew, of using Mexico hereafter as a lever in their disorderly designs must be dashed by its ratification, came forward to its support. The Republicans saw fit to identify themselves at once with opposition to this ratification. It is their own fault if now the Democratic extremists, having fastened the responsibility of the act upon their political antagonists, are found ready to profit by the bad tactics of their foes, and to retire from the defence of an arrangement which they never sincerely approved. For the effects in Mexico upon the rising fortunes of Liberalism, of this blow struck "in the house of its friends," we must wait yet a little. Of one thing we may, however, be certain—that if the monarchists and clerical oppressors of Mexico have not been utterly prostrated, this action of the American Senate will infuse new hope into their hearts, and plunge their unhappy country back into the gulf from which it had so nearly emerged.

A Rooted Sorrow.

The weeping philosopher of the *Tribune* refuses to be comforted. He is obstinately and incurably unhappy. His mood is that of the Frenchman who declared that he "*would* drown—nobody should help him." GREELEY'S grief, however, is as fantastic as it is profound. It springs from a hallucination, which has already lasted six or seven years, and which bids fair to attend him to his grave. He nurses it, as women nurse pet sorrows;—and derives a sad but solid satisfaction from seeing it thrive and grow under his affectionate care. There are many men who go through life under the conviction that somebody is trying to poison them—that there is a secret conspiracy dogging their footsteps—that Providence himself is against them, and that they are doomed to eternal perdition. As a general thing, such people find their proper place inside the walls of an asylum; but now and then, their delusion proving wholly innocent, they are left at large to vent their woes upon their personal friends, or sometimes upon the public, through the columns of tolerant newspapers. Nothing offends them like an attempt to dispel the illusion which so pleasantly torments them; and any disavowal on the part of suspected parties, of the diabolical designs laid to their charge, is regarded as only an immense aggravation of the imputed offence.

We must say our neighbor's case seems very much of this sort. The symptoms are of the same general type. He is haunted by the idea that the Editor of the TIMES is in pursuit of certain political offices, which he himself wants and can't get. Nothing can rid him of the hallucination, which rides him like a nightmare. He invents history, and deals in prophecy, to strengthen his conviction of its truth. Here is one of the props by which he sustains his grief—from yesterday's *Tribune*:

> "All persons familiar with the interior history of New-York politics *know* that Mr. RAYMOND *coveted and claimed* one of two prominent positions, namely, either the Republican nomination for Governor in 1856, or the seat in the United States Senate, vacated by Gov. FISH in March, 1857. He preferred the latter."

Did he! What an extraordinary circumstance! We are delighted to know on good authority that he did not get either of the two offices which he "coveted and claimed,"—for, according to our observation, those persons who *claim* office are precisely the ones who ought not to have it. The very fact of claiming such places affords the best possible proof of unfitness for them; and, as Mr. GREELEY has good reason to know, it is generally the surest possible way *not* to get them. If we could only feel sure that the audacious aspirant referred to had actually "claimed" either of the positions named, we should most heartily rejoice at his discomfiture. He would have been "served just right,"—and we should hold up his fate by the side of GREELEY'S, as an awful and deserved warning to all importunate hunters after political office, and as a fresh illustration of the established fact that, in political life, they who seek are precisely the persons who shall not find. We could read the world some very edifying ethical lectures on this subject, if we only felt sure of the main fact. *Did* Mr. RAYMOND actually "covet and *claim*" one of the two places referred to? The *Tribune* says he did,—and says, moreover, that "all persons familiar with the interior history of New-York politics, *know*" that he did. This is tangible. Who are those persons? Let them present themselves and produce their evidence. Let them bring forth the documents,—*copies* will answer, we will not insist on the originals,—in which the claim in question was preferred; or in default of writing, let them breathe into the ears of the pensive public the verbal petitions which were put forth for the coveted distinctions. All the world is fully and freely absolved from all obligations of secrecy, expressed or implied, on this subject. Let everybody tell everything that he, she or it may know on this important topic. We don't wish to seem unduly importunate,—but we want light. We want some evidence of the very positive averments of the *Tribune*. We remember that previous to the nomination for Governor in 1856 one of his old Senatorial associates and friends wrote to Mr. RAYMOND and asked his permission to use his name as a candidate for that post,—which permission Mr. R. declined to give;—and we remember, also, that the Albany *Evening Journal* announced, by his authority, that he was not a candidate for the United States Senate, and that he regarded the use of his name in that connection as an impertinence. These things don't confirm the *Tribune's* assertions;—and until those assertions are sustained by something like proof,—especially when such an abundance of evidence in support of them is said to be in existence,—we must be excused for regarding and denouncing them as pure inventions.

So much for the *Tribune's* historical basis for its pet hobgoblin. Its prophetic support is less tangible, but equally absurd. It is quite certain that Mr. RAYMOND "will appear at Albany, next Winter, as a suppliant for the seat which Gov. SEWARD will vacate." The supposition does almost as much credit to Mr. R.'s political skill as to Mr. GREELEY'S sagacity. The course of the TIMES for the last two years—its rigid devotion to party interests—the special care it has taken to conciliate the men whose votes will designate Mr. SEWARD'S successor—its industrious screening of them from public censure for alleged misconduct—and its general subserviency to the interests and the projects of the Republican Party—have been admirably calculated to beget the suspicion which has grown into solid conviction in the *Tribune's* mind. Even the *Tribune* itself is constrained to confess that the course of the TIMES towards Gov. SEWARD and the Republican Party has not indicated any expectation or wish for office at their hands. We have never hesitated to say what we thought just and timely concerning either of them. We have not always agreed with Gov. SEWARD upon public affairs, nor have we ever had any personal or political aspirations which prevented us from expressing those differences whenever our duty as a journalist seemed to require it. From the sin of hypocrisy, at all events, towards him and all other leading men, our skirts are clear. We have never professed to agree with him in everything, while we were stealthily stabbing him in the house of his friends. His position has been that of a public man,—clothed with the honors, the duties and the responsibilities of political office. Ours has been that of a journalist,—bound to no party, free to express our own convictions, and responsible only to the public for the conscientious exercise of the freedom which belongs to the profession. Any man who professes to trace, in the manner in which we have performed those duties, an eager aspiration for political office, must either be an arrant hypocrite, or the victim of a delusion as pitiable as it is ridiculous.

Now, we beg brother GREELEY to set his heart at rest on both these points. Let him dismiss his ghost and sleep o' nights. We are not in his way for any political office he may desire. We have never applied for any such promotion, and don't intend to begin the trade of office-hunting at this late day. We are quite content with our present post. Let the philosopher cultivate resignation, "purge and live cleanly," banish all thought of unfair competition, and he will find himself a happier and a wiser man. If he scorns our advice, he will die in the Lunatic Asylum or in Congress—and will leave none to mourn his fate.

Our Criminal Trials.

The rapidity with which HICKS has been tried and convicted in the United States Court, furnishes an instructive contrast to the dilatoriness of criminal proceedings in those of the State. If this man had been brought before the Court of Sessions, he would have had at least three trials before being finally convicted, and the proceedings between his capture and final sentence would have lasted from a year and a half to two years, and have cost the State about twenty thousand dollars. The clearness of the proof against him, and the complete absence of any testimony for the defence, would not have hastened matters in the least. In the State Courts the usual course of the prisoner's counsel is to object to every question put to every witness, and to except to every one of the Judge's rulings against him. A ponderous bill of exceptions is thus made up, and, owing to the confused state of our criminal law, the number and intricacy and disorder of the statutes fixing the jurisdiction of the Courts—actually leading, amongst other absurdities, to doubts as to where a prisoner, who has been capitally convicted, should receive sentence—the contradictory nature of the reported decisions, due to the frequent changes in the Judiciary, both in the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals—the chances are twenty to one that amongst them will be found one of sufficient moment to obtain a new trial. This process may be repeated almost *ad libitum*, and it has become so common that the public has got into the way of considering a criminal, who does not get more than two trials, hardly dealt with.

What makes the State procedure the more absurd is, that new trials are constantly granted because of the erroneous ruling of the judge upon some trifling point which did not in the least affect the merits of the case. The verdict of the jury on the facts is unceremoniously set aside, because the judge erred in allowing a question to be put to which the jurors attached no importance, and the answer to which in no degree affected their general conclusion—or because he refused to allow a question to be put, which would have elicited a reply of equally small moment. Brown, for instance, is asked if, when he met Smith, Smith's shirt was clean or dirty. The prisoner's counsel objects. The Judge allows the question. An exception is taken. The answer is that he does not remember—that his attention was wholly directed to Smith's hat on the occasion in question. A new trial is moved for, and the case goes up to the Court of Appeals, who decide that the question was inadmissible, and a new trial is ordered. A fresh jury is accordingly impanneled with great labor, and the whole evidence taken once more, merely to obtain a verdict of twelve men who shall not hear that Brown paid no attention to the purity of Smith's linen, but gave his whole mind to his hat.

This may seem an extreme case, but there have been many new trials ordered in criminal cases in this State within the last few years upon grounds fully as frivolous and as trivial as regarded their bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. If we cannot devise a code of procedure simpler and more expeditious than the one we now labor under, an act might at least be passed providing that when a new trial is ordered, the cause should be submitted to the jury upon a report of the old evidence, minus that portion of it which the Court above had held to be inadmssibile. The prisoner cannot be injured by evidence being read against him to which he made no objection.

Some amendment is at all events rendered all the more necessary by the recent change in the law with regard to the infliction of capital punishment. For the severity which we have taken away from the penalty, we must substitute increased certainty in its infliction.

THWARTING THE POLICE.—A very interesting conflict exists between the authorities and the Police on one side, and the liquor dealers and managers of Sunday theatres, on the other; and this time it is a conflict provoked by the hostile action of offenders. In the face of the Police act, which forbids the arrest on civil process of policemen on duty; in the teeth of stringent provisions of the Police act, authorizing arrests without warrant when the offence is committed "within view;" and in defiance of recent decisions of the Court of Appeals, the parties complained of criminally, turn around with civil process in retaliation. There is actually a policeman now in civil custody for doing his duty.

If the Judges will be as prompt and as zealous to punish offenders as they seem to be to thwart policemen doing good service to law and order, then there need be no fear of the ultimate result. We understand that the Board of Police and the new Superintendent are determined to stand behind their subordinates at all hazards. And now that the offenders, growing bold, invoke "law," all friends of order must hope that, according to law, the Police will proceed vigorously and effectively. The Board of Police are preparing also to [illegible] the Excise Commissioners, and we understand the District-Attorney promises efficient aid. At the end of the fifty days' grace for taking out licenses, the names of those holding them will be reported to the police; of course all selling liquor not on that list are amenable to arrest, and will be forthwith proceeded against.

So far from intimidating the police, we believe the hostile action of the offending liquor men will encourage them to persist to the end in the fight. The laws are not new in theory, notwithstanding the cry of "novel legislation." The course of opposition towards them instituted originally by Mayor WOOD, and possibly now encouraged by him, is, however, an anomalous feature in good government.

The Tenure of Office.

Mr. EVARTS' *reductio ad absurdum* of Mr. O'CONOR'S opinion upon the Chamberlaincy dispute, on Wednesday, as to what constitutes "cause" for the removal of a municipal officer, was an excellent illustration of the dangerous predicament in which Mr. O'CONOR'S theory would place us.

He pointed out, as we did on Monday, that if "cause" means simply such cause as the Mayor and Aldermen choose to assign, and there is no appeal from their judgment—all City officers hold their places at will, and not during good behavior. They are, in fact, at the mercy of the caprice of "His Honor" and the Aldermen. They may, under the O'Conor-Bronson rule, say, "As it is a fine morning, we will remove Mr. STOUT; or as he wears a blue coat, we will remove Mr. STOUT, or owing to the length of Mr. STOUT'S hair, he must be removed." All these, according to Mr. O'CONOR, would be sufficient "causes," simply because "His Honor" assigned them, and though it was clear that they were sham, frivolous and absurd, it would make no difference; no one can review or reverse his decision. Mr. EVARTS showed very clearly, in the first place, that if this be law—then in the words of Bumble the Beadle, "the law is an ass;" and in the next place, that this is not the law; that cause assigned for the removal of any officer must be good, reasonable, substantial cause; that whether it is sufficient cause or not, it does not rest entirely with the removing power to decide; that the Courts will always review "His Honor's" decrees, and ascertain whether his "cause" be really cause, or only sham and caprice,—and upon all these points Judge MULLEN concurred with him. As it was held, however, that they could only come before the Court upon a *quo warranto*, and as the motion on Wednesday was simply to compel the Comptroller to accept the bonds of a person *prima facie* entitled to an office, there could then be no judicial ruling of them. They will come up in the action about to be commenced to try the title to the office, and we trust the judgment of the Court of Appeals will then enlighten "His Honor" as effectually upon "cause," as it did two years ago upon the constitutionality of the Police Law.

If "His Honor" were likely to occupy the Mayoral Chair for even one more term, we should decidedly recommend the establishment of a Court of Casuistry, with a "Devil's Advocate," as at the canonization of a saint at Rome, charged with the duty of imagining every possible trick, and dodge, and misconduct, of which an unscrupulous and hardened politician occupying the Mayoral Chair is likely to be guilty, and making up cases out of them for decision. It is only in this way that we can ever hope to have a body of laws that will keep "His Honor" in check. All the devices for his personal benefit, to which a man of his aims and abilities, in his position, is likely to resort, must be thought of beforehand, and made the subject of a judicial decision, and accurately reported. He is very much too "smart" for either the Revised Statutes or the Session laws.

Minor Topics.

—It appears that the unsophisticated strangers from Niphon have allowed themselves to be swindled by the very institutions of whose existence we affectionately advised them. Little TOMMY, the wag of the Embassy, and the especial pet of Washington ladies, has been inveigled into a mock-auction shop, where some Peter Funk, not having the fear of the Mikado before his eyes, sold him a pinchbeck watch for $120, the intrinsic value of which might be expressed by a single numeral. It seems a little singular that of all our loose-trowsered guests, this TOMMY should have allowed himself to be victimized. He was the astute Pagan who first mistrusted that the amplitude of the dresses worn by our ladies was not based upon necessity, and demonstrated this fact by actual experiment, collapsing the hoops of a Washington belle with his irreverent Pagan hands, greatly to the discomfiture of the wearer. Had TOMMY displayed half of this wariness in his dealings with the Peter Funks, he would not have been made the victim of misplaced confidence. This occurrence at this particular moment is doubly to be regretted. It was rumored that TOMMY had formed an attachment for one of the chambermaids at Willard's, and a matrimonial alliance would certainly have been no unimportant strand in the friendly ligatures by which we are endeavoring to bind our country to Japan. Now, however, all hope of this happy consummation must vanish—American watches and American women will be viewed with like distrust. And again, our Government had just concluded an arrangement with the Embassy for recoining their money. The unwieldy, shingle-shaped coins with which their trunks are lumbered, were to pass through the Philadelphia Mint, and emerge in the more symmetrical shape of eaglets and three-cent pieces. But now this arrangement is undoubtedly knocked in the head. It is not at all likely that the Niphonese will trust their money in the hands even of the "American Tycoon." When our officials call upon the Japanese for their "cash" they will receive nothing but polite bows. It is not at all improbable that TOMMY will be appointed spokesman of the Embassy, in which case he will put his thumb to his nose, and say "No you don't," for he has already picked up many slang phrases. And in refusing to intrust the native coin in the hands of a Democratic Administration, TOMMY will display sufficient shrewdness to atone for his late unfortunate fatuity.

—The visitor to the Tombs cannot fail to have his attention arrested by the "Library" which philanthropic publishers have furnished for the benefit of prisoners. The "Library" is in the corridor containing the cells of those under condemnation to death. First and foremost in its shelves stand several volumes of HORACE GREELEY'S *Life of William H. Seward!* Imagine the trembling souls of the unfortunates who are soon to enter into the one great "irrepressible conflict," from which there is no appeal, and of whose inevitability there can be no dispute, puzzling their brains in a vain endeavor to grasp the dogmas relative to the paltry political conflicts of the day! In close juxtaposition to the *Life of Seward* stand the abstruse works of DICK—*Sidereal Heavens, Practical Astronomy, Solar Systems and Atmospheres, Celestial Scenery*, and all that. It is rather incongruous to expect men to weary over astronomical conjectures the eyes which are so soon to open to a full knowledge of the great truths at which all the philosophers who have written since the world began only guessed. Sandwiched between DICK and GREELEY is a volume of DUMAS; that is jostled by *Dymond's Essays*, and this in turn by *Canterbury Tales*. There is one book, however, almost wholly omitted, of which several copies might be added to the collection, with benefit to the keepers as well as to the prisoners; it would be as good [illegible] now as a *novel* to all, and would fit the ones to die as well as the others to live: the Bible is in itself a Library. Each of its pages is a shelf, and each shelf is laden with folios of Truth!

—Pope PIUS NINTH has a prototype in the United States. While the Roman is letting loose his bulls against the people, a Pennsylvanian is turning out bulls to do battle with locomotives, and in both cases the result seems to be the same—the bulls are the only things that suffer. In one instance, however, the Pennsylvanian met with a partial success; his bull was knocked into what is vulgarly termed a "cocked hat," but the colliding engine, with its attendant train of cars, was thrown from the track. Encouraged by this practical victory, the Pennsylvanian has another animal in training which he intends to let loose in a few days. Should PIUS IX. die or be deposed, we bespeak the Papal Chair for his prototype of the Keystone State. Though the bulls of the latter may not, in all instances, accomplish the end of their propagator, they may ultimately be made to subserve a very good purpose as beef; while those of the former, when dashed aside by the power which they attempt to control, fall idly to the ground and are of no good whatever.

—We have already mentioned that Mr. W. H. VESEY, late Consul at Havre, has been appointed Cashier of the City Post-office. No abler or more deserving man could possibly have been found for that place. We venture to say that no American in our foreign service ever enjoyed a higher or better-earned popularity than Mr. VESEY; his removal was universally and justly regarded as a conspicuous instance of the sacrifice of the public good to party expediency. We learn that Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, who has been for forty-four years connected with the United States Consulate at Havre, and who resigned his post as chief clerk upon Mr. VESEY'S removal, has been appointed agent of the Underwriters of Boston and New-York;—and the Captains of American vessels doing business at Havre have presented him a service of plate. This is a well-earned testimonial to the fidelity with which he has discharged the duties of his post.

—The State of Texas bids fair to become celebrated for other curiosities than giants and alligators. They are doing something there in the ministerial line which merits the attention of "Conferences," to say nothing of the public. The divines of that prolific region have buckled on their armor and seem to be preparing themselves for conflict with original sin with a zeal which is worthy of all commendation. A reverend gentleman whose surname is THOMPSON—he spells it with a "p"—has gone into a course of training, and at last accounts is reported to be progressing favorably, inasmuch as he is "breaking himself of the habit of swearing, and reads the Scriptures quite fluently." The project of sending missionaries to Texas had better be abandoned. There is no necessity for introducing exotic divines when those indigenous to the soil give promise of such luxuriant growth.

—Away out West a negro called SHARP has given evidence that his name is a *lucus a non lucendo* by cohabiting with a white woman. But the people of the prairie land, however they may be in favor of blending the lily with the rose, are constitutionally prejudiced against blending the lily with the nightshade, and the offending African was condemned to undergo a bleaching process in jail. SHARP was very dull to attempt anything of the kind at the West; it is only at the South these things are tolerated.

—Not long since we chronicled the elopement of Miss QUEEN ROSE, of Philadelphia, with a young Dr. BOGART, her recapture by her guardian, and a subsequent settlement of the difficulty, by which the parties were made one with the full consent of all interested. The Philadelphia papers say that a letter has been received from Dr. BOGART, announcing the death of his young wife.

Obituary.

DEATH OF JUDGE DANIEL, OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The telegraph brings us tidings of the death of Hon. Judge DANIEL, of the United States Supreme Court, which event took place yesterday, at Richmond, Va., after a long illness.

Judge PETER V. DANIEL was born in Stafford County, Va., in 1785. His ancesters had long resided in that State, and were noted, at the time of the Revolution, for the zeal with which they advocated resistance to the British Government. After receiving the rudiments of his education from a private tutor, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1805. He chose the law as a profession, and studied at Richmond under EDMUND RANDOLPH, to whose daughter he was subsequently married. In 1808 he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year was elected a Delegate to the Virginia Legislature from Stafford County. He was reelected to that office in 1810. Two years afterwards he was elected a member of the Privy Council, and was successively reëlected until the adoption of the new Constitution in 1830. During a considerable portion of this time he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and President of the Council *ex officio*. On the adoption of the amended Constitution in 1830, when the number of members of the Council had been reduced from eight to three, he was again elected; but in 1835, when the Whigs obtained a majority in the Legislature, he was dismissed from office, together with his Democratic *confrères*. But the Whigs retained their ascendancy only for a short period, and the next session, when the Democrats were victorious, he was restored. Chief-Justice TANEY having been transferred, in 1834, from the office of Attorney-General to the Treasury Department, Judge DANIEL was pressed by President JACKSON to accept the vacant post, but he declined. In 1836, PHILIP P. BARBOUR was transferred from the Bench of the United States District Court to the Supreme Bench, and President JACKSON appointed Judge DANIEL to the vacancy. Judge BARBOUR dying in 1840, President VAN BUREN made Judge DANIEL his successor. He has held the office from that period to the present time. He was strongly Democratic in politics, and fully approved of the Dred Scott decision of his friend Chief Justice TANEY.

THE WINTER GARDEN.—The long-promised and, by the musical public, eagerly-expected performance of VERDI'S brilliant opera of "I Masnadieri," was to have taken place last evening at the Winter Garden, but in consequence of the sudden and severe illness of Mr. MARETZEK, who had conducted the rehearsals, and was alone competent to lead the orchestra, the representation was unavoidably postponed at the "eleventh hour."

It is to Mr. MARETZEK'S credit that he should have preferred a point-blank and positive disappointment of the public to an unsatisfactory first presentation of the Maestro's composition. To-night, "La Juive" will be once more sung, with the full force of its remarkable cast; and at the *Matinée* of to-morrow, we may confidently anticipate the new sensation of "I Masnadieri," which has never before been sung in this country.

TRIBUTE TO THEODORE PARKER.—At the Twentieth Unitarian Festival, held in the Music Hall, Boston, on Tuesday, at which the principal speakers were E. P. WHIPPLE, Esq., Rev. HENRY GILES, Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, GEO. B. EMERSON, Esq., and Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, the latter gentleman passed a high eulogium on the late Rev. THEODORE PARKER, speaking of him as follows: "The news came to us this morning, from the other side of the world, of the departure of our brother, THEODORE PARKER, who for so many years in this hall has manfully stood up for what to him was the highest and best idea of truth, and right, and religion; and I think now that he is gone, and we shall never see his Socratic head in the streets of Boston any more, and shall never hear his voice again, and never read those burning, vivid words which came from his pen, fresh with the hot blood of a manly heart, I think we can all of us unite and say, in the words which our brother KING has addressed to us, 'Peace be to thee, our brother!' In many things he differed from us; in many things we differed from him; but, after all, he was the fruit of our body. If he went further, and if in going further he went away from us, still he was in the line of our tradition, and he believed himself faithful to the principles which he had been taught while he was in this home. He was a thorough specimen of a New-England man—of a manly New-England man; a man not only with a manly heart and manly intellect, ready to grapple with all the great problems of life, and to utter freely and openly his word, as God gave it to him; but he was, beside this, (what all do not know so well,) a man with a tender heart—with a feminine tenderness of heart—with a heart which overflowed with affection towards those he loved. We shall see him no more; we shall hear him no more; but I think there are many hours to come, in the great crisis of our history, when we shall miss his manliness, his freedom, his energetic devotion to the truth, to God and the right. I could not, Sir, rise in this place, where he has stood so long, without doing great injustice to my own feelings, and I think great injustice to the feelings of many of you here, if not all, if I had sat down without as much as these few words." The Chairman, Mr. GAFFIELD, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, also alluded to the death of Mr. PARKER in feeling and eloquent terms.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

M. E. General Conference.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31.

The proceedings of the General Conference to-day have possessed more of general interest than those of any previous.

Bishop BAKER presided. After the transaction of some unimportant business the Slavery Report was taken up, and Mr. SLICER, of Baltimore, proceeded to speak against the report of the majority. He was [illegible] by Dr. HOLDICK on the same side.

[illegible], of Baltimore, then took the stand, and [illegible] ring under a fit of indisposition, occupied [illegible] allotted to him. His speech is conceded [illegible] the most eloquent and impressive of the session. Almost the entire audience was moved to tears.

Mr. [illegible], of Philadelphia, of the minority, and Mr. [illegible], of the majority, followed. At this point Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], introduced a resolution that after Messrs. [illegible], of Virginia, of the minority, and KINGSLEY, of [illegible], of the majority, shall have spoken, the vote shall be taken on the third resolution in the majority report without further debate. This resolution was [illegible] to exclude motions or amendments, if made previous to 5 o'clock. The resolution was adopted—127 to 55, and the Conference adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Mr. HUNTER proceeded to sum up for the minority, succeeded by Mr. KINGSLEY, who made the closing argument for the majority report. Both gentlemen made able speeches. Mr. DURBIN then moved to take from the table the substitute offered by him some days ago. It was taken from the table and rejected. Numerous amendments were offered and rejected. One directing the Bishops to submit the new chapter proposed to the Annual Conferences and the presiding elders, to the quarterly Conference was lost, 148 to 61. Another, that the old chapter in the Discipline stand as it is, and the chapter now before the Conference be put into the pastoral address in the journal of the General Conference, was lost, 131 to 82. An amendment declaring the chapter simply advisory was also lost. At 5 o'clock, the main question on the adoption of the new chapter in the Discipline, in the place of the old one, was ordered, and the new chapter was adopted—154 to 57.

Political.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, May 30.

The largest Democratic State Convention that ever assembled together in this State met here to-day. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and resolutions were adopted unanimously in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston. The delegates will be fully accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

BELL AND EVERETT RATIFICATION MEETING AT NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 31.

The Bell and Everett ratification meeting at Odd Fellow's Hall was largely attended, and resolved to admit of no platform but the Constitution.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR SECESSION.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, May 31.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention met yesterday. Gov. MEANS presided, and everything was decidedly in favor of the Richmond Convention.

Casualties.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW ROUTE TO HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Thursday, May 31.

The Harrisburgh express train, that left New-York at 6 o'clock this morning, *via* the Great Middle route, ran over a horse, killing the horse and Mr. JOHN BOWERS, the driver. The train, consisting of three crowded passenger cars, had a narrow escape. No one on it was injured except the messenger of the Hope Express Company, and his injuries are slight. The train arrived here in time to make its western and southern connections.

EXPLOSION IN A COAL MINE.

SCRANTON, Pa., Thursday, May 31.

An explosion of fire-damp took place at Stanton's mines, near Wilkesbarre, this afternoon. A son of Mr. BRODERICK, and HARRY and MILES EDWARDS, were ascending the shaft at the time. The force of the explosion broke the carriages, and they were precipitated to the bottom, killing them instantly. One man was also injured.

A WOMAN FATALLY INJURED AT WASHINGTON, N. J.

WASHINGTON, N. J., Thursday, May 31.

A Mrs. NOLAN was run over by a switching engine, at this place, and so injured that she cannot survive.

Severe Tornado.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.

CATTARAUGUS, N. Y., Thursday, May 31.

A tornado passed over this place at 4½ o'clock, yesterday afternoon, sweeping everything before it, entirely destroying six dwellings, unroofing part of the railroad dépôt, and blowing the wood-shed of the railroad entirely down. Four persons were dangerously injured, and several slightly. The amount of damage is not known, but it will probably reach $25,000. The storm passed northeast, through the village of Waverley, about three miles from here, killing a man by the name of BURROWS, dangerously injuring two other persons, and several others slightly. Almost every building within reach of the storm was injured.

From Boston.

UNION RATIFICATION MEETING—FIRES—ROBBERY.

BOSTON, Thursday, May 31.

At the Union Ratification Meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall to-morrow night, a letter will be read from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, accepting the nomination of Vice-President.

W. F. FREEMAN & Co.'s dyewood works, at Newton, were destroyed by fire this morning, together with the valuable machinery and a large stock of logwood. Loss $20,000.

Three dwellings and two stables were burnt at Haverhill this morning.

The silk store of JACKSON & KIMBALL, at Manchester, New-Hampshire, was robbed of $3,000 worth of goods last night.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., Thursday, May 31.

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned to-day, having disposed of 421 cases. In the case of JOHNSON *vs.* Stark County, the judgment of the lower Court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the law authorizing Counties to subscribe for railroad stock, and issue County bonds therefor, was constitutional, and that the bonds in this case were regularly issued. Although the County had no authority to make them payable in New-York, they were not for that reason void.

The Lawrence County, Pa., Railroad Bonds.

PITTSBURGH, Thursday, May 31.

In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, Judge MCCANDLESS delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of DAVID POLLOCK, a citizen of Ohio, against the County of Lawrence, directing an attachment to be issued against the County Commissioners for refusing the execution upon a judgment obtained for interest upon railroad bonds. As this is the first proceeding of this kind in the United States Court, it excites much interest.

Cattle Disease in New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, May 31.

The cattle disease has appeared in this neighborhood. Out of seven cattle attacked on the farm of ABRAHAM JOHNSON, near Newark, four have died. Examinations show the disease to be the same as that in Massachusetts. The Agricultural Society hold a special meeting at Elizabeth, on the 6th of June, to consider the subject. The disease is supposed to have been introduced here by an animal from Massachusetts.

Burglaries at Easton, Penn.

THE POST-OFFICE AND STORES PLUNDERED.

EASTON, Penn., Thursday, May 31.

The Post-office in this place was broken into last night. Many letters were opened and their contents scattered over the floor. No money was found. The mail bags were not touched. The robbers ransacked all the drawers, but only found about three dollars in coppers, which they took. Several stores were also entered the same night.

Steamboat Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, May 31.

A private dispatch says the steamer *Peerless* was burned at the levee, New-Orleans, on the 27th, and is a total loss. She cost $42,000 a year ago, and was insured for $20,000 in Pittsburgh.

The Steam Sloop Dakotah

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 31.

The steam sloop of war *Dakotah* has returned from her second trial trip. Her performances were very satisfactory.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Thursday, May 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady at $5 25 for State, and $6 12½@$6 50 for extra Canadian. WHEAT firm; sales 6,500 bush. No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 18, and 4,500 bush. white Canadian on private terms. CORN dull; sales last evening 9,000 bush. Indiana at 57c. OATS and BARLEY quiet. RYE unchanged; sales 5,700 bush. Canadian at 81c. CANAL FREIGHTS dull at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6¾c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—5,000 bbls. Flour; 35,300 bush. Wheat; 14,500 bush. Corn. *Canal Exports*—3,000 bbls. Flour; 17,400 bush. Wheat; 17,500 bush. Corn; 9,100 bush. Oats.

BUFFALO, Thursday, May 31—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady; sales 1,600 bbls. WHEAT dull, parties apart, nothing doing beyond the sale of small lots to millers for immediate use. CORN dull and lower at the close; sales 25,000 bushels at 54c.@55c. for No. 1 Illinois, and 52c.@53c. for Toledo. OATS quiet, with small sales at 35c. WHISKY steady; sales 100 bbls. at 20c. CANAL FREIGHTS easier, at 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat, 10½c. on Corn to New York.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, May 31.

FLOUR firm and advancing. Howard-street Superfine, $5 62. WHEAT firm; Red, $1 30@$1 37; White, $1 50@$1 60. CORN steady; sales of 16,000 bush. White, 70c.@73c.; yellow, 64c.@66c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged. WHISKY steady at 21½c.@22c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31.

FLOUR firm; sales 6,500 bbls., at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT firm; sales 7,000 bushels Red, $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 37@$1 45. CORN quiet; sales 7,000 bushels Yellow, 66c.@68c. WHISKY dull, 21c.@21½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, May 30.

COTTON firm; sales, to-day, 2,500 bales at unchanged prices. FLOUR dull at $5 87½. CORN quiet at 75c.@80c. Freights and Exchange both unaltered.

NEW ORLEANS, Thursday, May 31.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 3,000 bales, at 10½c.@11c. for middling. MOLASSES, 30c.@32c. CORN, 65c.@68c. PORK firm; Mess, $19. WHISKY, 20c.@21c. Exchange on London, 9@9¾ premium; do., with bills of lading, 8¾@8¾ premium. Sight Exchange on New-York, ¾ premium. FREIGHTS slightly higher.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 31.

FLOUR in moderate demand, at $5 40 for superfine. WHISKY firm, at 18c. MESS PORK in fair demand, at $17 75, but it is difficult to buy below $18. BACON, at 8c.@10c. Sight Exchange on New-York dull, at ½ ℔ cent.

MOBILE, Wednesday, May 30.

COTTON quiet; sales to-day 500 bales at 10½c.@10¾c. for middling.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, May 31.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Sixes 95⅝; Reading Railroad, 20¾; Morris Canal, 56¼; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38⅜.

NEW-JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

FIRST DAY.

INTRODUCTORY SERVICES—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE BISHOP—PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS, &C.

The Seventy-seventh Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of New-Jersey assembled in Newark, on Wednesday. The opening religious services of the Convention were held in Grace Church, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. A large congregation was present, including many clergymen from New-York. The annual sermon was preached by Rev. NATHANIEL PETTIT, of Newton, Sussex County, from the following text:

> "Yet now be strong, O Zerubbabel, saith the Lord; and be strong, O Joshua, son of Josedeck the high priest; and be strong all ye people of the land, saith the Lord, and work; for I am with you, saith the Lord of Hosts."—Haggai, ii, 4.

After the sermon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered by Bishop ODENHEIMER. At the conclusion of the religious services, the Convention was duly organized, the Bishop presiding. On calling the roll 126 delegates answered to their names, of whom 57 were clergymen and 59 laymen. After electing Rev. W. C. DOANE Secretary, the Convention adjourned to meet at 4½ P. M., at Trinity Church.

The afternoon session commenced at a somewhat later hour than that specified in the adjournment, and was called to order by Bishop ODENHEIMER, who opened the proceedings with the reading of prayer. The house was well filled, the galleries being occupied mostly by ladies. Forty new delegates appeared and registered their names.

Rev. Mr. JAQUES, Chairman of the Committee on the application of new parishes, reported in favor of the following, which were duly admitted: St. Paul's Church, Rancocas; Trinity Church, Mount Holly; Holy Communion, South Orange; St. Luke's, West Bloomfield; Trinity, Elizabeth; and St. Stephen's, Florence. The application of St. John's Church, Passaic, was referred back on account of informality.

Rev. Mr. HOFFMAN, of Elizabeth, read the annual report of the Standing Committee of the Diocese, containing, among other things, the reply of Bishop ODENHEIMER to the letter of the Committee announcing his election, which has already been published. The same gentleman also read the report of the "Trustees of the Offerings of the Church for Missionary Purposes," which showed the contributions during the past year to be only $1,456 22—an amount declared to be insufficient to cover the expenses incurred, and the report accordingly recommends that some means be devised to increase the interest felt by the Churches in Missionary labors.

Bishop ODENHEIMER then read his annual address as Bishop of the diocese. He commenced with an allusion to the circumstances attending his election, one year ago, paid an affectionate and glowing tribute to the memory of his predecessor, Bishop DOANE, and proceeded with a lengthy and minute detail of his labors in the diocese since his consecration in October last. This record of his labors, which was in the form of a daily journal, showed the new Bishop to be an incessant worker, whatever else may be his qualifications to succeed Bishop DOANE. Since the 13th of October he has confirmed 1,615 persons, delivered 303 sermons and addresses, ordained five persons, laid the corner-stone of one church, consecrated two churches, received into the diocese 12 clergymen, transferred to other dioceses 15 clergymen, baptized 95 persons, (33 adults and 62 infants,) married 8 persons and buried 10. The address closed with a grateful acknowledgment of the kindness and hospitality which the Bishop had everywhere experienced in his travels through the Diocese, and his thankfulness to God that his lot had fallen in such pleasant places.

Propositions for amendments to canons being next in order, several unimportant amendments were offered and referred to Committees to report to-day.

The report of the Committee on Christian Education was then read by Rev. Dr. MAHAN. Its principal feature was in reference to the establishment of Parochial Schools, and the inexpediency of adopting any measures tending to interfere with the Public School system of the State. The report closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That while it is the duty of Christian parents, sponsors, and of every member of the Church, in every way within their power, to forward education in the principles and practice of the Gospel of Christ, as taught in and by the Church, it is not expedient for this Convention to adopt or recommend any measure which shall interfere with the existence of Public Common School education as carried on in this State.

Two members of the Committee, Rev. Messrs MAHAN and HAYS, dissented from the resolution appended to the report; in other respects the report was unanimous. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged. On the question of the adoption of the resolution, considerable discussion ensued. Rev. Messrs. MAHON and STUBBS, and Mr. CORTLAND PARKER also participated.

At the close of Mr. PARKER's remarks, Rev. Mr. SMITH, of Burlington, moved to lay the resolution on the table. The yeas and nays were called for, and the resolution was tabled by the following vote: *Clergymen*, 28 yeas and 21 nays; *Laymen*, 32 yeas and 25 nays. The Convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

SECOND DAY.

ELECTION OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—THE TRUSTEES OF THE EPISCOPAL FUND—AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED—THE BISHOP'S SALARY RAISED TO $3,600, ETC.

The Convention assembled, yesterday, at 9 A. M., in Trinity Church, and opened its proceedings with morning prayer. At the close of this service the body was called to order by the Bishop, who stated the first business in order to be the election of the Standing Committee of the Diocese for the ensuing year. Rev. J. BRINTON SMITH was appointed teller on behalf of the clergy, and Mr. DUPONT for the laity. The election was by ballot, and resulted in the success of the following members, all of whom belong to what is termed the High Church party, and were on last year's Committee:

CLERGYMEN—Rev. J. A. Williams, Rev. A. Stubbs, D. D., Rev. E. A. Hoffman, Rev. R. N. Merritt.

LAYMEN—J. C. Garthwaite, D. Babbitt, E. B. D. Ogden and A. Browning.

The result of the election of the Standing Committee having been announced, THOS. H. WHITNEY presented the report of the Committee appointed at the last Convention to procure a charter from the Legislature, incorporating seven trustees of the Episcopal fund about being raised for the permanent support of the Bishop. Accompanying the report was a charter obtained from the Legislature in February last, incorporating the trustees as aforesaid, and providing that any vacancies that might occur in their number should be filled by the Convention of the Diocese at its next sitting after the happening of such vacancy.

Rev. Mr. STUBBS, D. D., (Low Church,) opened the discussion upon the resolution, and argued against the acceptance of the charter because it did not make the Trustees a close corporation, with power to fill its own vacancies. He said that the understanding among the members of the last Convention, when the Committee was appointed to procure the charter, was that the Trustees should be a close Corporation, over which the Convention should have no control. No one at that time suggested that it should be anything else, and besides, as a matter of principle, he thought that the permanent fund for the support of the Bishop, of which the Trustees were to be the custodians, and for which alone they were created, should be entirely beyond the control of a Convention which changed its character annually, and might possibly, at some future time, through its influence in the appointment of Trustees to fill vacancies, divert it to improper purposes. In addition to this, he had moneys in his hands which were contributed to this permanent fund by his parishioners, under the supposition that the Trustees were to be a close corporation, and which never would have been contributed except with this understanding.

The opening speech of Mr. STUBBS was followed by a long discussion, *pro* and *con*, which was participated in by Rev. Mr. Sherman, Judges Ogden, Carpenter and Dickerson, Messrs. F. B. Chetwood, M. Livingston, Miller, Browning, and Hon. James Parker.

Hon. JAS. PARKER, of Amboy, took strong ground in favor of the charter, and the propriety of filling vacancies by the Convention. On taking the final vote, the resolution accepting the charter was adopted with only one dissenting voice. The following are the names of the Trustees, the three first being high churchmen, and the rest low:

Thomas B. Carpenter, Anthony Q. Keasby, John Kean, William N. Wood, Charles S. Olden, Daniel Dodd, Denning Duer.

The Convention then proceeded to the election of deputies to the General Convention, to be held in New York in 1862. The same ticket was elected that represented the Diocese in the General Convention held at Richmond last year.

The body then took a recess until 4½ P. M.

The afternoon session commenced with a spicy and somewhat acrimonious discussion arising upon the following resolution, offered by Rev. Mr. DUANE, of Trenton.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the substitution in the religious services of the Convention of words adapted to music which are not contained in the Prayer Book, in place of the regular Psalms and hymns of the Prayer Book, is not only inexpedient but highly improper.

Mr. DUANE went on to say that, at the opening services of the Convention, in Grace Church, on Wednesday morning, he, together with many others, were unable to join in the singing, on account of their want of familiarity with the words and the music. Instead of singing the usual psalms of the Church, they had been favored with an anthem, which, however delightful to those who understood it, was distasteful to those who did not, and who were thus prevented from participating in that portion of the service.

Mr. HARRIS replied at length, and in a somewhat contemptuous tone, advising the reverend gentleman, and others who, like him, were not satisfied with the religious services of the Convention, to go elsewhere, and worship where they could find things to their taste.

The Bishop also took part in the discussion, and assumed the entire responsibility of the service adopted on the opening of the Convention. He said that the words of the anthem were taken from the Bible, and he thought it very strange that a minister of the Gospel should get up here and object to the singing of God's word. For his part, he wished people would sing it everywhere, and preach it and pray it as well as read it. The Bishop's remarks were very pointed, and contained what was deemed by many a rather harsh rebuke. Several gentlemen joined in the discussion for and against the resolution, which was finally rejected by the following vote: Clergy—Yeas 8, Nays 35. Laity—Yeas 9, Nays 25.

The subject of amending the canons in reference to the qualifications of members of the Convention was then brought up, and a lengthy debate ensued. Bishop ODENHEIMER said that the troubles that had arisen in times past in reference to the list of members made out by the Bishop, and which had caused so much ill-feeling in the Church, and had been the source of so many imputations upon the motives of his predecessor, were all caused by the ambiguous phraseology of the 4th Article of the Constitution, which rendered it impossible to tell what was and was not intended. He could only rely on his best judgment as to the true construction of the language, and make up his list accordingly. And he did not think it just in the Convention, after imposing upon the Bishop the duty of construing their own imperfect Constitution, the meaning of which they themselves did not understand, to review his list and criticise his decisions. In the course of his remarks he warmly defended the late Bishop DOANE from the imputation of being actuated by party motives in making up his list, and took occasion to say that he would resign his seat before he would allow the Convention to strike a name from the list that he had inserted there. He suggested in conclusion, as a remedy for the whole difficulty, that the Convention should amend that article of the Constitution, so as to make it clear who were and who were not entitled to be placed on the list of Presbyters, and thus avoid all trouble in future.

The suggestion of the Bishop was adopted, and a Committee of eight was appointed to draft amendments to submit to the next Convention.

The report of the Treasurer was then read and accepted.

Senator MILLER offered a resolution to increase the salary of the Bishop from $3,000 to $3,600 per annum, to take effect from the 1st of October next. An amendment, that the resolution take effect from the 1st of June, (to-day,) was accepted, and the resolution passed unanimously—the Bishop having meantime resigned the Chair to Dr. MAHAN.

A motion was then made that the last year's salary of the Bishop be paid from the 1st of June, 1859, the date of the Bishop's election, instead of the 1st of October, the time when he was consecrated, as had been ordered by the Standing Committee. This motion excited a long and fruitless discussion, which was not concluded at 10 o'clock last evening. The prospect, when our reporter left, was that the motion would be rejected, and that as no other business of importance was before the Convention, it would adjourn *sine die*.

From Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS—NAVAL MEMORANDA—EXECUTION OF MURDERERS—THE MARKETS.

The steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. CAVENDY, from New-Orleans on the 24th, stopping at Havana on the 27th, arrived here last evening. She brings nothing of interest.

The last advices from Key West state that the *Crusader* was still at that port. The United States war-ship *Mohawk* we have heard from at Remedios and Sagua la Grande, and the United States war-steamer *Wyandotte* off Trinidad. All well on the various vessels.

The murderers of AGUEIRO, Political Secretary, are to suffer the extreme penalty of the law this week, on the spot where their crime was committed, in front of the city gates, between the Montserrate and the Tacon Theatre.

The business in the markets in sugars and freights was very active this past week. The basis of No. 12 was at 8 to 8⅜ reals per arroba. The stock on hand in Havana and Matanzas was 290,000 boxes, against 380,000 last year at the same date. Shipped last week 54,000 boxes. Freights advanced both per European carriers and coasting vessels, and will continue up. Exchange on London 12¼ to 12¾ premium; on New-York 1 to 1½ premium. Short sight on New-Orleans 2¼ to 2¾ premium.

The health of Havana was good.

No American vessels of war were in port.

GOLD IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Manchester *Daily American* states that on Monday two men from Epsom, N. H., brought to that city a nugget of gold found that morning on a hill in the south part of Epsom, which, upon examination, proved to be pure gold. It was worth $12. In 1846 Dr. JACKSON made a discovery of gold in Danbury and Grafton, but this is the first yet discovered east of the Merrimac River.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, for this week, contains the following:

MISCELLANY—Poetry; A Breach of Promise; A Business to be disposed of; Trifles in Life; Female Devotion; The First Whalemen.

AGRICULTURAL—Farm and Garden Work.

THE JAPANESE—The Lost Sketch-book found.

ECHOES FROM THE LONDON CLUBS—Literary and Art Gossip.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

POLITICAL—The Chicago Convention—Mr. GREELEY and Gov. SEWARD; How the Country Receives the Nominations; Speeches of Mr. BLAIR, Senator CAMERON, Gov. CHASE and Mr. SHERMAN; Letter from Mr. SEWARD; Letters from Senator HAMMOND and SAM HOUSTON; Indications of Public Sentiment; Investigations of the Covode Committee.

RELIGIOUS—The Old School General Assembly; The Methodist General Conference; Religious Movements.

CONGRESS—Proceedings of the Senate and House.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Weekly Record of Foreign, Domestic and City News.

OBITUARY—Death of THEODORE PARKER and Prof. WILSON.

MARKETS—Wholesale Produce Markets; Cattle Sales; Horse Market; Monetary Affairs, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents. Subscription price, $2 per year. Ten copies to one address, $10.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium

E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Barry's Tricopherous is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—[*Boston Transcript*.
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—[*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times*.
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune*.
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Batcheler's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods, for misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

A Summer Garment or Summer Suit will be very desirable this month. Men who have not already purchased their supply of clothing, and are in want of good clothing, will find in our assortment linen, thin woolen and other Summer fabrics, manufactured in the best manner and most approved shapes.

Boys' Clothing of all kinds, for boys of all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brandreth's Pills
Are warranted superior to all other purgatives whatever. Besides, they are innocent as bread, and yet search out the cause of disease, and restore health.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and No. 4 Union-square, New-York. 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.
FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.
The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.
ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress and Rosette Trimmings,
ROSETTES, GIMPS, BRAIDS,
At LOCKITT, SON & CO.'S,
No. 262 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order.
Dépôt, No. 32 Platt-st.

John B. Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Every Lady Should Call at Miller's in Canal st., and obtain a pair of those Gaiter Boots at 12s., or a pair of Slippers and Ties at 6s. and 7s. per pair. Also, Misses', Boys' and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices. MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.

Every Young Man would be Essentially Benefited by securing a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, before entering upon a business career, to learn his weaknesses, faults, talents, and how to use his powers to the best advantage.

Bridgewater Paint, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, railroad bridges, dépôts, villas, hulls and decks of vessels, or anything requiring a cheap and durable coating. HICKS & BETTS, 72 Maiden-lane.

Defiance Salamander Safes.—With Patent Powder-Proof Locks and Cross-Bars. Also, Fire and Burglar-Proof Sideboard and Parlor Safes. No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway

MARRIED.

KNAPP—ELLIS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, ABRAM B. KNAPP to SARAH E., daughter of Nathaniel Ellis, Esq., of this City.

TOWNSEND—MASSA.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 30, at St. Paul's Church, Carroll-st., by Rev. J. H. H. Brown, CHARLES E. TOWNSEND to LOUISA S., eldest daughter of Ferdinand Massa, all of Brooklyn.

BONNER—GAUFFREAU.—In Brooklyn, at St. John's Church, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Thos. Guion, LIONEL T. BONNER, of New-York, to CELESTINE L., eldest daughter of the late Marcellin Gauffreau, Esq.

HAMILTON—CONGER.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday, May 30, by Rev. Mr. Tompkins, Mr. RICHARD HAMILTON to Miss SUSAN, daughter of H. E. Conger, Esq., of Orange County.

COLEY—HUNTINGTON.—At Pine Meadow, New-Hartford, Conn., by Rev. Enoch Huntington, Rev. JAMES EDWARD COLEY, of Westville, Conn., and MARY GRAY HUNTINGTON, of Pine Meadow, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DAVIS—TUTHILL.—At Cutchoque, L. I., on Monday, May 28, by Rev. Ezra Young, Mr. SAMUEL H. DAVIS, of New York City, to Miss SARAH L. TUTHILL, of Cutchoque.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, after a lingering illness, DANIEL STEWART, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the Stevens House, on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

☞ County Donegal and Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

BROWN.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, WM. B. BROWN, eldest son of John H. and Abbie M. Brown, aged 8 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 214 West 19th-st.

HAGER.—In this City, on Thursday, May 31, AUGUSTUS JOHN, the only son of John J. and Dorothea Hager, aged 7 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 915 Broadway, at 1 o'clock.

HURD.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 31, Mrs. CATHARINE M. HURD, wife of John R. Hurd, in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 813 Greenwich st., at 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, without further invitation.

LITTLE.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, JAMES LITTLE, eldest son of Charles and Eliza Little, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 48 Norfolk-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Hamilton, Canada, papers please copy.

KIRBY.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, EDWARD MORTIMER, infant son of John W. and Annie L. Kirby.

The funeral will take place, from his parents' residence, No. 216 West 20th-st., at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon.

SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 31, LIZZIE RAYMOND, daughter of Henry D. and Sarah Marshall Sanger, aged 1 year, 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 7 East Baltic-st., on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SCOTT.—In Brooklyn on Wednesday, May 30, HENRIETTA MARIA, wife of James H. Scott, late of Buffalo, N. Y., in the 27th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at No. 99 2d-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, without further notice.

DEARING.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 31, ANNY, youngest daughter of J. W. and Rebecca Dearing, aged 3 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the child's parents, No. 26 Bergen-st., at 3 o'clock this day, (Friday,) June 1, without further invitation.

HOLMES.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 30, CATHARINE, widow of the late Adrian B. Holmes, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, A. B. Holmes, No. 104 Willow-st., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MESSERVE.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, May 31, after a short illness, ABRAM C. MESSERVE, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th and Garden sts., Hoboken, on Saturday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

GARRISON.—At Garrisons, on Wednesday, May 30, MARTHA, wife of John Garrison, and daughter of the late James W. Dominick, in her 61st year.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, at Garrisons, on Friday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Trains leave Chambers-st. at 7 and 11 A. M., and return at 4 and 7:23 P. M.

JACOB.—At Matteawan, N. Y., on Thursday, May 3, of consumption, MARY, second daughter of Benjamin and Ellen Jacob, late of Fermoy, Ireland, aged 26 years and 4 months.

Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens, vicinity of Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ London and Cork papers please copy.

CARNOCHAN.—At her residence, Gatehouse, Gallowayshire, Scotland, on Monday, April 30, Miss MARY CARNOCHAN, in the 75th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 259, May 31, 1860.
20, 31, 72, 59, 44, 12, 58, 52, 45, 26, 27, 13, 34, 69,
Class No. 260, May 31, 1860.
63, 68, 45, 73, 16, 32, 37, 24, 30, 75, 3, 2.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., May 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 343, MAY 29, 1860.
60, 75, 19, 56, 30, 3, 47, 15, 64, 41, 70, 50, 18.
Prizes cashed at No. 559 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS—For bilious fevers and liver complaints will be found invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

2 HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN. 2

On the 1st day of May, 1860, the Graefenberg Company's Salesrooms, Consulting Offices, and Medical Institute were removed from No. 31 Park-row to No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK (first door from Broadway,) *in order to afford greater facilities and a more central location, demanded by the rapid increase of confidence in the Graefenberg Theory and Practice.*

It is, of course, simply impossible in a newspaper notice, to present the merits of the Graefenberg Institution, of its system of cure, and of the medicines it supplies. Testimonials from all quarters of the globe, FROM U. S. OFFICERS and OFFICIAL DIGNITARIES, CLERGYMEN, members of BOARDS OF HEALTH, OFFICERS OF HOSPITALS and others, are abundant evidence of the extreme beauty of its theory and the value of its remedies.

The public will notice that NOT one particle of CALOMEL or Mercury in any form, nor ANY MINERAL drug whatever enters into the Graefenberg Family medicines. They consist of eleven remedies, among which may be found one suited to every class of disease, and they do NOT profess to cure all diseases with one medicine. The systems of treatment and nursing so ably urged by FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, CATHERINE BEECHER and other writers, are all embodied in the Graefenberg theory, which, by the blessing of Divine Providence, has been triumphantly sustained for fifteen years.

One of its leading medicines is THE GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON. This will *infallibly, positively, invariably* cure those distressing and universal maladies known as *female weaknesses, irregularities*, and uterine complaints. Fifteen years of ample and varied experience has proved this beyond the shadow of a doubt. It restores functional and general health, freshness of complexion, and builds up the female system at ALL ages of life; its effects in this respect are utterly indescribable.

Price $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ FOR SIX DOLLARS FIVE BOTTLES WILL BE SENT BY EXPRESS, AND CHARGES PREPAID TO END OF EXPRESS LINE FROM NEW-YORK. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Secretary and Resident Physician, Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE GRAEFENBERG INSTITUTE is not a hospital in any sense of the word, nor can it receive charity patients, but it will receive all those suffering from the graver and more complicated forms of female disease—those requiring great care and attention at times of confinement—and they will enjoy the greatest care, comfort and skill.

☞ *Particulars as to terms, &c. can be obtained by addressing the Resident Physician,*

JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D.,

who is in constant attendance at the Buildings of the Institution, No. 2 BOND ST., NEW-YORK. *Office and salesroom open in the evening.*

NOTE. ☞ *All of the Graefenberg Family Medicines are sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 2 Bond-st., and at Company's prices, by* BARNES & PARK, No 13 and 15 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

USE PARSONS' ROACH AND RAT EXTERMINATOR,
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Use Parsons' Roach and Rat Exterminator.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Money returned if not successful, by BARNES & PARK, New-York. Sold by druggists generally.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.
The old and only article to exterminate Bed-Bugs, Roaches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Poison.
LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS,
Exterminate Rats, Mice and all Vermin. Buildings Ships, &c., cleared by contract. BARNES & PARK, No. 13 Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Druggists and Grocers. Beware of imitations.

FANS—PARIS FANS.
New and beautiful styles just received. Also, Porte Monnaies, Card Cases, &c. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

FFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFFFFFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFF
FFFFFFFF
FFFFFFFF

YYYY YYYY
YYYY YYYY
YYY YYY
YYY YYY
YYY YYY
YYY YYY
YYYYY
YYYY
YYY
YYY
YYY
YYYYYYY
YYYYYYY

SSSSSSSS
SSSSSSSSSS
SSSSSS SSSSS
SSSSS SSSSS
SSSSS
SSSSSS
SSSSSS
SSSSSS
SSSSS SSSSS
SSSSS SSSSS
SSSSSSSSSS
SSSSSSSS

BALLOU'S
PATENT IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS.

Any one desiring to send us their measures per mail, for our Shirts, can do so, and we will return them when finished, by express, at $12, $15, and $18 per dozen.

THE MEASURES ARE AS FOLLOWS:
Neck—The distance around it.
Yoke—The measures from the points of each shoulder.
Sleeve—The length from the centre of the back to the wrist, with the arm bent.
Breast—Distance around the body under the armpits.
Waist—Distance around.
Length of the shirt—Style of Cuff, &c., &c.
No order forwarded for less than half a dozen shirts.
By sending the above measures we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of the IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRT.
Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
No. 409 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale orders solicited.

ARNICA FLOWERS
Are held in the highest estimation by the medical faculty to allay pain.
BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. It seldom fails curing
RHEUMATISM,
SPRAINS AND BRUISES,
BURNS AND SCALDS, and
SORE THROAT,
Pain in side or back, Neuralgia, sore or broken breast, &c. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.
Sold by all druggists.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.
Six per cent. interest allowed on sums from $1 to $1,000. Bank open daily from 10 to 3. Also, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!
WATER COOLERS!!!
For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
Sold by all druggists.
W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials
from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS for general debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. King's evil and scrofula in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night sweats, nervous debility, nervous complaints of all kinds, palpitation of the heart, painter's colic, are speedily cured.
Sold by all druggists.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NO. 183 CHATHAM-st., corner of New Bowery. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Twenty-five cents to $5,000 received on deposit. Six per Cent. interest paid on sums under $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
SIGMUND LECHTENSTADTER, Vice-President.
JAMES O. SMITH, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere. Sold by all druggists.

HOP! HOP! TROT! TROT!—AND DON'T stop until you get No. 2 of STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S WEEKLY STAR, at Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-st., at 1 cent each, and 66 cents a hundred.

NEW BOOKS.

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS AND TEACHERS!
A NEW ERA IN POPULAR EDUCATION!
A SERIES
of
SCHOOL AND FAMILY READERS,
AIMING AT THE HIGHEST DEGREE OF USEFULNESS, AND SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED:
CONSISTING OF A PRIMER AND SEVEN READERS.
BY MARCIUS WILLSON.

THE PRIMER AND THE FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH READERS ARE NOW READY.

The leading objects aimed at on the part of the author have been to construct a series of Readers that shall not only present the very best means and methods of teaching Reading as an art, but which shall also contain a large amount of useful and entertaining knowledge.

The Primer and First and Second Readers mainly aim at the attainment of the first object, by laying the foundation of correct habits of Reading at the very beginning of the pupil's course while the more advanced Readers, still keeping rhetorical instruction in view, especially aim to popularize, to the capacities of children, the "Higher English Branches" of study, so that some useful knowledge of the various departments of Natural History and Physical Science may be obtained by all the pupils in our Schools.

THE PRIMER, (INTRODUCTORY,) Price 15 cents, Beginning with the Alphabet is divided into Four Parts and extends to words of four letters. The conversational style is adopted to a considerable extent, and marks are given to denote the proper inflection, that the child, aided by the teacher, may begin to read naturally, and thus avoid those bad habits which are so difficult of correction.

WILLSON'S FIRST READER, Price 20 cents, Beginning with easy words of four letters in Part I., extends to easy words of six letters in Parts IV. and V., and a few easy words of two and three syllables. In this Reader also the conversational style is frequently introduced, and the system of inflections is continued.

WILLSON'S SECOND READER, Price 30 cents, Is divided into Seven Parts, each preceded by one or more Elocutionary Rules, designed for the use of the Teacher only, and to enforce upon him the importance of requiring pupils to read as directed by the inflections. Superior illustrative engravings are made the subjects of a large number of the Reading Lessons. Part VII., entitled "Lessons on Objects," contains a Lesson on Colors, which is illustrated by a beautiful colored plate, in which twenty different colors are accurately designated.

WILLSON'S THIRD READER, Price 50 cents, Contains, first, a brief synopsis of the "Elements of Elocution"—Part I., "Stories from the Bible." Part II., "Moral Lessons." Part III. takes up the first great division of Animal Life, the "Mammalia," mostly Quadrupeds. This portion is made exceedingly interesting, and the illustrations are unsurpassed in any work on Natural History. Poetical and prose selections give variety to the Lessons. Part IV., "Miscellaneous."

WILLSON'S FOURTH READER, Price 66 cents, Contains, after the "Elements of Elocution," Part I., "Human Physiology and Health." Part II. resumes the subject of Animal Life in the division which treats of "Ornithology, or Birds." The same as with Quadrupeds, the leading species of the several Classes or Orders of Birds are grouped in cuts which show their relative sizes, and many of the most beautiful poetic gems in our language illustrate the descriptive portions, and give variety to the Reading Lessons. Part III., Vegetable Physiology or Botany. Part IV., "Miscellaneous." In Part V., "Natural Philosophy," we look in upon the school at "Glenwild," and listen to the conversations held in a "Volunteer Philosophy Class." Part VI., "Sketches from Sacred History," contains some of the finest selections of Sacred Poetry, with beautiful illustrations.

Leading educators, who have examined these books while they were passing through the press, assert that they will introduce A NEW ERA IN POPULAR EDUCATION. From several testimonials of this character we have room here for only the following:

From Prof. William F. Phelps, Principal of State Normal and Model Schools, Trenton, New-Jersey, March 7, 1860.

DEAR SIR: I have examined with all the care and attention which my numerous engagements would permit, the proof-sheets of your admirable Series of Readers recently forwarded. When you, some months ago, partially disclosed to me your plan of constructing a Series of Readers based upon the idea of *Instruction* as well as Entertainment, and proposing to draw many of your subjects from the fruitful domain of Natural History and Physical Science, I confess that I had grave doubts as to the practicability of the scheme. It appeared to me at that time that it would be impossible to clothe such subjects with that vivacity and *variety* of style so important in a Series of Reading Books for popular use in our Schools. But the examination I have been able to give to the sample furnished has entirely dispelled all doubts, and I feel bound frankly to express the conviction in advance, that your plan is a decided success, and that these Readers will enjoy a wide and merited popularity.

In the course of my investigation I have found nothing in the general plan to criticise, but, on the contrary, much to commend. I think the use of these books will eventuate in affording to the young a vast amount of useful information in much neglected, though highly important, departments of knowledge, as well as aid them in the acquisition of an easy and natural style of vocal delivery. I might specify particular excellences, but I think it better to leave these to be discovered, as they readily will be by every inquirer. Fully believing that these works will enjoy a patronage attained by few, if any, now in the field, I remain, in haste, but
Very truly yours, WM. F. PHELPS.
MARCIUS WILLSON, Esq.

From William J. Rolfe, Superintendent of Schools, Lawrence, Mass., May 16, 1860.

I am prepared to approve the Readers in full, and to labor for their adoption here and elsewhere. I have never before consented to commend a Series of Readers, though many have been sent to me for examination, and earnest efforts made to induce me to like them.

☞ In HARPER'S MAGAZINE for July we shall commence a Monthly Publication of Testimonials from leading Educators, Opinions of the Press, &c. ☜

THE LEADING POINTS OF MERIT CLAIMED FOR THESE READERS ARE:

1. They present an unusual variety in matter and manner, and will prove exceedingly interesting to children.
2. They will secure the highest degree of practical instruction in the art of reading.
3. They will impart a great amount of useful information, which, in no other way, can be brought before the great mass of children in our schools.
4. In Illustrations, and in Paper, Printing, and Binding, they greatly excel other Readers, while the prices are extremely low.

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York.

☞ To Principals of Schools, who wish single copies for examination, with a view to introduction, the above books will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of half the prices above named. To other persons they will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of the full price.

☞ For Terms of Introduction, and for Agencies, address HARPER & BROTHERS, or MARCIUS WILSON, to their care.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED
PART 8 OF
CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE.
Price 15 cents.
Single copies mailed free at 15 cents each. Sections containing 208 pages, $1.
Also ready, PART 7 OF
CASSELL'S NATURAL HISTORY.
Price 15 cents.
Single copies mailed free for 15 cents each.
Sections of 128 pages and 4 tinted plates, besides very numerous wood-cuts, mailed free for 15 cents each.
AGENTS WANTED in cities, towns and districts by
CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

COMMODORE PERRY'S JAPAN EXPEDITION.
APPLETON & CO., Nos 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Publish a
NARRATIVE
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO
JAPAN,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
COMMODORE PERRY.
1 Vol., 8vo., illustrated with numerous Steel-plate and Wood-cut illustrations.
Price—Cloth, $5; Half Calf, $6; Full Calf, $7.

CHAMPION NUMBER OF
MOMUS.
NO. 5—OUT TO-DAY—SIX CENTS.
EVERY LINE OF THIS EXTRAORDINARY PAPER
SPARKLES WITH WIT, AND IS
REDOLENT WITH PUNGENT HUMOR.
IT IS LAVISHLY ILLUSTRATED WITH
ENGRAVINGS OF GREAT BEAUTY, AND
FULL OF FUN AND SATIRE.
IT IS SUPERBLY PRINTED
UPON THE BEST PAPER,
&c., &c., &c.
IN FACT, IT IS SO EXCELLENT THAT
MOMUS CHALLENGES THE WORLD
TO PRODUCE ITS EQUAL.
THE FOLLOWING ARE SOME OF THE
PRINCIPAL CONTENTS:
The last rail split by "Honest Old Abe."
Perils of the sidewalks; or, Japanese in a fix.
The burial of Sir William Seward.
Miss Charity Dodge's Confidential Communications.
The Letter Carrier's Lament.
The Cockney in America.
New Farce of the City Hall Theatre.
The Lay of the Councilmen.
Dives and Lazarus.
Chatham-street and its Peculiarities.
MOMUS to Hon. Abraham Lincoln.
A good Speculation; the Japanese at the Metropolitan.
The Office seeker's Revenge; a Drama of the Day.
Sketches by our Japanese Artist—Sli-Po-Kum.
&c., &c., &c.
ONLY SIX CENTS, or Three Dollars a year.
Office of MOMUS No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, New-York.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. Sold by all druggists.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures scurvy, ulcers and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexion, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
Sold by all druggists.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City, for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Sold by all druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE, 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:—

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY, EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,

on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.

AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell on FRIDAY, June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house, which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terfass; 7⅓-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French worktables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bedsteads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS' TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,

ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 158 Broadway,

upwards of $400,000 worth of

ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.

Catalogues are now ready and can be had at the office of the Auctioneers.

Goods will be ready for examination on Monday, June 11, or a supplementary catalogue will be issued three days before the sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF HORSES, OPEN CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 1 o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, an elegant span of long-tail brown horses, 16 hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle—a very stylish span; also, an elegant open barouche, built to order by Wood Bros., and but very little used; also, a fine double harness; also, an elegant lady's saddle and bridle. The whole the property of a private gentleman leaving the City, and positively to be sold without reserve.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2,

At 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st., Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and maroon satin; mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre-tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 64 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

FINE CABINET FURNITURE AT AUCTION.

BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Friday,) June 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of Amzi Cook, No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st., his entire stock of elegant furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak parlor, library, dining and bedroom suites; also, hall stands, bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, &c., in great variety. Sale peremptory. Catalogues and goods ready early on morning of sale.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas, Narmeeka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary* with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont, Black Hawk, Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M. R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,

No. 45 Murray st.

THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock,

300 Cases seasonable STRAW GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany and rosewood chairs in brocatel, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany commodes, elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, mahogany and rosewood marble top wash-stands, Chinese chairs, oak and mahogany extension tables, lace window curtains, gilt marble-top pier bases, office desks, rosewood cane seat chairs, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, several rosewood and mahogany pianos in good order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON SATURDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble top black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut marble top buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, book-cases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

JULIUS BROWN, Auctioneer—Office, No. 271 Clinton-st. Brooklyn.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SALE OF SUPERIOR parlor, chamber dining-room and library furniture, made to order by T. Brooks, Brooklyn; rosewood pianoforte, by Stodart; French plate mirrors, lace curtains, velvet tapestry, and other carpets, &c. TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 43 Tompkins-place, near Degraw-st., Brooklyn, will be sold without reserve, the whole of the furniture, &c., in said house, being the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, comprising a general assortment of first-class furniture worthy the attention of families and the trade. Catalogues at sale.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF HOT-HOUSE and other Plants from the celebrated nursery of Mr. C. DORAN, Florist, of 5th-av. and 31st-st. P. H. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., the finest collection of plants in pots, baskets, &c., offered any season, being every kind, imported and cultivated with great taste and care.

N. B.—Purchasers will find the arrangement for the sale so complete, that it will be an agreeable pastime for either sex. Porters ready to carry, while the gardeners pack them up to avoid any breakage or injury.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fine gold jewelry, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, brooches, diamond finger-rings, diamond ear-rings, diamond brooches, patent lever watches, enameled-cased watches, set with diamonds all of which were manufactured by the most celebrated makers; guard and vest chains, 18-carat gold, &c., &c., the whole of which are fully warranted to be first-class goods, and every article will be warranted as represented: the whole to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 22, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 246 to 294 inclusive. City of Milwaukee 7 per cent. (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock at noon, on the 1st day of June, 1860, by E. H. LUDLOW, under the direction of C. L. Monell, Esq., Referee, by order of the Supreme Court, the lots of ground and buildings known as the Washington Machine Works, situate on 1st-av., between 23d and 24th sts., together with the engine, boilers, machinery, &c. For further particulars, see legal advertisement in the *Evening Post*. Terms made known at sale.

J. MILNOR TAYLOR, Auctioneer—Office 5 Great Jones-st.

AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT NO. 58 WEST 18th-st., rich household furniture, elegant pianofortes, oil paintings, looking-glasses, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, crockery, silver and glass ware, sofas and sofa-beds, bedding, &c., &c.; all being the contents of dwelling as above. Sale commences at 10½ o'clock precisely. Sold to pay advances.

N. B.—5th and 6th av. cars and stages pass near the house.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HARLEM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY next, June 4, by A. H. MULLER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 15 desirable lots on 113th and 114th sts., east and west of 1st av., immediately adjoining fine improvements; street graded, curbed and flagged; mostly covered with fruit trees of full growth; fine river prospect. Maps at 35 Wall-st.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 451 Canal-st., the entire furniture of a three-story house—carpets, beds, bureaus, tables, parlor suites, dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c.; also, 2 sheets carpenters' tools.

HORTICULTURAL.

FOR SALE—ONE CASE DUTCH SPRING BULBS, PRIME QUALITY.

BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AT PRIVATE SALE,

HOUSES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

12th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
16th-street, near Union-square.
16th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Irving-place.
17th-street, near Seventh avenue.
22d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
22d-street, near Seventh-avenue.
28th-street, near Sixth-avenue.
30th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
30th-street, near Madison-avenue.
30th-street, near Fourth-avenue.
30th-street, near Second-avenue.
31st-street, near Sixth-avenue.
31st-street, near Third-avenue.
32d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
34th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
34th-street, near Lexington-avenue.
34th-street, near Third-avenue.
36th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
36th street, near Broadway.
37th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
37th-street, near Seventh-avenue.
37th-street, near Eighth-avenue.
39th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
42d-street, near Sixth-avenue.
42d-street, near Broadway.
46th-street, near Fifth-avenue.
4th-avenue, near Thirtieth-street.
Lexington-avenue, near Thirty-sixth-street.

For further particulars apply to FRANKLIN BROTHERS, No. 56 Wall-st.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

5 lots north side of 125th st., near 8th-av.
4 lots south side 90th st., near 3d-av.
2 lots north side 96th-st., (100 feet wide,) near 3d-av.
6 lots south side 97th-st.
2 lots, with gores, south side 126th-st., near 8th-av.
2 lots on 3d-av., near 81st.
3 lots on 8th-av., between 53d and 58th sts.
3 lots on Broadway, near 66th-st.
1 lot on 57th-st., near 6th-av.
8 lots on 11th-av., between 59th and 60th sts.
4 lots on 32d st., near 9th-av.
50 lots in one plot, on and near 8th-av., above 145th-st.

All of which, if purchased before the 10th day of June, will be sold at very low prices. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway. (Old No. 1,073, near 31st st.)

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.

For Sale by MERRIAM & HUBBARD, No. 18 William-st., New York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET AT WILLIAMSBURGH—The three-story brick dwelling-house and adjoining lot No. 35 South 9th-st., south side, between 2d and 3d sts.; also, the two lots in the immediate rear in South 10th-st.; location very pleasant and convenient, being only three minutes' walk from the ferry to Peck-slip. This property combines the advantages of a City and country residence, being stocked with choice cherry, apricot and pear trees, grape-vines, and an abundance of fine currant bushes, in addition to which it is embellished with an ornamental flower garden. For particulars apply on the premises, or to R. BERRY, at the Tradesmen's Bank, No. 177 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway, the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4-story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE ON 120TH, 121ST, 122d, 123d, 125th, 126th, 128th and 12th sts., between Avenue A and 8th-av.; they are all ready for immediate improvement. The streets are graded, curbed, flagged, guttered; gas and Croton; several are sewered. Terms easy. A. WARNER PLATT, No. 51 Liberty-st., near corner Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 189 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERTY in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 55th st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPTIONS of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats. S. SEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE 3-STORY AND attic brick building No. 148 Madison-st., with unexpired lease of lot, having about 9 years to run, with all the usual covenants of renewal. Ground rent, $140 per annum. Size of lot, 25x100; house, 25x44. Terms easy. Inquire of S. F. R. CODDINGTON, No. 67 Broad-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No. 273 Pearl-st. 22⅓ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of BARMER, HAYS & CO. No. 72 Beekman-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—A PLOT OF ground wanted, 100 feet square, between Grand-st., Broadway, Bowery, Chatham and Chambers sts. Apply to THOMAS LITTLE, Architect, No. 48 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.

JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE THREE STORY BROWN-STONE front house, high basement, under cellar, with the modern improvements just painted and papered, in complete condition, No. 101 West 36th-st., between Broadway and 7th av. Apply at No. 421 7th-av. corner of 36th-st. drug store of Dr. Yard, or of SAMUEL HISCOX, No. 28 Grove-st.

TO LET—RENT $450—A SMALL-SIZED HOUSE—three stories, basement and under-cellar; bath, water-closet, range, tubs, gas-fixtures—all modern improvements. Just painted, and in complete condition. Rent $450. Apply to A. P. SMITH, on the premises, east side Broadway, between 47th and 48th sts.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 38 Hamilton-place, (Clymer-st.) Brooklyn, E. D., containing six rooms, with gas and water; location desirable and good neighborhood; will be let low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 2 story brown stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 15 EAST WASHINGTON-place, situated between Mercer and Greene sts. Inquire at No. 11 West 22d st., between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M., or between 5 and 7 P. M.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY BUILDING No. 165 Reade-st. The cellar is well lighted and perfectly dry. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN HOBOKEN—HALF OF A MODERN built three story brick house, consisting of 7 rooms. Rent $175. Inquire at No. 13 Washington-terrace.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY WITHOUT children, the second floor of a three-story modern built house. Apply on the premises, No. 218 East 30th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR SALE.—No. 412 Broadway with an L on Canal-st. Lot 200 feet deep; location cannot be surpassed. Inquire at No. 514 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Well-lighted rooms and 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, lot of machinists' tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

ROOMS, WITH POWER, NEAR BROADWAY, TO LET.—One very large and several small rooms, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, 102 Walker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE. FURNISHED—(Eleven rooms.) Ample shade and space. Located in Fishkill N. Y., one mile from River and New-Hamburgh station. Rent for Summer, $200. Table furnished at a low rate. Servants and horses supplied if desired. For reference, &c., address E. P. ACKERMAN, Hughsonville, N. Y.

TO LET.—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE AT Glen Cove, L. I., for the Summer; pleasant location, fine grounds, handsome situation and good conveniences. Terms reasonable. Apply to W. F. REID, No. 166 Fulton-st., or Room No. 4, at No. 218 Fulton-st., after 12 o'clock.

TO LET—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE IN RYE, with stables, garden, fruit, &c. Apply to J. PENFIELD, No. 21 South-st., between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.

WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 150 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,

No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FIRST PREMIUM ENAMELED AND Grained Chamber Furniture, in all colors and styles; also Bedding of every description. Every article warranted as represented. E. C. WOODBRIDGE, Nos. 4 and 6 Sullivan-st., 3 doors from Canal.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

THE OLD JAVA COFFEE POT.

HOTEL COFFEE BOILER—BARTLETT'S Patent—is decidedly the best coffee pot in use. By its peculiar, yet simple construction, it preserves and distils the rich aroma, and thus secures the full flavor of the coffee thereby making better coffee with one-third less.

The highest premium, a silver medal, was awarded the Old Java Coffee Pot, by the American Institute, 1859. Call and examine, or send for a circular.

BARTLETT & LESLEY, Manufacturers, 426 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—RENT $600.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY seat near Dobbs' Ferry Station, Hudson River Railroad, having extensive river views, consisting of house with twelve rooms, bath, hot and cold water, carriage house, &c.; grounds well laid out, and abundantly stocked with fruit and shade trees, &c., is now offered at reduced rent. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A COUNTRY SEAT AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, FOURTEEN MILES FROM THE CITY HALL. A fine brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazzas) and 5 acres of land, commanding a fine view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spaulding, Atherton, Ferris and others) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and in the basement, kitchen, laundry, billiard-room, store-room, furnace room, &c.; and is finished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE—A BEAUTIFUL country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from the depot, fourteen miles from Chambers-st.; time 55 minutes; sixteen trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two stories and attic contains 20 rooms, including billiard and bath rooms, piazzas on three sides; water from unfailing springs (higher than the house) supply every part, together with all the modern improvements appertaining to a first-class residence; five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the river, being adapted for occupation in Winter as well as Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JOHN J. MORRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

SOUTH ORANGE PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, four plots of ground, beautifully located on Orange Mountain, within ten minutes' walk of the railroad depôt—under good cultivation, with fruit and other trees; well watered by living springs; containing, severally, 8, 10, 14, and 15 acres, each plot capable of being subdivided to suit the purchaser. The well-known healthfulness of this section, together with its easy access to the City, its beautiful scenery and fine roads, render it one of the most desirable residences for families that can be selected. They will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to H. FENNER, Esq., South Orange, or to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley, Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

FOR SALE AT ORANGE, N. J.—A DWELLING-house, gardener's house, carriage and green houses, together with 26 acres of good land, under a high state of cultivation, and well stocked with choice fruit and shade trees, shrubbery, &c. This property is situated on Prospect-st., between the thriving villages of Orange and Bloomfield, and is within three or four minutes' walk of the Watsessing station of the New-York and Bloomfield Railroad and one mile from the Brick Church station of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. B. CORNELL, No. 139 Centre-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDING house at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to THOS. B. CODDINGTON, No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—THREE BEAUTIFUL villa sites in Llewellyn-Park, on Tulip-avenue, adjoining "Castlewood;" also five very fine tracts of land near West Bloomfield, about 5 acres each—all on the slope of Orange Mountain, in an excellent neighborhood, within an hour's ride of New-York. For sale on easy terms. Apply to JOSEPH HOWARD, Boonton, N. J., or to H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M., and No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—TWO RESIDENCES BEAUTIFULLY situated on the west bank of the Passaic River, in the town of Belleville, Essex County, N. J., each with about 40 acres of land with 600 and 800 feet front; distant 3 miles from depôt of the Erie Railroad, five from Newark and 10 from Jersey City. Terms easy. Apply to H. DUNCAN or J. S. VAN WINKLE, Belleville, to JOHN ANDREWS, No. 16 Exchange-place, Jersey City, or to T. W. SATTERTHWAITE, No. 61 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE in Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J., within one hour's ride by railroad of the City of New-York. The house and lot is situated near the Presbyterian Church, and has eleven furnished rooms. It is within five minutes' walk of the depôt. Terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of ROWE, WOODRUFF & CARTER, No. 173 Washington-st., New-York, or of the subscriber at Bloomfield. W. S. BALDWIN.

TO LET AT YONKERS, N. Y.—A TWO-story and attic house, situated on Broadway, near Ashburton-av., with view of river and Palisades, &c., &c.; bath and water in the house; the lot is 50x210 feet, with garden fruit trees, &c. Rent very low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to WM. F. MULLER, or to THOMAS WOOD, No. 128 Fulton-st., New-York. Partly furnished, if desired.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, 2½ miles from the depôt a new and elegant mansion containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land, also coach-house gas-house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 50 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, one-third of a mile from the depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau st. Possession immediately.

ORANGE, N. J.—FIFTY FARMS, COUNTRY seats, village residences, and villa sites. A great variety, beautifully situated, within an hour's ride of New-York, for rent and for sale, by H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT TARRYTOWN, A BUILDING site, with 25 acres of choice land; also, one of 10 acres, fine view; also, one of 9 acres, with abundance of choice fruit; also, one of 75 acres, near the depôt. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT ON Long Island, about 18 miles from New-York, and 2 miles from Sands' Point Light-house directly on the water. The house is partially furnished; daily communication by steamboat. Inquire of COVERT & CO., No. 61 Warren st.

TO LET—A SUMMER RESIDENCE AT CORNWALL, Orange County, New-York, one mile from the landing—a cottage of eight rooms; with vegetables, fruit and ice; also stable-room, &c. For particulars inquire of Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 384 4th-st., New-York, or on the premises of R. R. RING.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER, CO., N. Y.—A handsome country residence, barn and carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land, ½ of a mile from the depôt. Inquire of JOHN H. MINUSE, at Rye, or of WASHINGTON HILLS, 19 Beekman-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A NEW HOUSE, 40 by 40 with 83 feet of piazza; lot 75 by 200 feet, delightfully located in Elizabeth, N. J., fifty minutes from New-York; price $6,500.

GEORGE WEBB, No. 8 Pine-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—A RARE chance occurs to obtain a first-rate business on the East side of the City on a leading thoroughfare; the present proprietor will sell the stock, fixtures and lease on fair terms. Sales, which are exclusively for cash amount to about $4,000 per month. It will require about $2,500 to conduct the business. Application may be made to CHAS. W. SHERWOOD, Bulls Head Bank Building, corner 25th-st. and 3d av.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION TO LET CHEAP—On the south of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this season $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor. JAS. H. PORTER, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVeled for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good character and industrious habits, having a cash capital of $3,000 to $5,000 is wanted to take an interest as active partner in a Blank Book and Stationery business already established. Address HARLOCK, Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER ACTIVE OR special, with a capital from $10,000 to $20,000, in the Leather business. An old house, well established; pays well. Address, with real name, T. WATSON & CO. Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

A PARTY WISHING TO INVEST A FEW hundred dollars in a safe business, where he can double his money, in addition to a good salary every year, may have an opportunity, and be satisfied of the result, by addressing W. L., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

$3,000 TO $5,000.—WANTED, A MAN with either of the above sums to invest in a safe and profitable business protected by patent; highest testimonials given by applying to S. H. HEATH & CO., No. 102 William-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR two single gentlemen of the first respectability would be accommodated with board in a strictly private family, where the comforts of a home can be enjoyed. Society more than gain is the object of the advertiser. Location west of Broadway, below 23d-st. Address BLACK, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON second and third floors, furnished, suitable for single or married parties, may be had, with or without board, in a private family, at No. 224 Thompson-st., near Washington-square. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suites of rooms may be obtained, with board for the Summer, or may be engaged by parties desiring to take possession of them in the Fall; references exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT ROOM WITH PARTIAL board can be obtained by one or two single gentlemen in a private family where there will be no other boarders, at 287 West 12th-st., near Abingdon-square.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms in a genteel family, by applying at 146 4th-st. The best of reference required.

BOARDING.—MRS. S. A. FAULKNER, NO. 58 East 16th-st., has to let several parlors and bedrooms on the second floor. The rooms are furnished with Croton water, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—MISS BAXTER, NO. 53, LATE NO. 43 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., has rooms on second and third floors to let.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT ACcommodations for gentlemen and their wives, or for single gentlemen, within five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe place. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO LARGE FURnished rooms with large pantries on second floor, also one on third floor, may be had, with or without board, at No. 64 West Warren-st. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS ON THE first or second floor of an English basement house, will be let, with partial board, to a person having good reference. Inquire at No. 25 Concord-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen, of social habits, can find pleasant rooms and home-like table at No. 26 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. Terms moderate. Unexceptionable reference given and required.

BROOKLYN—BOARDING.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms (one single) to be had, in a first-class house, beautifully located for Southerners; 3 minutes' walk from the ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; early application necessary. No. 114 Pineapple-st., corner Fulton.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain first-class board in a social family residing within a few minutes of either Wall st. or Fulton Ferries, by addressing K., Box No. 990 New-York Post-office. House contains all modern improvements. Reference required. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway, will let, with board, a large front room, (with smaller room connecting,) and a large back room on same floor. Also, a good-sized bedroom on floor above. House is first-class, handsomely furnished, and has water, gas, &c., throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A LARGE FRONT room on second floor (furnished if desired) of house No. 43 Morton-st., to a gentleman and wife; quiet neighborhood; situation cool and pleasant; convenient to 8th-av. cars and Bleecker st. stages; house contains all the modern improvements. Family small. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED FRONT AND back parlor, with a pleasant veranda on the first floor, (either together or separately,) to let to single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, in a private house with all the modern improvements. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 25 Bayard-st., between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

A ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE THIRD floor to let, either separate or together, with board, to single gentlemen; also, a handsomely furnished back parlor on the first floor, to a gentleman and wife; references given and required. Apply at No. 53 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms on the second floor to let, with partial board to gentlemen and their wives, or a party of single gentlemen; also, two rooms on third floor. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 31 Cottage-place, between Bleecker and Houston sts.

A SMALL FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM than they require, would let a furnished front sitting room and bedroom to one or two gentlemen, without board. Rent $18 per month, including gas and use of bath. Apply at No. 143 Grand-st., near Broadway. References exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A brown-stone house, with all modern improvements, can accommodate two or three gentlemen with first-class board. Dinner at 6. Reference required. Call at No. 127 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

HOBOKEN, NEAR THE FERRY.—FURnished rooms, with board, for married or single persons, at No. 13 Washington Terrace, all the modern conveniences being attached, and the situation very pleasant. Apply as above.

FURNISHED ROOMS CAN BE HAD IN A private family, where the comforts of a home may be realized, with or without board. House contains all the modern improvements. References required. Apply at No. 36 Great Jones-st.

A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM, or a furnished front room with gas, bath, &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

WANTED.—SEVENTH WARD.—BOARD FOR A young married couple in a quiet private family. Terms must be moderate. Address F. K. T. Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE OR SINGLE—IN a first-class private house in Clinton-place, west of and near Broadway; breakfast served in room if desired. Address H. Z. B., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—A SMALL ROOM, WITHOUT BOARD, furnished or unfurnished; it has gas, fireplace and bath room attached. Apply at No. 52 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board, at reduced prices for the Summer months, at No. 163 Lexington av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious or strictly moral habits preferred.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, AND three single gentlemen, who desire a quiet, comfortable home, may apply at No. 135 East 13th-st. Reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO NEWly furnished rooms to let, to single gentlemen, in the private house No. 411 2d-av., near 28th-st.

FURNISHED HALL BEDROOM TO LET to a gentleman, without board, at $7 per month, at No. 151 Prince st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, board for the Summer in a house on the Orange Mountains, New-Jersey, near one of the stations of the Morris and Essex Railroad, where breakfast at 9 A. M. and dinner at 5 P. M. will be furnished; no other meals required. A private table in a house where there are no other boarders preferred. One good-sized room only wanted; the bedding and equipments must be of the quality usually found in first class city houses, and the table supplied with plain but generous fare—no pork, pastry or hashes. None others than those capable of meeting the above requirements need apply. Address stating terms, locality, hours of train to and from station, &c., Box 3213 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY AT Ravenswood L. I., are desirous of receiving a few boarders, families or single gentlemen for the Summer, or longer. The house is pleasantly situated on the river, and near the steamboat dock. The Mattano leaves Fulton Market slip 6 times a day. Inquire of the Captain for J. L. THOMPSON'S.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE SUBSCRIBER would take a few families at his farm-house, at Elizabeth City, N. J., about a mile and a half from the Central and New-Jersey Railroad depôts. Address D. RICHMOND, Elizabeth, or inquire of SYLVESTER LAY, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., Room No. 2.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—AT CORNWALL, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—A private family, having rooms to spare, can accommodate five or six persons. Location unsurpassed; fine view of the river, and convenient to the landing. Inquire of C. E. SINCLAIR, No. 384 4th-st., or of C. H. RING, No. 178 Broadway, New-York.

BOARD IN NEWARK, N. J.—A SMALL family, or two gentlemen with their wives, can be accommodated with board in a pleasant suburb of the City of Newark, within ten minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. depôt. Accommodations for a horse if desired. Address W., Box No. 174 Newark, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE gentleman, who, if agreeably and comfortably accommodated, would make permanent arrangements for the ensuing five months. Distance from New-York about an hour by rail or water. Address H. R. H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ELEGANT COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR two families desiring an elegant home on the Hudson, near West Point, where the most beautiful scenery can be enjoyed and every comfort found will apply for particulars to MOUNTAIN HOME, Box 118 *Times* Office.

BOARDING—WITHIN AN HOUR'S RIDE OF the City, by boat or cars.—A private family can accommodate a few boarders with pleasant rooms and good board. Apply at 129th-st., third house west of 3d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE HAD ON A farm at South Orange, New-Jersey, close to the depôt. Address THOMAS LOWNDES, South Orange, N. J.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS

Have removed to
No. 396 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS

Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to elegance, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

REMOVAL.—BUCKLEY BROTHER & CO. HAVE removed from No. 67 Beekman-st. to their new store, Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

INSTRUCTION.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Ashland Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL, NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

EDUCATION.—A LADY PLEASANTLY LOcated on Staten Island would like to receive into her family two or three little girls, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, who would pursue their studies with her own daughters, and share with them all the advantages of a polite education, together with those of a mother's care. For references and card of address, apply to A. S. BARNES, No. 51 John-st.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—IRVING BUILDING, No. 596 Broadway. Schools supplied with competent teachers. Wanted, (apply immediately,) a competent lady teacher of music and ornamentals, a superior teacher (lady) of mathematics; salary, $500 and board. Also, a governess, to teach music, French and English. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Many an active boy finds his way to PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and becomes a finished penman, a good book-keeper and a correct mathematician, while his more sluggish companion is considering where to go.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANcies for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 819 Broadway.

WHERE TO EDUCATE A SON OR DAUGHTER.—Send for new catalogue of Fort Edward Institute to JAMES E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE—NO. 335 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—Instruction provided in all branches. Teachers wanted as Principals, assistants or partners in the different States. Parents can enter pupils for any School or Seminary. Those wanting teachers can hear of suitable candidates. N. B.—A furnished school room to let in Brooklyn. RICE & ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPEtent to teach children the English branches, French and music, desires to obtain a situation for the Autumn in a school or private family; distance no objection; excellent references given. Address, for two weeks, Miss M. B. M., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

GENERAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY, NO. 24 Bible House, New-York. Wanted, in Southern Seminaries, two foreign Protestant ladies, to teach French, piano and guitar. Apply, with testimonials, to Rev. G. G. SAXE, A. M., Box No. 2,371 New-York.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a family, or as traveling companion for an invalid lady, by a young German lady who is competent to teach English, German and French. Apply at No. 167 Duane-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO giving instruction in English, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation either as resident or visiting governess—the latter preferred. Address TUITION, Brooklyn Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS,
Canada Side.

The proprietors would announce to their many friends and the public generally, that they have leased the above house for a term of years, and have refitted, newly furnished and made such additions and improvements as to equal in point of style and comfort any hotel at the many fashionable watering-places. This, together with its location, which cannot be equaled—commanding as it does a complete view of the American and Horse Shoe Falls—and the efforts of the proprietors to keep it as a first-class hotel in every respect, will, they trust, make the CLIFTON a favorite house at Niagara Falls.

Visitors arriving by the several Railroads should have their baggage checked for and stop at "Suspension Bridge," Canada side, where omnibuses and porters will be in attendance on the arrival of every train. Those by boat from Buffalo and Toronto, will stop at Clifton House Station, on the Erie and Ontario Railway.

JOSLIN & DUNKLEE, Proprietors.

A. C. JOSLIN, formerly of Congress Hall and City Hotel, Albany.

J. W. DUNKLEE, Pavilion, Sharon Springs, and recently Rossin House, Toronto.

NIAGARA FALLS, Canada, May 1, 1860.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
IS NOW OPEN.

Persons wishing to make arrangements for board, &c., will apply to WM. B. COZZENS, West Point.

N. B.—Mr. COZZENS has three furnished cottages to let.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL.
E. F. DOPE.

MANCHESTER SUMMER HOTELS.—THE Equinox House is delightfully situated among the Green Mountains in Southwestern Vermont, 50 miles north of Troy. Hudson River Railroad trains connect at Troy with trains for Manchester direct. Trains for Manchester leave Troy, on arrival of steamers which leave New-York at 6 P. M. Reference as to health and beauty of location may be had to Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President of the Hudson River Railroad; P. McMartin, Esq., No. 168 5th-av; Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, No. 3 Great Jones-st.; Robt. Squires, Esq., of Freeland, Squires & Co.

For rooms please apply to L. C. ORVIS, Agent, Manchester, Vt., or F. H. ORVIS, Box No. 1,588 New-York.

ROCKAWAY.—THE PAVILION HOTEL will be reopened June 21, under the same management, and conducted with the care and liberality that made this house so popular in the years 1856-7. Plans of the rooms and of furnished cottages may be seen and engaged of Mr. ROBERT BAINBRIDGE, No. 47 Cliff-st., or at the Hotel at Rockaway after this date.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, SOUTH ORANGE N. J.—The above Summer resort is now open for the reception of visitors. The house is finely located, beautiful grounds, baths, &c. One hour from New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad, from foot Cortlandt st. Trains leave New York 8:30 and 11.30 A. M.; 2:30 and 5:10 P. M. CHAS. STRINGER, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, LONG Branch, N. J., has been thoroughly renovated and enlarged, and will now accommodate 600 guests. Open to the public June 15. The R. & D. B. Railroad lands passengers within a few yards of the premises, and run four daily trains. Conveyance also by boats foot of Robinson-st. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

MANCHESTER HOTEL—(OPPOSITE "THE EQUINOX HOUSE")—CHARLES F. ORVIS, Manager.—This house is 116 feet front, new and newly furnished, and in complete order for Summer company. Board $5 to $6 per week. Barns large and airy. Trout fishing good in this vicinity.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply, personally or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.

SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of
SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON,
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and T IRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU "SBH" and SPITTS.
HORSE-NAIL RODS—N and OTHER GOOD BRANDS.
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEELS.

CITY RAILROADS.

RAILROAD IRON FOR CITY ROADS, of superior quality, manufactured on short notice, of any pattern, and for sale by

THE LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL CO.,
Scranton, Penn.
Office in New-York,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

SHEET-IRON.—30 CASES BEST QUALITY charcoal-polished Belgian sheet-iron, imitation Russia; also, Russia sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260.

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of teas, sugars, wines, groceries, flour and provisions

AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,

and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.

THOMAS R. AGNEW, importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER, DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, to say nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee. City Mills, Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH PURE MILK.

Address W. L. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th st.

AGRICULTURAL.

BUCKEYE PREMIUM MOWER,
WITH FLEXIBLE FOLDING BAR.

The farmer, intending to purchase a Mower, will find it to his advantage to examine the Buckeye for 1860, which combines all those features which have given it its present reputation, that of THE BEST MOWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD, together with several important improvements added the present season. Descriptive circulars with testimonials forwarded by mail.

JOHN P. ADRIANCE,
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
No. 165 Greenwich st., near Cortlandt, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.

We desire to inform the Profession, the Trade and the Public generally, that having rebuilt our Factory, recently destroyed by fire, on a greatly enlarged and improved plan, we are now prepared to supply our friends with our

NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
PIANO-FORTES.

In rebuilding our factory, years of experience have enabled us to introduce very many improvements, both in the structure of the building and in the machinery, and in getting up our NEW PIANO FORTE our aim and determination has been to produce an instrument that shall defy competition. Our first artists have cheerfully testified to the great superiority of our NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES. We cordially invite all to examine for themselves.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warranted in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Haslehurst & Smith,	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.

Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

ALTO.—WANTED, IN A PRESBYTERIAN Church in Brooklyn, a good alto singer for a quartette choir; must possess a full and smooth voice, with ability to read plain music well. A resident of Brooklyn preferred. Salary $200. Address, with name and residence, W. P. D., No. 56 Market-st., New-York, or No. 139 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

THE DRIGGS PIANO-FORTES.—THE Driggs Piano Company have the exclusive right to manufacture these very superior toned instruments, a fine assortment of which are for sale at the Company's Wareroom, No. 467 Broome-st., New-York.

HASTINGS—YONKERS.—MR. ROBERT GOLDBECK, the pianist, having taken his Summer residence at Hastings, H. R., is prepared to give a few lessons in the above places and vicinity. Address R. GOLDBECK, Post-office, Hastings, Hudson River.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 3 years. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

A. E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY one block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $45 to $300. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 467 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK
FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas, Narmeeka*, the original *Mary Taylor* and *White Mary*, with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont, Black Hawk, Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise, from two to four years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing qualities rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville, and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9¼ A. M., and return at about 3¾ P. M. R. S. DENNY.

CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HORSES FOR SALE.—A large number of the latest styles of City-built carriages, rockaways, buggies, trotting-wagons sulkies, grocers' and express and business wagons. Also, second hand carriages and wagons of all kinds. Having been taken in exchange will be sold very cheap. Purchasers will find this the largest establishment and the most favorable place in the city to buy. Apply at the Kings County Carriage Factory, No. 184 Fulton-av., and stables No. 10 Nevins st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO PAIR OF BLACK Black Hawks, 15¾ hands high, 6 and 7 years old, very stylish; one pair of bay Morgan horses, 15¾ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, very stylish; one sorrel horse, 15½ hands high, that can trot in three minutes; one bay horse, 15¼ hands high—can trot in 2:40 sure; one gray mare, 6 years old, 15½ hands high, can trot in 2:45. All will be sold cheap. To be seen at Stevens & Nevens' Livery Stable, Nos. 35 and 37 West 29th-st.

CARRIAGES.—WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBItion, at our warerooms, Nos. 54 and 56 Franklin, and No. 77 White-st., first door east of Broadway, a fine assortment of first-class carriages and road wagons, manufactured on the premises, under our immediate supervision, from the best selected materials and workmanship, to which we invite the attention of the public.

MINER & STEVENS.

FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR LARGE BAY Horse, 16 hands, sound, kind, and very stylish; one of the finest horses in the City for a coupé or rockaway, 7 years old; will be sold below his value, as the owner has no further use for him. Can be seen at stable in the rear of No. 92 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

HORSES FOR SALE.—ONE PAIR OF DARK Bay Horses, short tails, 16 hands high, close matched, sound and kind in single and double harness, very stylish drivers, six and seven years old. The above horses will be exhibited in front of the Merchants' Exchange, Wall st., FRIDAY, June 1, at 12 M.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL BROWN MARE, 14¾ hands high; can trot a mile in 3 minutes to road wagon; warranted in every respect. Also, City built shifting-top wagon and harness; sold for want of time to use it. Can be seen at WM. ROBERTSON'S stable, No. 67 State-st., near Henry-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A HORSE, BUGGY WAGON, AND HARNESS.—The horse is a bay, six years old, sound and kind, and can trot fast. The wagon is nearly new, (made by a good maker,) and but little used. Harness in good order. Inquire of Mr. BROWN, at the stable corner of University-place and 13th-st.

FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY Horses, over 16 hands high; sound and kind, light steppers and fine roadsters. To be seen at Wilson's stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts. Inquire for EDWARD, private horses.

VALUABLE FAST HORSE FOR SALE.—Can trot now between 2:30 and 2 34. The property of a gentleman who has not the time to use him; sound and kind. Address F. P. E., care Box No. 166 General Post-office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD HORSE, wagon and harness; a genteel establishment required. Address, stating price and full particulars, Box No. 729 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE AT A REDUCED PRICE—ONE of Ericsson's very best Caloric Double Engines of fourteen horse power, only six months in use, and now in full operation in stores Nos. 26, 28, and 30 Pearl-st., recently sold to the New-York Produce and Exchange Company. Any person wishing a great labor-saving concern, or a ne plus ultra affair, can see it in full operation at said stores where three hogsheads of sugar or its equivalent in weight can be elevated seventy-five feet per minute. Inquire as above, at No. 28 Pearl-st., corner of Whitehall, at Sackett, Belcher & Co.'s, for S. M. MEAD.

FOR SALE—SIXTY BRAIDING MACHINES, ALL in complete order. Also two doubling and one winding machine. Sold for want of time to attend to them. Address R. Y. R., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

EXCURSIONS.

SEA-BASS BANKS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, yielding to the solicitation of many of his former patrons who frequented the Fishing Banks with him, has consented to devote the lay-over-day of the HERO on SATURDAYS, to a repitition of the old-time excursions, Capt. Post, the old fisherman, being on board.) Pier leaving the usual landings as per small bills, and Pier No. 3 North River, 9A. M. Fare, 50c. J. M. HANCOX.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 30 Park-place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WATTS SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

S. M. WOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND AUCTIONEERS
For the Purchase and Sale of
REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, RAILROAD STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES.
S. M. WOOD,
W. L. BOSTOCK,
F. S. BOGUE,
No. 77 Cedar-st., and
No. 75 West 40th-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 164 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1866. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant-Governor.
ROBERT DENNISTON, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 68 Warren-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the "Proposals of December 16, 1859," and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 8th day of June next. The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 30th day of May inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will be opened on the 9th day of June prox., at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the bills of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank. JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 13 AVENUE A, near 1st-st., will open June 2, at 9 A. M., and continue open daily from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 5 to 8 P. M. The highest rate of interest will be paid. Deposits received from 50 cents to $5,000.
GEO. FOLSOM, President.
ANDREAS WILLMANN, } Vice Presidents.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, }
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Attorney.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

SCIOTA AND HOCKING VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Coupons from the first mortgage bonds, due May 1 and Nov. 1, 1858, will be paid by the Receiver on the 10th inst., with Exchange and Interest to, but not beyond that date. Holders will please send their coupons as early as practicable for collection, to the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 52 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—New-York, May 2, 1860.—At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day a Dividend of Ten per Cent. was declared out of the profits, payable on and after the 19th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of May 11 to the 21st inst. By order of the Board.
L. MERCHANT, Sec'y pro tem.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hawley, Wayne Co., Penn., on TUESDAY, June 5 next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 9th of June, both inclusive.
E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
New-York, May 19, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
New-York, May 17, 1860.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank, and of Inspectors of the next Election thereafter, will be held at the Banking Rooms on MONDAY, the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. N. F. PALMER, Cashier pro tem.

New-York, May 21, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE ETNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Wall st., on MONDAY, June 4, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M. LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, May 29, 1860.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 30, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1860

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. Poll open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished, on application, by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MERCHANTS' BANK DIVIDEND.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK, in the City of New-York, has this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and a Half per cent., payable on and after the 1st of June next. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

THE INTEREST DUE JUNE 1 ON BONDS of the SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid on and after that day, upon presentation of the Coupons at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM & JOHN O'BRIEN, No. 20 Wall-st.

PACIFIC BANK, New-York, May 11, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of June. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

$200,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT applicants, on real estate, in this City and Brooklyn. Also $80,000 to invest in the purchase of second bonds and mortgages. Apply to R. G. PIERCE, No. 16 Pine-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any past due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

P. W. GALLAUDET HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—At a meeting of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, held at the office of Clarkson N. Potter, Esq., Counsel for the Trustees, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, May 31, 1860, a large majority of the bondholders being represented, David M. Hughes, Esq., of New-York City, was called to the chair, and Nathaniel Ross, of Brooklyn, appointed Secretary. After the objects of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman of the Committee, the Counsel for the Trustees and Dr. C. H. Roberts, who attended the hearing at Milwaukee on the 17th of May, made very interesting reports in relation to the foreclosure proceedings and the appointment of a Receiver. The following resolutions, offered by N. A. Cowdrey, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proceedings which have been instituted with a view to securing a sale of the mortgaged property for the benefit of all the Bondholders; that it is alike their interest and their duty to make common cause for their common benefit to the end not only that the claims of SELAH CHAMBERLIN, and of all others adverse to those of the Bondholders, may be defeated, but that the road and its appurtenances may be sold as shall best promote the interests of all who are secured by the trust deed now in process of foreclosure.

Resolved, That if the Committee having the matter in charge shall not be able to make any arrangement that will secure the purchase of the road by the trustees, for the benefit of all the bondholders, under the law of Wisconsin, that they take such measures as they may deem necessary to secure the purchase through persons designated by them for that purpose, for the benefit of such of the bondholders as are willing, and will sign an obligation to unite in the purchase, and bear their proportion of the necessary expenses.

Resolved, That we recognize no distinction among the bondholders, and regard any agitation of the question of priority among them at this time as calculated to create discord, and prevent the attainment of our common purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee be, and they are hereby requested, to call a meeting of the bondholders, to be held after the decree of sale shall have been obtained, and before the day of sale at such place as they may deem advisable, and that they there report, if necessary, a plan for the purchase of the road, if none shall have been arranged with the Trustees, and for the reorganization of the Company.

Resolved, That we earnestly request all bondholders, who have not already done so, and who are willing to unite with us, to send without delay their names, Post-office address, and number of bonds held by them, to the Chairman or Secretary of said Committee, to the end that by circular or otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interests during the progress of legal proceedings.

Resolved, That the subscribers hereto, holders of the number of La Crosse and Milwaukee Land Grant Bonds set opposite their names, are opposed to making any distinction in value or priority of lien in the $4,000,000 of Bonds known as Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company.

Resolved, That the Secretary cause the above resolution to be presented, by mail or otherwise, to each known bondholder, with the request that if he approve of it he will sign the same and return it to the Secretary. We also request our Trustees to buy the road under the statute of Wisconsin known as the 75 per cent. act.

At the request of the Committee, who expressed a desire to have every interest represented, Messrs. David M. Hughes, Charles Congdon and N. A. Cowdrey were appointed to fill the vacancies in the Committee, and the Committee as thus enlarged were authorized to add two more to their number.

A paper purporting to provide for an arrangement between the Eastern and Land Grant portions of the road was introduced, and that, together with all other matters affecting the interests of the bondholders, were referred to the Committee.
DAVID M. HUGHES, Chairman.
NATH'L ROSS, Secretary.

Pursuant to the fifth of the above resolutions, bondholders are requested to address JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, Poughkeepsie, or NATH'L ROSS, Secretary, care of Messrs. Satterlee & Co., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

$1,000.—FOR SALE—$1,000 FIRST MORTgage Bond of the New-York and Flushing Railroad Company.
$5,000—A mortgage on Dock Property on the Hudson River. Property worth $12,000 to $15,000; 7 per cent. interest, and a small discount will be made. Inquire of
J. F. FRANKLIN, No. 112 Broadway.

BUFFALO, NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual Interest Coupons on the 1st mortgage bonds, due June 1st, will be paid on and after that date, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK.
On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water-tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DEAN, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 40 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M., direct through to New-York.	
11 00 A. M.	11 10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st.
2 15 P. M., direct through to New-York.	
3 00 P. M.	3 10 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 25 P. M., stopping at 10th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point.
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 10th-st.
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FISHING BANKS AHOY!!
The commodious, safe and quick steamer CROTON, Capt. R. S. HOFFMIRE, having been put in complete order, will commence her regular trips to the FISHING BANKS, weather permitting, on

Thursday, May 31,	Tuesday, June 5,
Friday, June 1,	Wednesday, June 6,
Sunday, June 3,	Friday, June 8.
Monday, June 4,	

Leaving James-slip, E. R., 7:45 A. M.; Fulton-st., Brooklyn, 8; Spring-st., 8:30; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9. A fine Cotillion Band on Board. Also, bait and fishing-tackle supplied. Fare for the Excursion, 50 cents.

MAY, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, FORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, May 22 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, May 22, 7½ A. M.
Wedn'y, May 23, 4½ P. M.	Wed'day, May 23, 7½ A. M.
Friday, May 25, 7½ A. M.	Thursday May 24, 7½ A. M.
Saturday, May 26, 12 M.	Friday, May 25, 11½ A. M.
Sunday, May 27, 7 A. M.	Sunday, May 27, 1½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 29, 10½ A. M.	Monday, May 28, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, May 30, 11½ A. M.	Tuesday, May 29, 2 P. M.
Thursday, May 31, 12 M.	Wednesday, May 30, 3 P. M.
Friday, June 1 3 P. M.	Thursday, May 31, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, June 2, 3 P. M.	Saturday, June 2, 6½ A. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after May 3, 1860, the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with four water-tight compartments, and all new improvements, will run as follows: Leave Flushing—7:45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M. College Point—7:55 A. M., 11:10 A. M., stopping at 10th-st., 2:40 P. M. Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market—9:30 A. M., stopping at 10th-st. at 9:35; 1:15 P. M., 5 P. M. Sunday-schools, Picnics, and excursion parties taken at reduced rates. WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, RAVENSWOOD AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND,
Will leave Astoria at 6:35, 8 and 10:5 A. M., and 2:50, 4:50 and 6:20 P. M.
Will leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5:45 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

NOTICE.—SUNDAY BOAT FOR NEWBURGH, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st., (touching at Christopher,) EVERY SUNDAY MORNING at 7 o'clock. Returning will leave Newburgh at 2 o'clock P. M.

HOUSATONIC RAILROAD BOAT.—DAILY line for Bridgeport, running in connection with the above Road for passengers and freight. The steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Oliver slip, E. R., every day at 12 o'clock, noon. Passengers ticketed to stations on the above Road at reduced rates.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M., EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos st.)

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT, AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, will leave Pier No. 32 James-slip, East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer METAMORA, at 4 P. M.; (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot of Jay-st. For particulars, see bills.

FOR HARTFORD.—THE CITY OF HARTFORD or GRANITE STATE, from Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M. Cabin fare $1 50. Deck, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, BY STEAMER ELM CITY, from pier No. 25 East River at 3 P. M., and TRAVELER at 11 P. M. Fare $1. No charge for berths.

SPORTING.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7.
The Committee's steamer, for the accommodation of the reporters for the Press, &c., &c., will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 10 minutes past 10 A. M. precisely. Tickets $1, to be obtained of CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

BOATS! BOATS!! BOATS!!!
Ladies' row boats, sail boats, pleasure boats, fancy boats, ships' boats, metallic life boats, yachts, lighters, shell boats, club boats, barges, gigs, wherries, and every style, length and model of boats, on hand and built to order, at O. R. INGERSOLL'S largest as well as cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world, Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., near Pike-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE New-York Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY MORNING, the 7th day of June, at 10½ o'clock. The steamboat *Josephine*, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, will leave the foot of Morton-st at 10 o'clock precisely. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain the same from the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall st.
H. MORTON, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia.

The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues, possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.

Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.

In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.

Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS, T. ROMEYN BECK, M. D., of Albany; JAS. MCNAUGHTON, M. D. of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. SHULER, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."

Dr. S. P. WHITE read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœas, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent, and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water-brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet; and also in piles.

When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.

Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511, and 756 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK.
A practical work, just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOSTWICK, on the treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
For sale at the Publishers', RODGERS & COMPANY, No. 827 Broadway, and at the author's office, No. 35 East 12th-st. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

HAMMOND'S
NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
Intended for popular use. Price $1, mailed.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG,
Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor-House.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 540 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, $1 and $2 the box.

TRIESEMAR.
COUNTERPARTS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2, and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail, from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.) New-York; where he may be confidentially consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Triesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excess; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it invaluable to those about being married; even in the decline of life, its invigorating powers are astonishing. Triesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Triesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system; is most excellent in secondary symptoms, thus obviating the necessity of mercury or other deleterious mineral. Triesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge, is portable, and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case, $3; 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $27 cases, thereby saving $9. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from No. 194 Bleecker-st., N. Y. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8. Sunday, 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE-GUIDE UPON MENTAL AND NERVOUS DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENITO-URINARY DISEASES, PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, &c. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth, and about 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase the Doctor's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. 28 years devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic and mercurial diseases, enables Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, impotency, and, in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs, treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have suffered from the maltreatment of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." All other remedies conquered by Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend. Price $1 and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next Wallack's Theatre, up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

OCULISTS AND AURISTS.

THE EYE AND EAR.
JOHANNES JONES, M. D., No. 137 4th-av., New-York, a graduate of the *old and new school Medical Colleges* has had the advantages of the *Eye and Ear Institutions of America and Europe*, is the *only* scientific Oculist and Aurist now practicing. His diplomas and documents hang in his office.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 885 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.

DR. WAIT & SON, CORNER FOURTH-AVEnue and 20th-st., will insert beautiful sets of teeth from $15 to $40; gold fillings from $1 to $2; silver, bone and dentine, 50 c. to $1. Extracting, 25 cts. Chloroform administered. References first-class. Calls solicited.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between WINHAM & FERNBACH, Architects, having expired on the 1st day of April, 1860, all business of the late firm will be settled by A. WINHAM, Jr., at his office, on the southwest corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM—NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European Line United States Mail Steamships sail between New-York, Southampton and Havre.

	FROM NEW-YORK FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.	RETURNING FROM HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON.	
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	Sat., June 16	Wed.,	July 4
ILLINOIS, Griffin	Sat., June 30	Wed.,	July 18
VANDERBILT	Sat., July 28	Wed.,	Aug. 15
ILLINOIS	Sat., Aug. 11	Wed.,	Aug. 29
VANDERBILT	Sat., Sept. 8	Wed.,	Sept. 26

These ships have water-tight compartments.
Price of passage either way the same.
1st Cabin, $120 and $100; 2d Cabin, $60.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London and Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., No. 18 Rue Faubourg, Montmartre, Paris.
OAKFORD & CO., Agents, No. 67 Grace-Church-st., London.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP "ADRIATIC,"
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the passengers and mails, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 2 o'clock, from Pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.
Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock, P. M.
All baggage not required for the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Bills of lading will be signed at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., (Room No. 4,) up to noon, on the 1st of June. Parcels will be received at the office, on the wharf, up to 1 o'clock on sailing day.
For passage, some choice rooms being still unsold, apply to WILLIAM H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
N. B.—The "ADRIATIC" will sail again on her third voyage, on the 14th of July.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has water-tight compartments, inclosing the engine, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail July 21.

FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST.
VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP ISABEL,
WM. ROLLINS, Commander,
Will be dispatched for the above ports from Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock.
Letter-bags close at our office at 11½ o'clock day of sailing.
For rates of freight and passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 20 days from each port.
STEAMSHIP QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamship will leave for the above port on TUESDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 46, North River. Bill of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 1st of June. For freight or passage apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$130
Second Cabin Passage.............. 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..............$110
Second Cabin Passage.............. 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Moodie, leave Boston Wednesday, May 20.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, June 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave N. York Wednesday, June 20.
NIAGARA, Millar, leave Boston Wednesday, June 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New York Wednesday, July 4.
EUROPA, Leitch, leave Boston Wednesday, July 11.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York Wednesday, July 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston Wednesday, July 25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf.	Leave Havre.
SATURDAY, April 14.	TUESDAY, May 8.
SATURDAY, June 2.	TUESDAY, June 19.
SATURDAY, July 14.	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25.	TUESDAY, Sept. 11.
SATURDAY, Oct. 6.	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin Passage..............$130
For freight apply at the office of the Company, No. 86 Wall-st.; for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal st.
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agents at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (stateroom and meals included), $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
Excursion tickets to Richmond or Petersburg and back, $15. To Norfolk and back, $13.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. JOHN A. POST, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., on THURSDAY, June 7, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; tickets sold to the following places: New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery $35; Memphis $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; and places in Florida at lowest rates.
Freight, 10 cents per foot. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June. Passengers are requested to be on board by 9 o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 20th of June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.—On and after Monday, May 28, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. station, New-York, as follows: For Williams Bridge and all way stations, 7:40 and 11 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations 2, 4 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, and all way stations, 6:15 P. M.; from White-st. Depot: for Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at William's Bridge and station above; for Dover Plains, 4:30 P. M., stopping at White Plains and station above; for Albany, 10:15 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls, and all stations north. Returning, will leave Williams Bridge, stopping at all way stations, 6:40 and 9 A. M., and 1 P. M.; White Plains, stopping at all way stations, 5 and 7 A. M., 3:45 and 7 P. M.; Dover Plains, 6 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Croton Falls, 5 P. M., stopping at all stations north of Fordham; Albany, 9 A. M., Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations to White Plains.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 30, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st., Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 6 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train at 9:20 P. M., (Sundays included;) Way Trains for Sing Sing, 9:45 A. M., and 4:45 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 1:15 and 3:20 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 and 10:45 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included) and 8:45 and 10:10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5:05 (Sundays included), and 9:30 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RAILROAD TO LONG BRANCH, N. J.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, HIGHLANDS, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Robinson-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday. Cars will run through to the Long Branch boarding-houses by the 15th June next, in connection with the splendid steamer RIP VAN WINKLE.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua. Mail, at 9 A. M. Way, at 3:45 P. M., for Middletown and Newburgh. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD—FOR Budd's Lake, Lake Hopatcong, Schooley's Mountain, &c.—Trains leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., and are met on arrival by comfortable stages for these pleasant places of Summer resort. Morristown Express at 5:10 P. M. J. B. BASSINGER, Supt.

LONG ISLAND R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, and 5:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI—MUSIANI. GRAND COMBINATION.
Mme. CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for
A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES,
Commencing MONDAY, June 4,
for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,
SIGNOR MUSIANI,
who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.
MME. CORTESI,
In returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at her two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the Operas to be produced, and the merit of the artists engaged.
Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The great basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
The favorite baritone
SIGNOR AMODIO,
The celebrated basso profundo,
SIGNOR NANNI,
SIGNOR SBRIGLIA, SIGNOR TAMARO,
BARILLI, BELLINI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor..........SIG. MUZIO
Manager and Musical Director..........SIG. SERVADIO
MONDAY, June 4, 1860,
Will be presented Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, of
IL POLIUTO.
THE MARTYRS.
Characters:

Pauline	Mme. Cortesi
Polyutus	Sig. Musiani
Severus	Sig. Amodio
Selix	Sig. Henster
Nearcus	Sig. Rupio
Callisthenes	Sig. Nanni

People, Christians, Priests, Lictors.
Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The Sale of Tickets commences on Saturday morning, at Siebell's, No. 12 Wall-st., C. Breusing's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; the opera commences at 8.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE.
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By TOM TAYLOR.
Scenery by J. H. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert.

Tom Dexter, an adventurer	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Frazer, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts	Mr. Blake
Major McTurk	Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant	Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District	Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in-Chief's Staff	Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective	Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O steamer Simoom	Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Soloman's man	Mr. Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom	Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward	Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.	
Mrs. Seabright	Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Lovibond	Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits	Mrs. Young
Mrs Grimwood	Miss Tree
First Ayah	Miss Garman
Second Ayah	Miss Pine

Female passengers, &c., &c.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards Evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........J. M. NIXON.
This popular and fashionable resort will be reopened on
MONDAY EVENING, June 4, with a programme of the most novel and attractive character. There will be
PROMENADE CONCERTS,
BALLET, OPERATIC GEMS, BURLESQUE,
and all by the best talent of the country.
The spacious premises are to be transformed into a
SERIES OF BEAUTIFUL GARDENS,
filled with the rarest plants and the choicest
FLORAL PRODUCTS OF THE EARTH,
aquariums, fountains, classic statuary, vases, &c.
The lobbies, saloons, courts and vestibule will be converted into
MAGNIFICENT ARBORS AND PROMENADES,
and even the stage itself is to present an elegant Parterre, and will be
THROWN OPEN TO THE AUDIENCE
for two hours previous to the commencement of the performances.
There is only one price of admission (50 cents) to every part of the Gardens and to witness all the entertainments given. A full description of the "Mid-Summer Entertainments" with the names of the artists, will be published on Saturday.

COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,
FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW-YORK, AND THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
In the CITY OF BROOKLYN,
On Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 1 and 2.
Court Jester..........Mr. J. PENTLAND.
Afternoon performances commence at 2 o'clock.
Evening performances commence at 8 o'clock.
ALL THE "DISTINGUISHED" RIDERS,
Including
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
JAMES ROBINSON,
Signor SEBASTIAN.
The beautiful mare "Zaidee" performed by
ELLA ZOYARA.
And the great acrobatic artists,
WILLIAM HANLON,
THOS. HANLON,
GEORGE HANLON,
ALFRED and
FRED. HANLON.
Mr. DUVERNEY,
Mr. CHARLTON,
Mons. DE BACH.
Supported by a full equestrian and gymnastic troupe.
The company will perform also in Williamsburgh on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 4 and 5.
At the particular request of the residents of Williamsburgh, the proprietor has engaged the spacious premises known as the "Washington Riding Academy," which he has been at great pains and expense in fitting up and decorating in a style of elegance and convenience. The arrangement of the interior of the Riding Academy will admit of the comfortable accommodation of an immense audience, all of whom will be provided with eligible seats around the arena.
The company will likewise appear in
JERSEY CITY.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7—Afternoon and evening.
AND IN THE CITY OF NEWARK,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 8 and 9—Afternoon and evening.
Prices of admission: Boxes, 25c. No half price. Settee seats, 50c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of.....P. T. BARNUM.
$3,000 have been expended in chartering a vessel for the Gulf of Mexico, for the most BEAUTIFUL COLORED FISH, including the "ANGEL FISH," and numerous other rare specimens, now swimming in the Aquaria.
SPECKLED TROUT, weighing nearly 4 pounds each.
VANTILE MACK, THE INFANT LAMBERT!
7 YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 257 POUNDS,
Larger than any man in the City.
JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,
AUTOGRAPHS OF THE THREE PRINCES, &c.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
who astonishes thousands and teaches the spectators.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
"IS IT MAN or IS IT MONKEY? Or, IS IT BOTH?"
This AFTERNOON, at 3—THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE; Delmon Grace, Hadaway, Bridgman, S. France, &c.; Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss C. Alford, &c. Previous to which a BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT.
EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock—Fifth time in five years of the thrilling drama of PAULINE; Count Horace, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Pauline, Miss Emily Mestayer.
Madame DELMONTE the celebrated fortune-teller.
LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX-FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACKALOW, JOHN BROWN.
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 15c., and to the Parquette 10c.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.
Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.
Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.
N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

TEMPLE OF MAGIC.
NO 444 BROADWAY.
CONTINUED SUCCESS!—CROWDED NIGHTLY!
Commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
GRAND FASHIONABLE MATINEES,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.
JACOBS,
the world-renowned Wizard, Ventriloquist and Improvisatore, has succeeded in attracting nightly fashionable, delighted and enthusiastic audiences. His
PALACE OF ENCHANTMENT
is now one of the most popular resorts of the City. He will continue his
MYSTERIES AND MAGIC,
combined with the irresistible drolleries of the
GOBLIN SPRIGHTLY,
for a further short period.
Admission 25 cents; Orchestra and Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Private Boxes, $5.

MISS SUSAN DENIN
AND
MR. A. J. ARNOLD
Will give, at HOPE CHAPEL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, June 2,
A SELECT
DRAMATIC AND LYRICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Comprising Readings, Recitations and Songs.
An eminent Professor will preside at the Piano.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK—ITALIAN OPERA.
FRIDAY, June 1,
LA JUIVE.

Madame Fabbri	as	Rachel
Madame Van Berkel	as	Eudosia
Signor Stigelli	as	Lazarus
Signor Aminto	as	Leopoldo
Signor Weinlich	as	Brogni
Signor Muller	as	Ruggiero

CONDUCTOR..........CARL ANSCHUTZ
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—To parquet and dress circle, $1; family circle, 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra; orchestra stalls $2; private boxes, for eight persons, $10.
Tickets for sale at the box office of the Theatre, and at Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway.
SATURDAY, June 2,
Last Grand Gala
MATINEE.
I MASNADIERI.
Tickets can be had at the usual places.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager..........JAMES SIMMONDS.
Musical Director..........T. BAKER.
Scenic Artist..........MR. HAYES.
Last Night but One.
FRIDAY, June 1,
Of Planche's brilliant Burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
Or, The Island of Tranquil Delights; in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear, supported by
A TALENTED COMPANY.
The performances will commence with Morton's eccentric farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golighty..........Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager..........Mr. G. L. FOX.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 1,
The performances will commence with
JULIUS CÆSAR.
Concluding with
THE BRONZE DONKEY.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS,
FIELD OF THE GOLDEN CLOTH.
Also, an entire new comic piece, called
JACK AND HIS MONKEY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—DAY AND EVENING.—13th-st. and 4th-av.
P. T. BARNUM and J. M. NIXON, Proprietors.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA.
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION,
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, AND 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC. Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o'clock. ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.
Season tickets, 50 cents. Single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—JOHN A. WEEKS and HENRY G. DEFOREST against SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, CHARLES S. LOPER and CHARLES H. DAVIS.—In pursuance of a judgment of this Court, made and entered in the above entitled action on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1859, I will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, on SATURDAY, the twenty-third day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day—All those certain nine lots of land with the ten unfinished buildings thereon situate lying and being in the City of New-York, on the northerly side of Forty-first street and bounded and described as follows, viz.: beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-first-street, distant one hundred feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-first-street with the westerly side of Madison-avenue, and running thence northerly in a line parallel with Madison-avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, thence westerly in a straight line parallel with Forty-first-street, two hundred and twenty feet, thence southerly in a straight line parallel with Madison-avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches, to the northerly side of Forty-first-street, and thence easterly along the same two hundred and twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, May 29, 1860.
CHARLES E. STRONG, Referee.
WEEKS & DEFOREST, Plaintiffs' Att'ys. je1-law3wF

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, entered in the Oneida County Clerk's Office, May 15, 1860, notice is hereby given to the premium note makers in, and the claimants against, and creditors of the Utica Insurance Company, that on the 13th day of June, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., on that day, at my office in the city of Utica, I shall, as Referee for that purpose in and by said order duly appointed, take evidence in regard to the claims &c., now remaining unpaid against said Company, and the time when each of such claims accrued and the amount now due on the same, and in regard to all matters which may be necessary for a clear understanding and proper making of an assessment on the premium notes of said Company.
NICOLL FLOYD, Referee, No. 55 Hotel-st.
UTICA May 17, 1860.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, Feb. 9, 1860.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL, }
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON, }
f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMAREST, late of the City of New-York, weigher, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Henry C. Wright, counsellor-at-law, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
RODERICK F. CLOW, Administrator.
ANNA DEMAREST,
Mh30-law6mF* Administratrix of said deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARL JOHNSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 199 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 24, 1860.
ORLOF G. HEDSTROM, Executor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF ARREARS, March 2, 1860. }

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPerty for unpaid taxes and regular rents of Croton water. Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for the unpaid taxes on real estate for the year 1855, and the unpaid regular rents of Croton water for the water year commencing May 1, 1854, and ending April 30, 1855, added to the tax of 1855, will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the taxes and regular rents unpaid, and the property to be sold, is published in the *Morning Courier and New-York Enquirer*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH—Board of Aldermen—will meet on MONDAY, the 4th of June, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 2 P. M., to take into consideration the removal of the manure heap foot of 38th-st., East River, and all other business that may come before said Committee.
TERRENCE FARLEY,
MICHAEL TUOMEY,
GEORGE STARR,
Committee on Public Health.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating a note of E. ALLEN & CO., of Boston, drawn to their own order, dated March 9, 1860, at eight months, for eight hundred and fifty-six dollars twenty-three cents, ($856 23.) Said note was mailed 17th May, 1860, and has not been received. Payment has been stopped. A. PERSON & HARRIMAN, Nos. 60 and 62 Murray-st.
NEW YORK, May 28, 1860.

CAUTION.—STOLEN FROM THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, April 16, a NOTE made by HOBBS & KIMBALL, for Twelve Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and interest, dated Oct. 18, 1858 eighteen months from date payable to the order of HANSON & BURGIN, and indorsed by them. The public are cautioned against receiving or negotiating said Note, as payment has been stopped.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the late firm of PALMER & MILLER, or MICHAEL MILLER, are requested to present the same to the undersigned at No. 21 Pine-st., New-York, at the office of J. A. Van Saun & Son, for adjustment. M. MILLER.

PROPOSALS.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MT. ST. VINCENT, }
CENTRAL PARK, May 26, 1860. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on the 12th day of June next, for providing one-horse vehicles for hire, and running the same on the roads of the Central Park.
Said vehicles to be constructed and managed in accordance with the specifications to be seen at this office after 12 o'clock, M., of May 29, where information on the subject may be obtained.
The names of two responsible persons as sureties for the proper performance of the contract must accompany each proposal.
The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park reserve the right to reject any or all proposals.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Carriages," and addressed to the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED,
Architect-in-Chief and Superintendent.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW-YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire-arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

A NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Hall-Franklin Research Expedition on its way to the Arctic Regions—Its Purposes—Description of the Vessels and their Outfit.

On Tuesday last an Arctic Expedition, under the guidance of Mr. C. F. HALL, set sail from New-London, Conn. Intimations of this project have come to us from time to time, but the expedition of which Dr. HAYES is the head has so absorbed the attention of those interested in these matters that this announcement will doubtless take them by surprise, and excite curiosity to know more of the adventurer who has so unexpectedly taken his departure for the mysterious regions of the North, and of the prospects which he has for achieving success.

Mr. C. F. HALL [illegible] would infer from the enterprise which [illegible], was born in Vermont. For the last [illegible] resided in the West, and of late has been [illegible] a newspaper in Cincinnati. The details of the first Grinnell expedition excited curiosity in his mind, which proved irrepressible, and every book which furnished additional information was snatched up by Mr. HALL and eagerly studied. The information thus acquired rendered him thoroughly conversant with the geography of the latitudes, which he wished to penetrate. But the hardships of which he read did not daunt him, or conquer his desire to follow in the footsteps of FRANKLIN and of KANE. Finally he determined to relinquish his business and devote his fortune to a personal effort to di[illegible] more of those whom he thinks are still [illegible] the frozen seas of the North.

In pursuance of his plan, Mr. HALL visited London, Conn., in the early part of February, with the intention of purchasing the *Amaret*—the *Rescue* of the Grinnell Expedition. As he was unable to procure a suitable person to take charge of the vessel, he abandoned this plan and was about going home disappointed, but not discouraged, when accidentally he met Capt. SIDNEY O. BUDDINGTON, an experienced Greenland whaler and Arctic navigator, who proposed to him to undertake a "Boat Expedition." [illegible] this time Messrs. WILLIAMS and HAVENS, who [illegible] large fleet of ships employed in the Northern whale fishery, offered Mr. HALL a free passage for himself, his boat, and the outfits necessary for such an expedition. Encouraged at the prospect now opening before him, Mr. HALL at once authorized Capt. BUDDINGTON to undertake the construction of [illegible] he thought necessary, and left for the West, to settle up his business, and obtain more means to procure the necessary outfit. Capt. BUDDINGTON effected a contract with Mr. G. W. RODGERS, the same gentleman who built the boats for the expeditions of D'HAVEN, KANE, and HARTSTEIN, to construct a four-oared boat of the following dimensions: Length 28 feet; beam 7 feet; depth 29½ inches; thickness of planking, which is cedar, ⅞ths of an inch. Mr. RODGERS immdiately proceeded with the work intrusted to him, and soon turned out a vessel both light and strong. She will draw about eight inches of water when loaded with stores and a crew of six persons, and differs in appearance from a large whale boat only in having her stern post straight. At each end is built a commodious store room, or locker, and an awning made of heavy canvas is provided to shelter the crew at night, or while at rest. The boat is provided with one mast, on which are set a jib and mainsail. When traveling over the ice she will be set in chocks on the sledge. In this position she will be drawn by the crew; should the breeze be favorable the sails will be set to aid them in tracking their boat. For provisions Mr. HALL will rely on pemican and other food of like character, prepared expressly for use in Arctic regions. He also expects to identify himself in a measure with the Esquimaux, and resigns himself cheerfully to eating blubber and seal meat and drinking whale oil with them.

The *George Henry*, which carries Mr. HALL to the North, while under the command of Capt. BUDDINGTON, (uncle of the present Captain,) picked up in Baffin's Bay, in 1855, the British exploring ship *Resolute*. The incidents of the arrival of the *Resolute* at New-London, the abandonment to the American sailors of all claim upon her by the British Government, of her purchase by the United States Congress from her owners, her re-equipment at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and her restoration to the English Navy by Capt. HARTSTEIN, U. S. N., are still fresh in the minds of all. The *George Henry* now sails under the command of Capt. S. O. BUDDINGTON, who has made seven voyages to the Arctic regions, occupying a term of over ten years. He speaks the Esquimaux language fluently, is well informed in the geography of these high latitudes, and has a large number of charts compiled from his own researches and explorations. He expects to be absent on this voyage about nineteen months, and will leave Mr. HALL about the 1st of August somewhere in Fox Channel, possibly at Sussex Island, where there is a large Esquimaux population. Capt. BUDDINGTON will then return to Northumberland Inlet, or that vicinity, to cruise for whales till about the 1st of November, when he will seek his Winter quarters in the latitude of 63° North.

Mr. HALL will remain near Fox Channel long enough to get partially acclimated and accustomed to the peculiar habits of the people. He also expects to organize there a *boat's crew* of five from the Esquimaux population, trusting chiefly to CUD-LA-JA-AH, who is at present in New-London, and goes with him as guide. CUD-LA-JA-AH is a full blooded Esquimaux from the west side of Baffin's Bay, about 35 years old, a fine, intelligent-looking fellow, rather taller than the majority of his countrymen. He speaks but little English, although he has been employed for the last eight years by American whalemen. As a whaleman, Capt. BUDDINGTON says he has but few superiors. He has an excellent disposition, and will no doubt prove a very valuable assistant to Mr. HALL.

After Mr. HALL has completed his arrangements, he will leave Sussex Island and go towards the Pole, exploring, as he advances, the unknown region lying between Cape Willoughby and the entrance to Fury and Hecla Strait. From thence, he will go westward through the Straits to Boothia and King William's Land, where the relics of FRANKLIN's expedition were discovered by Capt. MCCLINTOCK. At this point, Mr. HALL hopes to get information in regard to portions of that expedition.

It will be seen that five hundred miles at least of this route will afford opportunity for new geographical discoveries. Extended observations on the dip of the needle and on the intensity and variation of the magnetic current, will be made.

Such are the plans and objects of the Hall-Franklin Research Expedition. Although it has not yet claimed a large share of public attention, it has received encouragement from those who are accustomed to sympathize with such undertakings. The Library Associations in and near Cincinnati have given Mr. HALL numerous volumes bearing upon Arctic researches, and these, with the provisions for the expedition, have been forwarded from the West to New-London by the Adams and American Express Companies, free of charge.

When the expedition set sail, Mr. CORNELIUS GRINNELL, of this City; Hon. J. N. HARRIS, Mayor of New-London, and several prominent citizens accompanied it down the New-London harbor, returning in the tug *G. W. Geer*, which towed the vessels to sea. Mr. HALL bade his friends good-bye, not expecting to see them again for three or four years.

The Rope-walking Mania.

DE LAVE CROSSES THE PATERSON FALLS ON A TIGHT ROPE.

Mons. DE LAVE, who, following in the wake of BLONDIN at Niagara, achieved some notoriety by his feats at Rochester in crossing Genesee Falls on a tight rope, yesterday gave a similar exhibition at Paterson, N. J., which was witnessed by many thousand persons. The place selected for the "Grand Ascension" was below the Falls where the river passes through a gorge at least six hundred feet in width, and nearly two hundred feet deep. The rope, which was of manilla, and of the size of an ordinary hawser, was stretched across this chasm from near "The Cottage on the Cliff" to the top of "Morris' Mountain." On the cliff side it was rove through a stout block near the top of a tree, to give it the required height or level, and was then hove taught and firmly secured. Lateral and perpendicular stays of small rope were also attached to the large one to render it firm and prevent it from swaying under the feet of the performer. In order to turn the affair to the best account, a high board fence protected the entrance to the grounds; but while hundreds paid their quarter, thousands who did not pay witnessed the feat from prominent points in the neighborhood. Morris' Mountain was covered with spectators, a large portion of them being ladies. The "Island," the windows and top of the gun-mill, the print works and machine-shop, commanding a view of the scene, were alive with people. It was estimated that nearly ten thousand persons witnessed the sight. Everything being in readiness, DE LAVE made his appearance shortly after 4 o'clock, and mounted the ladder which led to the starting-point on the rope. He was greeted with cheers, which he acknowledged by taking off his cap and waving it to the multitude below. He paused a few moments to survey the rope, and after directing that two of the stays, which were rather slack, should be tightened, he poised himself upon the rope, with a pole in hand, and began the walk, keeping time with the band, which played "Hail Columbia." The cheers of the multitude were now hushed, and each one held his breath as the little Frenchman walked rapidly forward over the dizzy height. The rope slightly swayed under his step, but there was no interruption in his progress, and in about four minutes he reached the opposite side at the top of Morris' Mountain. Prolonged cheers now greeted him from both sides of the fearful chasm over which he had passed. Here DE LAVE passed among the crowd, receiving what each one would throw into his cap, by which it is said he realized a handsome sum. In about 15 minutes he again made his appearance, having exchanged his jaunty little cap and feather for a drab Kossuth hat. After waving a signal to the band, which struck up the "Marseillaise," he began his return. In the middle of the rope he stopped, laid down upon his back, rose, sat astride of the rope, then on one side, and repeated these feats several times, the spectators cheering from both sides of the river. He concluded his walk, appearing considerably "winded" and in a profuse perspiration. The performance was now concluded. DE LAVE gave notice of a repetition of the feat on Monday next, when he would walk with peach baskets tied to his feet, stand on his head, and perform other "terrific feats." A large number of pickpockets were on the ground, and one man, ISRAEL MONSON, a butcher doing business in Main-street, lost his pocket-book containing the avails of his week's business—about $115.

The corner stone of a "Home for the Friendless" was laid in Baltimore on the 28th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPERIMENTS WITH A LONDON FIRE ESCAPE.—Last evening some initiatory and very successful experiments were made with a fire escape just brought here from London. The fire escape is the invention of a Mr. WEVILL, and has been for years in use in the English capital, where it forms, in fact, a part of the fire apparatus. The experiments took place in East Thirteenth-street, under the direction of Mr. A. J. GARVEY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12. Mr. DECKER, Chief Engineer, several assistant engineers, two or three Presidents of Insurance Companies and foremen of various fire companies were present. In a state of repose the apparatus has much the appearance of a Hook and Ladder apparatus, excepting that the wheels are at one end instead of in the centre. On wheeling it into the street for use, the main body, or ladder part, is placed in a vertical position, the height of the present apparatus being thirty-five feet. If introduced in this City, however, an additional set of wheels will have to be added to prevent its coming in contact with the telegraph wires. The ladder part is got up on the extension table principle, being capable of elongation to any extent. Underneath the ladder is attached a canvas bag with a wire gauze covering, the latter serving to protect the canvas from taking fire. Through the canvas invalids and children are slid to the pavement. At the end are two small wheels to facilitate adjusting the ladder. By ropes and iron braces the machine is in a moment brought into play. The weight of the present machine is 950 pounds, and its cost about $1 000. The first experiment was made upon the Thirteenth-street Medical College. The apparatus was adjusted in its place in less than a minute. Men leaped out of the upper-story windows, and came down the ladder lengthened to 64 feet with perfect ease and safety. Sundry boys were slid down the canvas, and came securely and joyously bouncing upon the pavement. Similar experiments, with like satisfactory results, were made upon different dwellings in the neighborhood. Further experiments will be made in a few days in the City Hall Park.

THE SUSPECTED SLAVE-STEAMER.—The screw-steamer *City of Norfolk*, which had cleared for St. Thomas, W. I., with a cargo of dry goods and some passengers, and was seized on Wednesday upon suspicion that she was intended for a slaver, has been partially overhauled at her Pier No. 37 North River, and found to have on board 500 bbls. of flour, 200 kegs of nails, a quantity of navy bread, about 260 tons of coal, and two extra water tanks, holding 700 gallons each. The quantity of coal and water found on board led to the suspicion that she might be destined for the Slave-trade. She is rigged as a three-masted schooner, draws about 15 feet of water, and is of 572 tons register. She was built in Baltimore, in 1852, and rates A 2. Her owner is ALBERT HORN who already has a steamer plying between St. Thomas and Porto Rico.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Central Republican Campaign Club held its regular weekly meeting last evening, Mr. DRAPER in the Chair. Mr. FRANCIS G. YOUNG, the Secretary, addressed the Club, urging the necessity of holding a grand ratification meeting. His recent visit among the interior counties of the State had satisfied him that the Chicago nominations were entirely acceptable, and they were everywhere confident of victory. Messrs. OPDYKE, FRY and FIELD made brief addresses, but united in leaving the arrangements of the meeting with the Central Committee, who already have it in hand. Mr. YOUNG read an original poem dedicated to the Club, after which they adjourned.

DEPARTURE OF REV. MR. CORBITT FOR EUROPE.—Rev. WM. P. CORBITT, formerly Pastor of the Greene-street Church, and one of the most popular divines connected with the Methodist persuasion, will leave in the steamer *Adriatic* on Saturday next, on a protracted European tour. He will be accompanied as far as Sandy Hook by his numerous friends, who have chartered the steamboat *Croton* for that purpose. Rev. Mr. J. O. ROGERS, Mr. DOANE, of the Greene-street Church, and others, will deliver addresses, and three distinct choirs will accompany the excursion. The *Croton* leaves the foot of Gouverneur-street at 10½ o'clock.

COMMISSIONERS OF UNSAFE BUILDINGS.—The new Commissioners for the inspection of unsafe buildings, under the new law, were sworn in before the Mayor yesterday morning. Peter Fosteverl, Walter W. Adams, Charles R. Hyde, George A. Harriott, Andrew Owens, Robert Taylor, J. Milton Smith and John Ware have been added to the list since the last announcement.

A CHANCE FOR POOR CHILDREN.—The Children's Aid Society is making up a company of boys and girls for homes in the West, and we are requested to state that any poor children who are so unhappy as to be unprovided may hear of good homes in that section by making application at the Newsboys' Lodging-House, No. 128 Fulton-street, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

MORE PRIZE FIGHTING.—It is said that the pugilists, WOODS and KING, are to fight again, within three months, for $1,000 a side. The locality is not yet determined on, but if they "mean fighting," it will doubtless leak out, although every effort will be made to keep it secret. Let the Police make a note of it.

ARRIVAL OF FAST HORSES.—The celebrated horses *Trovatore*, *Nicholas I.*, *Ironna*, and *Red Earle*, arrived this morning from Norfolk, in steamship *Yorktown*.

PERSONAL.—Governor MORGAN and lady have arrived in the City, and are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Police Reports.

DETECTION OF ROBBERS BY A DAGUERREOTYPE—$200 WORTH OF STOLEN PROPERTY FOUND BURIED IN THE GROUND.

Wm. H. Markoe and Wm. H. Rodgers were convicted in Kings County, some weeks since, on a charge of stealing a quantity of belts, caps and coats from the rooms of the Brooklyn Base Ball Club. Their arrest was effected by Officer Roda, of the Fourth Precinct, New-York, who found in possession of the prisoners a superb cloak and a daguerreotype likeness of two children, which were supposed to be a portion of the proceeds of another burglary. The likenesses were placed conspicuously in the doorway of a prominent photographist's gallery, and a day or two since they were recognized as those of the children of Mr. Smith De Voe, of High Bridge, whose house had been visited about the time of the robbery of the Club House, and stripped of almost its entire contents. The residence of Mr. McGown, at Harlem, was also robbed about the same period, and he likewise identified a part of the property found in the sack as belonging to him. In company with Capt. Seamen, who has displayed much adroitness in the management of the case, these gentlemen on Tuesday visited the prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary, and the interview resulted in their confessing their participation in the burglaries and revealing the spot where they had concealed their booty. The property (valued at $2,000) was yesterday dug out of the sand at Berrean's Island, in the East River, and restored to its owners. About 50 pawn tickets, representing various other articles, found buried with it, indicate that the rogues had successfully committed other burglaries. A boat, stolen from Mr. Anderson, of Harlem, to convey the plunder to its place of deposit, has also been restored to its owner by the Police.

ODIOUS CONDUCT IN AN OMNIBUS.

A well dressed man, who announced his name as Thomas Perkins, and declared himself to be a Southerner, doing business in the basement of the Union Bank, Wall-street, behaved very indecorously, yesterday forenoon, in one of the Sixth-avenue stages, as it passed up Broadway. A little girl named Jane Hill, residing at No. 232 Tenth-avenue, was the special object of Perkins' attention, and she became so alarmed at his ungentlemanly demonstrations that another of the passengers, Mr. Lambert S. Beck, Jr., of No. 156 East Broadway, interposed to protect her. Perkins was much incensed at his interference, and drawing a sword-cane, would doubtless have enforced with it a permanent reticence, both upon Mr. Beck and the child, had he not been overpowered by several gentlemen who fortunately were in the stage at the time. The occurrence attracted an excited crowd, who were loud in their expressions of indignation toward Perkins, following him to Jefferson Market Police Court, whither he was conveyed by Officer Clayton, of the Broadway Squad. After hearing the case, Justice KELLY committed the prisoner, on two complaints, for felonious assault.

A PECULATING CLERK.

Several hundred dollars' worth of property, consisting of crape shawls, gold bracelets and various other articles, which had been pledged at the pawnbroker's, No. 194 Grand-street, have recently been missed from the shelves by the proprietor, Mr. Jacob Pecare. Fritz Store, a young man who has acted as clerk in the establishment for some months past, was suspected of having stolen the pledges, and, having been arrested by Detectives McDougall and Bennett, he gave information which led to the recovery of about $250 worth of the property, from the proprietors of lager-bier saloons in Canal, Pearl, Oliver, William, Greenwich and other streets, to whom he had disposed of it for a trifling sum. Many other articles are still missing, but the officers entertain hopes of recovering them all. Meantime Stone has been committed for examination by Justice CONNOLLY.

STILL ANOTHER NEW COUNTERFEIT.

Worthless two dollar bills on the Central Bank, Cherry Valley, New-York, were circulated to some extent on Wednesday evening. Bridget Barret, said to be a well-known operator with this sort of paper, was apprehended for attempting to pass one of the counterfeits at Alexander Kuh's dry goods store in Hudson-street, while Margaret Lannagan and Catharine Ward, for essaying a similar act at another store in Second-avenue, likewise fell into the hands of the Police. Justice KELLY, before whom they were taken, remanded them for examination.

Coroners' Inquests.

A MURDER WITHOUT PROVOCATION.

On Monday evening last THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, a 'longshoreman, was passing down Murray-street, near Greenwich, with THOMAS DAILY and MARTIN MURRAY, two of his friends, when the attention of the three was attracted by an angry disturbance in the liquor-store No. 21 Morris-street, kept by one FITZGERALD. Stopping to inquire the cause of it, PATRICK HOGAN, one of the disputants, struck MURRAY a severe blow in the face, for which he was remonstrated with by MCLAUGHLIN, who called his friends away, and walked with them in the direction of West-street. Later in the evening the three returned to Morris-street, and as they passed FITZGERALD's drinking place, HOGAN stepped from the doorway, and, without a word being said on either side, thrust a dirk-knife into MCLAUGHLIN's chest, inflicting a mortal wound. The sufferer was removed to the New-York Hospital, where his death resulted yesterday in consequence of the injury. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest upon the body, and the jury returned a verdict charging HOGAN with having inflicted the death-wound. The accused, who was apprehended soon after the commission of the crime, stated that he had "nothing to say" with reference to the matter. He is an Irishman, 24 years of age, and a somewhat notorious First Ward ruffian. The Coroner committed him to the Tombs. Deceased is said to have been a man of good character. He was 28 years of age, and has left a large family.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN CHATHAM-SQUARE.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Car No. 64 of the Third-avenue Railroad came into collision with a wagon in which ADAM BODE, a German, residing at No. 154 West Thirty-second-street, was riding through Chatham-square, and overturned the vehicle, throwing Mr. BODE upon the track. The car-wheel passed over his neck, and he died in a few moments afterwards. The body was removed to the New-York Hospital, where an inquest will be held upon it today. JAMES SMITH, the car-driver, was locked up by Justice CONNOLLY to answer a charge of reckless driving.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

A BALLOON ASCENSION FOR THE JAPANESE—FREE DRINKING FOUNTAINS—WHO IS CHAMBERLAIN?

The Board of Aldermen received a communication from the Mayor last evening, transmitting a proposition from Messrs. LEAVER & STARKWEATHER, to give an exhibition of a balloon ascension in presence of the Japanese Ambassadors, during their stay in this City. It was accepted.

A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the Street Commissioner by whose authority the telegraph wires have been removed from the various fire engine houses.

A resolution to have one hundred additional free drinking hydrants erected in the most prominent places was laid over.

A number of resolutions were adopted, allowing merchants to keep up signs which the police had reported as obstructions in the public highway.

Alderman STARR presented a preamble and resolution to the effect that inasmuch as a doubt had been expressed respecting the legality of the confirmation of the Mayor's removal of Mr. Stout and nomination of Mr. Platt in his place as Chamberlain, therefore, in order to remove all doubt respecting the validity of the said removal and appointment, it is resolved that the Board do now ratify and renew its advice and consent to the removal of the said Andrew V. Stout from the office of Chamberlain, as recommended by the Mayor, and to the appointment of Nathan C. Platt to the said office.

A motion of Alderman OWENS to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 5 to 11.

Alderman Starr then moved the previous question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 11 to 5, as follows:

AFFIRMATIVE—Aldermen Barry, Henry, Bagley, Tuemey, Starr, Russell, Darragh, Cornell, Seagrist, Farley and Genet—11.

NEGATIVE—Aldermen Smith, Brady, Peck, Boole and Owens—5.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL THIS EVENING.

The Board of Councilmen, owing to repairs in their Chamber, did not meet last evening. They meet tonight in the Aldermen's room.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE CHAMBERLAIN QUESTION—NEITHER PARTY YIELDS.

The great question, in doors and out of doors, among office-holders of all grades, is the *émeute* in the matter of City Chamberlain. The readers of the TIMES are aware that, a few days since, Mr. STOUT offered to enter into a stipulation with the Mayor to pay all warrants, &c., without prejudice to the question at issue, but it was declined, and on the following day revenue bonds (for which parties had lodged money with the Comptroller, and which is the only security lenders have for their money, except a receipt) were sent to the Mayor, who just inserted the word "late" before "Chamberlain," and having signed them, sent them back to the Comptroller, who, as well as Mr. STOUT, refuses to recognize the title, and of course will not deliver them. To day others will be sent, which will of course meet the same attention from the Mayor, and thus the credit of the City may suffer. To avoid this, however, Mr. STOUT expresses his perfect willingness to take an assignment of all the bonds, and pay them off, in order to save the City's honor; and he is, further, willing to pay all warrants drawn on him as "late" Chamberlain, provided the Mayor will enter into a stipulation that this action shall not prejudice his rights.

There is much feeling manifested by parties interested in this question, and in the course of a day or two, when warrants for heads of bureaus, clerks, contractors, inspectors, foremen, laborers, &c., are refused, there will be a such howl throughout this array of disappointed ones as may possibly hasten a termination of the quarrel. Some of the contractors insist that if they do not receive their money when due, they will stop all work, and the consequences of such a step may be well imagined. Already the whispering of the brewing storm is heard, for the Comptroller's office was crowded yesterday with officials who are entitled to their salaries for May, but they went away without warrants, and with very gloomy looks.

The Comptroller, in obedience to the writ of *mandamus* served on him, yesterday approved the bonds of Mr. PLATT, which had previously been presented and refused. This action of the Comptroller does not, however, affect the final issue of the case, as the law requires that the Chamberlain's bonds *shall* be presented and approved within fifteen days after his appointment. A *quo warranto* will be issued at once, compelling Mr. STOUT to establish his title to the office, or yield it to Mr. PLATT.

BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND PUNISHMENT.

DECREASE IN THE INSTITUTIONS—BAD CONDITION OF THE LUNATIC ASYLUM—WHAT THE NEW COMMISSIONERS INTEND TO DO.

The Board of Commissioners of Public Charities and Punishment met yesterday afternoon, when the usual weekly report was received, showing that the number of inmates in the several Institutions on the 26th inst. was 9,028—a decrease of 63 compared with the previous report.

Some time ago the Warden of the Workhouse informed the President that he had four females in his department very crazy, and liable at any time to do injury to themselves. Mr. DRAPER wrote to Dr. RANNEY, Resident Physician, upon the subject. In a reply, which was received yesterday, Dr. RANNEY states that the parties referred to are, without doubt, insane. One has been insane about a year, and might be benefited by proper treatment; but the other three, he says, are old cases of insanity, and are, in many respects, similar to some 150 others now in the Almshouse and Workhouse. The great question to be taken into consideration is, as to their safety. The rooms are stronger at the Workhouse than at the Asylum, and, with proper care, he sees no reason why patients could not be kept as safely in the Workhouse as in the Lunatic Asylum. The class of insane in the Almshouse and Workhouse are mostly demented, filthy in their habits, and require constant care to keep them clean and comfortable. If they were collected together in wards by themselves, where proper arrangements for washing and bathing were supplied, their condition might be considerably improved.

They must be taken care of somewhere, but he does not deem them proper subjects for a well regulated Lunatic Asylum. Insane persons are proper subjects for a Lunatic Asylum, he says, only when they are susceptible to treatment, when they are dangerous to others, or when they are likely to injure themselves. He suggested that the Commissioners take some immediate action in extending the accommodations in the Lunatic Asylum. There is not a spare room in the whole building, single rooms being occupied by two and double rooms by four and five patients, while the passageways and corridors are filled at night, more than one half of the whole number of patients sleeping on the floor. There is danger of an epidemic being engendered by this crowded state of the Institution, and should one occur from any cause, the risk to both officers and patients would be very great. He awaits the decision of the Commissioners respecting the cases in the Workhouse.

The communication was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee of the Whole submitted a lengthy report in relation to their intended action upon all matters coming under their observation, to meet the requirements for a strict administration of affairs intrusted to their management and jurisdiction. The tower connected with the south side of the Almshouse building, occupied by females, was found to have been poorly built, with little, if any, substantial material, and liable to accident on account of its insecurity. The difficulty is caused by the settling of the foundation. Measures are being taken to obviate any difficulty by pulling down the whole tower, and making other arrangements so as to secure protection to life and property. A full and complete examination of all the steam engines and boilers in the various institutions has been made in connection with the services of an experienced engineer. The engines and boilers at Bellevue Hospital are insufficient to do the work required in very cold weather, not being able to get above 56 degrees of heat in the fever ward on the male side of the building. Sundry improvements in regard to heating were suggested.

The outrageous condition in which Bellevue Hospital was found by the Commissioners on their assuming charge of the Department, excited their immediate attention. It was found to be wholly without discipline, filthy in condition, overrun with vermin, and in every particular without the common attention which ordinarily claims the service of derelict official administration. Gangs of men and women have been sent from other institutions to Bellevue Hospital for whitewashing, cleaning, and the performance of other labor absolutely requisite to be done for the welfare of that institution. Interviews have been had with the contractors for putting up the new Island Hospital, and a perfect understanding has been arrived at, that the building shall be ready for occupation within the period of four months. Plans for the erection of suitable houses of recreation for the children on Randall's Island, in which they can assemble when the weather is not suitable for outdoor exercise, have been ordered.

The recurrence of scurvy at the Island Hospital is being provided against by the liberal supply of fresh vegetables from Randall's Island, and by other means taken for its exclusion. Estimates for furnishing the boilers and machinery for warming and ventilating the Island Hospital have been invited, and proposals will be received until the 10th of June. Directions have been given to the supply clerk and baker for the purchase of a quality of flour superior to that in general use, for the manufacture of a better description of bread, and the substitution of fresh mutton instead of salt pork at stated periods has been directed as being more beneficial for the patients, and instructions have been given as to supply pure and wholesome articles of tea and coffee to those patients. Directions have been given to have every article of clothing and every description of property belonging to the various institutions marked as the property of the Department in the manner fixed by the Commissioners.

The resignations of Christiana Avis and C. F. Cregg, Matron and Assistant Matron of the Workhouse, have been accepted. Drs. Pilgum, Towne, and Whitney have been appointed assistant physicians at the Island Hospital, in places of Drs. Christie, Tenney, and Page, whose terms have expired, and Dr. J. N. Himes at Randall's Island, in place of Dr. Wm. G. Fogge, whose term has expired. A number of transfers of keepers were made. The application of C. Jost for compensation for injury received while employed at the Island Hospital, and of C. C. Tracy to take children from Randall's Island to Illinois, were denied. The supplying of the various institutions with milk has been ordered to be advertised for early in June, to commence on the 1st of July. A number of other matters of minor importance, but necessary to the proper administration of the affairs of the Department, were acted on by the Committee.

In order to afford proper accommodations and facilities for the transaction of the duties devolving upon them, the Commissioners have leased the premises No. 1 Bond-street for the term of five years from the 1st of June, (to-day,) at a rent of $2,250 per annum for three years, and $2,500 per annum for the other two years, and which will be properly arranged for that object. In the meantime, and until further orders, of which notice will be given, applications for out-door relief, admission to the institutions, and all business pertaining to the Department of Out-door Poor, will be conducted at the present location, the Rotunda, in the City Hall Park.

The report was adopted.

It was stated that a Chinaman, who was afflicted with the leprosy, had been properly cared for.

The Commissioners then adjourned till next Thursday.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

DIRTY BUILDINGS—INTOXICATED PERSONS—THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT SWORN IN.

At the meeting of the Police Board, yesterday, the usual complaints of dirty premises were received and disposed of. Ten special policemen were appointed to serve in the Central Park. A communication was received from the Police Justices, transmitting resolutions which they had passed, requiring officers to take a specified course with intoxicated prisoners. A section requiring the temporary lodgment of inebriates in the station-houses nearest the Police Courts was referred to the chief clerk, to ascertain what additional room would be required in such station-houses.

The new Superintendent of Police, Mr. JOHN A. KENNEDY, was sworn in, and will forthwith assume the duties of his office.

A number of officers were examined before Mr. BOWEN, on charges of neglecting to report street nuisances. It appeared, however, that those in charge of the station-houses had been guilty of neglect in not sending to head-quarters the patrolmen's reports on the subject.

The dismissal of Michael Sullivan, for drinking in a liquor-store, was confirmed. Samuel McCracken was dismissed for intoxication.

The Board has contracted with Frederick Guyon for cleaning tenement houses, at $1 25 per man.

THE BUILDING LAW.

EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES—APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS—SWEARING THEM IN.

Under the new building law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, the following-named gentlemen were appointed to act as a commission to examine candidates for inspectorships.

President of the Fire Department—W. A. Woodhull.

President of the Board of Trustees—H. A. Burr; Treasurer, John S. Giles.

From the Board of Architects—John W. Ritch, R. M. Hunt, and James Renwick, Jr.

From the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen—Wm. Tucker, George F. Nesbitt and John M. Dodd.

These gentlemen met in Convention at the office of JNO. W. RITCH, Esq., a few days since, to carry into effect the provisions of the law. Mr. RITCH was called to the Chair, and Mr. GILES appointed Secretary, when the applicants, forty in number, were subjected to an examination so thorough that only twenty could pass. The Board then proceeded to ballot for the appointees, when the following were elected:

Peter Tostein, Walter W. Adams, Charles R. Hyde, Geo. A. Harrick, Andrew Oliver, Robert Taylor, J. Milton Smith and John More.

These gentlemen appeared at the Mayor's Office yesterday, under the leadership of Mr. JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer of the Fire Department, and, having subscribed to the oath of office, were duly sworn in by the Mayor.

OFFICE OF THE TAX RECEIVER.

CLOSING DAY OF TAX PAYMENTS.

Yesterday was the last day for receiving taxes assessed to make up the tax levy for 1860. The taxes remaining unpaid will to-day be sent to the Bureau of Arrears for collection, where three years' time is given for payment, at the end of which time, if unpaid, the assessed property is sold at auction. On the 1st of last September the taxes fell due, and the monthly payments have been as follows:

September	$1,118,872 72	February	147,996 79
October	2,767,175 39	March	90,801 84
November	3,897,010 96	April	75,273 67
December	529,420 47	May	82,101 77
January	126,030 08	Total	$8,934,683 69

From this amount about $11,000 is to be deducted for Croton water arrearages, and as much more for interest, leaving nearly $800,000 still due on the tax levy for the current year.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

OBTAINING LICENSES AT THE CITY HALL.

Pawnbrokers, junk dealers, intelligence-office proprietors, drivers of stages and junk-carts, yesterday thronged the City Hall to take out licenses for the ensuing year, this year commencing on the 1st of June. The receipts from the classes of license takers named amount to $3,899, which is nearly a quarter more than was paid a year ago. The money is paid into the City Treasury, and goes to the Sinking Fund. During this month and the next the owners of carts, hacks and omnibuses take out their licenses.

THE HEALTH COMMISSIONERS.

A SECRET SESSION.

The Health Commissioners held a secret session yesterday in the Mayor's office. Nothing transpired regarding the business on which they took action.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—A man was arrested yesterday for attempting to pass counterfeit half-dollars.... Several parties were fined in the Police Courts, on complaint of the Sanitary Police, for keeping pigs in their dwellings.... The Rocky Mountain and Ashland Clubs propose to unite and form an organization.... The Republican wigwam recently erected at Greenpoint (Seventeenth Ward) will be dedicated this evening with appropriate exercises.... During the last two months the receipts of the Hack Inspectors for licenses has reached the unprecedented sum of $2,760 25.... House No. 58 South Sixth-street, (E. D.,) was robbed on Wednesday of $17, and jewelry valued at $75 more.... The Directors of the Mercantile Library Association have made arrangements to provide row-boats for the use of members the present season.

A RIVER PIRATE CONVICTED.—JAMES MENTZ, *alias* "Buffalo Jack," indicted for stealing grain belonging to the Western Transportation Company, from a vessel in the Atlantic Basin, was tried and found guilty in the Court of Sessions, before Judge GARRISON, yesterday. His partner in the robbery will be tried in the same Court to-day.

THE COURTS.—The Circuit Court will be opened on Tuesday, June 5, when the first twenty causes on the Calendar will be called. In the City Court the following Calendar will be called to-day: Nos. 45, 70, 27, 48, 58, 71, 66.

Jersey City.

REGIMENTAL PARADE—PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—Yesterday was the field day of the Hudson Brigade. At the hour appointed for forming, Col. D. S. GREGORY received an order from Brigadier-Gen. HATFIELD countermanding the order for a regimental drill parade, in consequence of the threatening aspect of the weather. Notwithstanding, the Second Regiment proceeded to South Bergen and thence to the grounds selected for the parade, where they devoted the day to field movements. The Regiment consisted of six companies, as follows:

Washington Guard—Capt. Speer, 19 muskets.
Independence Guard—Capt. Grain, 21 muskets.
Greenville Guard—Capt. Lilliendahl. 13 muskets.
Montgomery Guard—Capt. Tonnello, 17 muskets.
Gregory Guard—Capt Hopper. 12 muskets.
Chase Light Guard—Capt. Van Buskirk, 28 muskets.

Upon forming in regimental line the ceremony of presenting an American ensign was enacted. The ensign was presented to the Second Regiment by Col. GREGORY, and was received in behalf of the command by Major GRINNELL.

CITY MARSHALL'S REPORT.—The following is Marshal ELLIS' report for the month ending May 31: There have been committed to the City Prison, during the month of May, 1860, 151 persons—for drunkenness 98, malicious mischief 1, assault and battery 7, assault 2, vagrancy 20, stealing 3, suspicion of stealing 2, destroying property 1, abusing his wife 1, threatening violence 1, violating city ordinance 1, fighting 2, grand larceny 1, burglary 3, insane 1, petit larceny 8. Nativity—Ireland 105, United States 24, England 13, Germany 3, Scotland 5, France 1; total 151.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, formerly of New-York, was, last evening, installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, South Sixth-street, Jersey City. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. BURCHARD, of New-York; the charge to the pastor by CHARLES HOOVER, of Jersey City; the charge to the people by Rev. Dr. CLARK, of New-York.

The Fight for the Championship.

THE FINAL TREATY OF PEACE AND CONCORD.

From the London Times, May 19.

Yesterday afternoon TOM SAYERS and J. C. HEENAN, the Benicia Boy, accompanied by their respective backers, met at the office of the referee, (*Bell's Life*,) in the Strand, with a view of determining whether or not some definite arrangement could be come to, so as to settle the long-vexed question caused by the unsatisfactory termination of the fight between these two men for the Championship, on the 17th ult., who was entitled to hold the belt. Both SAYERS and HEENAN have expressed their opinion that they were entitled to the honor, HEENAN declaring that he fought for it and won it, and TOM averring that he fought to retain possession of it, and did not lose it. However, it is admitted on all sides that both men showed indomitable spirit and pluck, and that each did his best to become the victor. Shortly after 12 o'clock TOM SAYERS arrived at the *Bell's Life* office, accompanied by his friend Mr. BENNETT, and others. TOM was followed soon after by his gallant opponent, the "Boy" having also a number of friends with him, including MACDONALD. Preliminaries having been arranged, a long discussion ensued, though in the most friendly spirit, during which both men defended the course they had pursued since the memorable contest with regard to the claims the one had to continue to hold the belt, and the other to demand possession of it. Various proposals were made, discussed, amended, and rejected, but ultimately an arrangement was come to which apparently gave satisfaction to the chief parties concerned, and, it is to be hoped, will be equally satisfactory to all other persons who have an interest in the affair. The following are the heads of the arrangement, and which were signed by the principals: In the first, both TOM SAYERS and the Benicia Boy are each to have a belt. These belts, we understand, are to be equal in every point of value and magnificence to "the belt" itself, and the cost of their manufacture will be defrayed by public subscription. It was also positively decided that TOM SAYERS should never enter the ring again. The most important question which was settled by this agreement was that which affected the disposal of "the Champion's Belt." This is to remain open; or, to use the words of a celebrated member of the P. R., "the belt is to remain where it is." The result is that the competition for the Champion's Belt will be open to any two of the fancy who are game enough to enter the lists; but it is not at all improbable that the gallant Benicia Boy will use every endeavor in his power to get the prize into his possession.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BARK "WILLIAM"—HORRORS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE.—A dispatch from Key West, under date of May 25, communicates further intelligence respecting the capture of the bark *Williams*, of Baltimore, by the United States steamer *Wyandotte*. The *Williams* sailed from Havana for Congo River, *viâ* St. Thomas, and left the coast with 664 Africans on board. On her return she was taken about eighty miles east of Cape San Antonio, at Indian Key, between Cuba and the Isle of Pines. It is reported that five of the negroes were killed at the time of the boarding to keep them silent. The condition of the Africans was such that thirty-three of them died between the time of her capture and her arrival at Key West. Fifty-two were landed at that place and taken to the hospital. They were suffering from diseased eyes and dysentery. The rest were landed and placed under the same roof with the Africans taken from the *Wildfire*. The crews of both vessels are in jail.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The steamship *Bremen* did not sail on the 16th inst. from Southampton, as heretofore advertised, and will not leave that port before the 13th of June.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

WOLFE's celebrated SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE,
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the depôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Nature has but one incurable disease—old age. All others emanate from a foul stomach or depraved blood, therefore curable by medicines which affect either of these sources. Through the stomach and circulation these Pills act on the general system, purifying restoring and invigorating every function.

[Advertisement.]

MEYER's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer is superior to all other articles for destroying rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, and every other species of vermin. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER NOVELTY.—The Newport Hat, a new and very genteel hat for young men, will this day be introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY's MEDICATED PAPAR for the water-closet cures and prevents piles. Sold cheap, by all respectable druggists, and at the new depôt, No. 2 Beekman-street.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany. Buffalo and Canadas..........3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *viâ* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *viâ* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *viâ* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *viâ* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Hamburg and the German States only, by the *Bavaria*, will close to-day at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The European mails by the *Adriatic* will close on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Havana mail for the *Star of the West* will close on Saturday, June 2, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
Edinburg	June 2	New-York	Liverpool
Adriatic	June 2	New-York	Havre
Persia	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
Palestine	June 9	Quebec	Liverpool
Glasgow	June 9	New-York	Liverpool
Arabia	June 13	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre
City of Baltimore	June 16	New-York	Liverpool
Nova Scotian	June 16	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	June 21	New-York	Galway
Arago	June 23	New-York	Havre
North Briton	June 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Niagara	June 27	Boston	Liverpool
Illinois	June 30	New-York	Havre
Bohemian	June 30	Quebec	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Nova Scotian	May 23	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	May 23	South'pton	New-York
City of Baltimore	May 23	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 26	Galway	New-York
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Vigo	May 30	Liverpool	New York
Niagara	June 2	Liverpool	Boston
City of Washingt'n	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Quebec
Great Eastern	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
North American	June 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Bremen	June 13	Southampton	New-York
Europa	June 16	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	June 20	Havre	New-York
Anglo Saxon	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Star of the West	June 2	New-York	Havana
Granada	June 4	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	June 5	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Northern Light	June 5	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Louis, from New-Orleans and Havana.—Miss Mary Ann Reilly, Mrs. Ann Bogerean, Mrs Meeker and infant, T. A. Droyer and child, G. Malbertson, L. F. Sentheimer, Dr. D. H. Schmidt, Mr. Poffrey and 3 children, H. L. Rand, L. O. Bosinet, F. D Kolbeur, G. McLain, M. Connery, E. McDermott, R. Nelson, G. Wall, A. Zeutgrof, F. Bennett, F. Spaulding, S. Minott, B. Merriman, W. Kalke and child, Charles Schultz, Mrs. John Brown, F. Schneider, Bridget Divine, S. McGorsain, Miss Lensin, Mr. Landry, S. S. Hart, M. Walstoff, M. Ultman. From Havana—Mr. G. Tinker, Miss F. Tinker, Mrs. Natal, Miss A. Natal, Mr. J. Brinsden, J. M. Carahan, J. Valdes, M. Morales de Ramas, J. Alvares, Mrs. E. Hamilton, José de Piebra, J. Dias, E. L. Burnham, Vursgang E. Carlton, P. Sampetit, J. McKay, J. Leighton, Alfonso S. Hanna, G. Barnes, B. Stoize, Wm. Ore, J. Watts, J. Hernandez, J. Valdes Dias, G. Garton, Prof. G. T. Orrin and three children.

In brig Velocity, from Antigua—Wm. Maxwell, lady and child.

In Br. brig Homer, from Grand Turk, T. I.—Mrs. Boyd and 2 daughters.

In brig Lauretta, from Havana—L. Tomblinson, Chas. Stimpson, Benjamin Halleck, M. Graham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 24 | Moon sets.... 2 38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 19 | Gov. Island. 6 08 | Hell Gate.... 7 39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 31.

Cleared.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamers P. T. Hearth, Siddell, Philadelphia, ——; Planet Wilson, Philadelphia, ——.

Ship F. B. Cutting, Malony, Liverpool, Post, Small & Co.

Barks Sartelle, Jackson, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Sons; J. L. Davis, Fairchild, New-Orleans, Robson & Fosdick; Glenwood, Penny, Havana, I. B. Gager; Serafina, Homer, Havana, I B Gager; Indian Belle, Tenny, Cienfuegos, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Bravo, Gould, St John, N. B., R. Marsh; H. M. Hive, Dart, Cienfuegos, H. J. & C. A. De Wolff; Gen. Pierce, La Dien, Matanzas, Ellis & Popham.

Schooners Dolphin, Keller, Machias, F. M. Mayhew; M. Pickup, Baker, Jacmel, Kunardt & Co.; Ida, Howes, St. Jago, McCready, Mott & Co.; J. W., Faulkins, Boston, Dayton & Co.; Ocean Wave, Warner, Washington, Telfair & Horne; A. H. Manchester, Nickerson, Galveston, Norcross & Prince; H. Newell, Treworgy, Boston, C. & E. J. Peters; F. Nickerson, Fulford, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Brontes, Powers, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; J. P. Hazard, Wilson, Bristol ——; H. Martin, Sleight, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Templeton, Hodgdon, Aquadilla, Brett, Son & Co.; Oregon, Rogers, La Have, Miller; Davidson, Ryder, Norfolk, M. Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship St. Louis, Cavendy, New-Orleans May 24, and Havana 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. May 29, lat. 31. lon. 78 35, passed a ship under main jury mast, having lost her mainmast and mizzentopmast. bd. down the Gulf. Had a white streak around her, half-poop deck painted white. May 30, at 1 P. M., lat. 35 31, lon. 75 10, exchanged signals with brig Beaver, lumber loaded, strg. N. E. by N. May 26 off Tortugas, passed brig John and Albert, of New-York, bd. down the Gulf. The bark Amanda, Bemis, hence, arr. at Havana May 27.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Layfield, Baltimore and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Daylight, Springer, New Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Barstow & Pope.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Josephine, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Wamsutta, Aery, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Jos. Allen.

Steamer Ironsides, Vanderveer. Philadelphia, with mdse. to H. & N. Briggs.

Ship Harvey Birch, Nelson, Liverpool May 5, with mdse. and 736 passengers to J. H. Brower & Co. May 26, Michael Maury, a steerage passenger, of Ireland, aged 70, died of diarrhœa.

Bark Justina, (of Baltimore,) Marshall, St. Jago, Cuba, with sugar to master. Experienced light weather most of the passage. May 23, lat. 30 38, lon. 74 49, spoke whaling-schr. John Adams, of Provincetown, Caton, 13 months out, with 120 bbls. oil. Reported, May 9, off Port-au-Prince, spoke schr. Valentine, Doane, 2 months out.

Bark Sabrina, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Francis, Trinidad de Cuba 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to Thomas James.

Bark Odessa, (Prus.) Grantz, Manzanilla 25 ds., with cedar, melado &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Bark Exeter, (Br., of Liverpool, N. S.,) Mortimer, Rio Janeiro April 20 with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.

Bark Nord Amerika, (Brem.,) Fredericks, Bremen 38 ds., with mdse. and 243 passengers to H. Koop.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, St. John, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to T. T. Dwight. One passenger.

Bark Iddo Kimball, (of Rockland,) Ingraham, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to Nesmith & Sons.

Bark Clarissa, Pettigrew, Trinidad de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Yznaga, del Valle & Co.

Brig Tallulah, Plummer, (of Baltimore,) Rio de Janeiro April 12, with coffee to J. W. McKee. Had 13 ds. calm weather off Cape Frio, and six ds. in lat. 29 and 30 N. May 27, lat. 35 40, lon. 73 20, while scudding in a heavy S. W. gale, was struck aft by a sea that broke all the rudder braces, nothing but the tiller supporting it. Could not carry much sail as the rudder head was continually working, and which caused the vessel to leak in heavy weather. Had head winds northward of Hatteras. May 27, exchanged signals with a 3-masted schr., standing southward, showing a red signal, with letters T. S. S.

Brig Sparkling Sea, (of Frankfort,) Wiswell, Cienfuegos 22 ds., with sugar to Ingalls & Carman. May 27, off the Chesapeake, passed the top of a vessel's house, painted yellow, with moldings painted blue; also a mast painted green near the foot, on deck; appeared to have been the mainmast of a large fore-and-aft schooner.

Brig Young America, (of Plymouth, Mass.,) Poole, Rio Grande 48 ds., with wool, hides, &c., to I. B. Gager. Vessels left before reported.

Brig H. B. Emery, (of Castine,) Perkins, Trinidad, Cuba, 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Brig Homer, (Br.,) Crane, Grand Turk, T. I., May 22, with salt to J. S. Whitney & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Alliance, (Br.,) Evanson, Arroyo, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Brig Lauretta, Jackson, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Trask & Dearborn.

Brig Syren, (Br.,) Cremar, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Victoria Ursula, (Br.,) Lenoir, Pictou 9 ds., with coal to Briggs & Co.

Brig Velocity, (Br.,) Kelly, Antigua, May 17, with sugar and molasses to G. & J. Knox.

Brig Crimea, (of Stockton,) Hichborn, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Wm. Willson, Van Name, Orinoco River May 8, with hides, &c., to Harbeck & Co.

Schr. Fleetwood, Hazleton, Para May 6, with rubber, &c., to James Bishop & Co. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather.

Schr. Emma V., (of Provincetown,) Cook, Lucca, Jam., May 11, with rum, sugar, &c., to Bassett, Bacon & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. M. H. Sargent, Sargent, Arroya, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Frances Jane, (Br.,) Allen, Ponce, P. R., May 9, with molasses to Sturges & Co.

Schr. J. E. Gamage, (of Bucksport,) Tilden, Arroyo, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar and molasses to master.

Schr. Henrietta, (of Newport, R. I.) Brannan, Galveston 20 ds., with hides, &c., to N. H. Brigham.

Schr. Alma, (Br.,) O'Brien, St. John, N. B., 12 ds., with oil, fish, &c., to master.

Schr. Excelsior, Newman, Philadelphia, with coal for Coldsprings.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Linnell, Boston, with mdse. for Troy.

Schr. Joseph M. Lane, Lowe, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. C. S. Watson, Hallett, Pawtucket, in ballast, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Congress, Mitchill, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to Peck & Church.

Schr. Mary Helen, Hutchinson, Key West 13 ds., with cotton to master.

Schr. Charles Howard, Smith, George's Banks 4 ds., with halibut.

Schr. Empress, Farnsworth, Vinalhaven 3 ds., with stone.

Schr. R. H. Closen, Hunt, Providence 2 ds., in ballast, to master.

Schr. Maria Elizabeth, Baker, Baltimore 3 ds., coal.
Schr. G. H. Hoyt, Coburn, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. K. Hoyt, Lyons, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. R. H. Vermilyea, Holmes, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. W. E. Leggett, Gibson, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. O. H. Booth, Burger, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. M. French, Hills, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Ida D. Cramer, Cole, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. B. K. Hall, Holmes, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.
Schr. Buena Vista, Roby, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.
Schr. Palestine, Coburn, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. Yankee Doodle, Ellery, Alexandria 3 ds., coal.
Schr. Memento, Birdsall, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. S. Holmes, Mathews, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.
Schr. O. P. Binns, Cook, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. B. Spofford, Longstreet, Virginia 3 ds., wood.
Schr. J. Birdsall, Headley, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Hodges, Virginia 4 ds., with wood.
Schr. Nile, Chambers, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.
Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. J. Vanzant, Bridge, Virginia 7 ds., with wood.
Schr. Whistler, Packer, Virginia 5 ds., with wood.
Schr. M. A. Ivans, Walton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. E. Bement, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.
Schr. De Groot, Wright, Virginia 3 ds., with oysters.
Schr. Rescue, Bacon, Baltimore 8 ds., with coal.

BELOW—Brig Mary E. Millihen. Also, 1 ship, of Boston, 1 bark, 2 brigs.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c. Ship F. B. Cutting. Bark D. Jex, Bordeaux, and others.

WIND—During the day, from S.

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, May 31, sunset.—No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind light S. weather cloudy.

SANDY HOOK, May 31, sunset.—Two brigs are going up the Bay. One ship, one bark and two brigs at anchor at S. W. Spit, bound out. Wind light S.; weather hazy and cloudy.

NEWPORT, May 31.—Arr. schrs. Eliza Jane, Adams, from Philadelphia for Boston; Panthea, Clark, do. for Salem; Gazette, Boult, from Albany for Boston; E. J. Talbott, Payson, from New-York for do.; Lacon, Bearse, and New-York Packet, Davis, from do. for do.; Serf, Shaw, from do. for Blue Hill; Lady Suffolk, Bacon, from do. for Newburyport; Angler, Besse, from do. for Wareham; sloop Alice Davis, from Rondout for New-Bedford.

Miscellaneous.

The ship M. Nottebohm, 1,200 tons register, is now on the large Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

Spoken, &c.

Alestrea—schr., of New-Haven, Harvey, hence for Antigua, 9 ds. out, May 24, lat. 30 10, lon. 68 10.

Baltimore—brig, hence for Port-au-Prince, May 23, lat. 31, lon 69 20.

Challenger—ship, hence for San Francisco, was signalized, May 30, 40 miles S. E. of Fire Island.

Corra Linn—ship, bd. E., was seen May 22, lat. 41 24, lon. 46 23.

E. Pepperell—ship, bd. E., was seen May 16, lat. 45 28, lon. 34 55.

Lady Blessington—ship, bd. E., May 16, lat. 45 50, lon. 34 48.

Lucinda—ship, of Bath, strg. S., was signalized, May 20, lat. 29, lon. 10 30.

Susan—Br. brig, from Halifax, strg. S., May 17, lat. 21 40, lon. 62 45.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, May 21, barks Trojan, for New-York in 6 ds.; Jane M. Thurston, Grant, for do. in 6 ds.; Fanelon, Haskins, do. 2 ds.; Sierra Nevada, Foster, do. 3 ds.; Caroline Ellems, Ellems, do. 7 ds.; brigs J. M. Sawyer, Bradley, do. 3 ds.; Jesse Rynes, Conant, do. 4 ds.; schr. Emeline McLain, Bucklin, for Boston in 8 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., May 9, Br. bark T. R. Patillo, for New-York, ldg.; brigs Atlantic, for New-Haven; Rainbow, do.

At Para, May 6, schr. Maria, Myers, from New-York, via Maranham, for New-York.

At Antigua, May 17, Br. schr. Empire, for Philadelphia, ldg.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—LARGE AND small rooms to let with board, in a house with all the modern improvements, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. Table supplied with all the delicacies of the season. Dinner at 6½ o'clock; bath, large garden and shrubbery. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 246 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 23d st., near 3d-av.

The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2715. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Post-office Deficiency Bill Passed in the Senate.

THE COVODE INVESTIGATIONS.

The House of Representatives Vindicates its Dignity.

An Apology from Mr. Houston, of Alabama.

MOVEMENTS OF THE JAPANESE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Friday, June 1.

HORACE F. CLARKE BEFORE THE COVODE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Horace F. Clarke, whose name has been mentioned by several of the witnesses called before the Covode Committee, in connection with the arrangement between the California Steamship Companies and Commodore Vanderbilt, was summoned, this morning, and examined at length;—first, as to the subsidy of $40,000 per month to Mr. Vanderbilt. On his expressing an opinion to the Committee, that the whole subject was a private transaction, and not one properly within the cognizance of the Committee or the House, Gov. Winslow insisted that inferences prejudicial to the Administration had been sought to be drawn from the transaction, and that justice required that the real facts should appear. Mr. Clarke stated that neither Mr. Buchanan nor the Administration was at all responsible, as the whole arrangement was completed before the nomination of Mr. Buchanan as President. It was elicited from Mr. Clarke that the payment of the subsidy to Commodore Vanderbilt commenced in the Spring of 1856, and continued, with occasional intermissions, until February, 1859; that Mr. Buchanan, on learning the facts from the newspapers, or otherwise, had expressed himself apprehensive that the arrangement might be prejudicial to the public interest, but it was one with which it was not in the power of the Administration or of Congress to interfere. It was further elicited that Secretary Cass had in 1858 addressed a letter to the Trustees of the United States Mail Steamship Company, inquiring as to the circumstances attending the payment of the subsidy, and that such letter was not replied to, on the ground that the inquiry was unwarrantable, Mr. Clarke himself, as one of the Trustees, advising such course. Mr. Clarke expressed his opinion to the Committee, that this arrangement, while it might possibly be prejudicial to the public interests, by preventing competition, was not so to the postal service, as the subsidy ceased before the expiration of the mail contract then in existence, and which expired in October, 1859. Mr. Clarke submitted that it was no business of the Administration or the Government, whether private citizens did or did not enter into competition with others, the enterprise being free from Governmental restrictions. The subsidy was paid to induce Commodore Vanderbilt from running in competition *via* Panama; the Nicaraguan Isthmus being closed, and it being impossible for any connection to be made by that line. In relation to the Nicaraguan Isthmus, Mr. Clarke stated that the Administration was not at all at fault for the route being kept closed, as Mr. Buchanan had on several occasions recommended to Congress to be clothed with power to protect the rights of American citizens to the navigation of the waters of that Isthmus. The fault was wholly with Congress, and not with the President. Mr. Clarke being asked what amount of capital was necessary to support the steamship lines, semi-monthly, between New-York and California, stated that the capital of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. was four millions, and that of the connecting line on this side about two millions. He was asked if an individual with a capital of half a million could safely enter into that business, and replied that it would be an act of insanity to attempt it with such amount of capital. He thought three millions, with unquestioned credit, was the least sum that the enterprise could be prudently attempted with. In reply to other questions, Mr. Clark said that he knew Mr. Barney and esteemed him as a man of great enterprise, but of small capital. Regarding the power of Ellwood Fisher to arrange for the employment of the United States Mail Steamship Company's steamers, Mr. Clarke stated that Mr. Fisher could not have done that without consent of M. O. Roberts, the agent of the Trustees; and Mr. Clarke was not aware that Mr. Roberts had ever given such consent. On the subject of the use of money in elections, witness said he thought it could not be controverted that money was used in elections by all parties, each party taking care of its own interests with about equal zeal, and each party getting all the money it could. Witness declined to attempt a discrimination between the proper and improper use of money in such cases, but he thought there were large legitimate expenses attending elections, and the evils were beyond the reach of Congress, as the vice was inherent in our system of Government. On the Lecompton question witness was asked if he had had a conversation with the President, or any member of the Cabinet, or officer of Government, on the subject. He replied that he had had interviews with the President, the late Postmaster-General Brown, Mr. Schell, Collector of New-York, and many others; but no attempt was ever made to improperly influence him. The President expressed to him his opinion that the settlement of the Kansas question, on the basis of the Lecompton bill, would give repose to the country on the Slavery question, and possibly prevent the disruption of the Union, of which the President seemed apprehensive. He addressed to witness no argument which was not entirely proper and legitimate; nevertheless, witness deemed the policy of the Administration to be injudicious, and dissented therefrom. Witness was asked if his influence with the Administration had not been impaired by the course he pursued. He thought it not unlikely, as such would be the natural result, but witness had felt indifferent to it, if such was the case.

THE HOUMAS LAND GRANT.

Mr. Toombs endeavored to get up the Houmas Land Grant, to-day, but the Democrats had agreed in caucus to dispose first of the appropriation bills.

HOPES FOR THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Señor Mata is now here, and is much disappointed at the vote of the Senate, rejecting the Mexican Treaty. It is understood that the Democratic Senators did not believe that Mr. Simmons could carry any strength, and as the President desired the Treaty to be approved, without alteration, they determined to vote down the amendments, and force the treaty through as it stood. Satisfied now that this cannot be done, and that seven Republicans will vote for the treaty if amended, its friends have strong hopes that all are not yet lost. The vote rejecting the treaty, was reconsidered, and the subject will be again taken up at an early day. Mr. Simmons will have a conference with his friends to-morrow, to ascertain if they will stand by him if his amendments are adopted. The Times' article of to-day is creating quite a stir among Republican Senators.

HOW WILL THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION GO AT BALTIMORE?

George N. Sanders was on the floor of the House to-day. He reports the New-York Delegation now for Douglas, and when Douglas reaches one hundred and seventy-four votes it is understood that the Virginia Delegation are to wheel into his line. John Stryker while here assured various persons that New-York would vote for Seymour at Baltimore, provided the South would support him. The Breckinridge interest promised this with the understanding that, failing to get Seymour, New-York should go for Breckinridge. Stryker announced himself commissioned to make arrangements for the New-York Delegation.

MR. HOUSTON USES INDECOROUS LANGUAGE.

The time of the House was shamefully wasted to-day over a resolution to censure Mr. Houston, of Alabama, for indecorous language in debate, and after spending the whole day in fillibustering to prevent the vote, this gentleman did what he should have promptly done immediately on being led into the impropriety—apologized to the House. So far as Messrs. Houston and Train are concerned, the matter will stand just where it is.

POST-OFFICE AFFAIRS—THE ISABEL ROUTE.

The Senate rejected the House amendment to the Post office bill, restoring the service cut down by the Postmaster, Gen. Holt. The House will no doubt adhere, and a Committee of Conference will have to adjust the difference. The *Isabel* route to Havana fell with the amendment, though the Finance Committee have reported in favor of advertising for proposals for this particular service.

CONFIRMATION OF MR DAY AS PURSER.

The Senate confirmed to-day, the nomination of Mr. Day, of Iowa, as Purser of the United States Navy. Several unimportant nominations were received from the President and referred.

SENATOR COBB AND THE NEW-YORK WAREHOUSE.

Mr. Barr's Investigating Committee will meet to-morrow to consider Secretary Cobb's reply, which came in to-day, concerning the New-York warehouse.

THE RUMORED DEFEAT OF GARIBALDI.

Señor Bertinetti receives nothing concerning the late news from Italy, and he doubts its reliability. Q

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Friday, June 1.

The programme of the movements of the Japanese is as follows: They leave Washington for Baltimore on the 5th of June, and the latter city the 6th, arriving at Philadelphia on the 7th. They leave Philadelphia on the 11th, arrive at Niagara on the 12th, and at Albany the 14th. They will arrive at Boston on the 15th, and leave on the 19th. They will remain in New York from the 20th to the 30th. At Buffalo they will make a trip on Lake Erie. As there is no probability that the steamship *Niagara* will be ready before the 7th of July, they will arrive at New-York with time to spare, should there be a change in the above programme. Some of the Japanese are learning the Daguerreotype business at Brady's gallery, and are apt scholars.

The President has recognized G. E. Sannerman as Consul of Belgium at Philadelphia.

Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania; James Magee, Director of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other citizens of that State, are here on business connected with the passage of the Tariff bill by the Senate. The number will be increased next week by the arrival of Messrs. Robbins, Cadwallader, Phillips, Robert and Wm. C. Patterson, and other prominent Democrats of Pennsylvania, on the same business.

The Senate Committee on Printing will report in favor of the House bill for the establishment of a Government Printing-office, and the prospect is that it will pass the Senate. This means of executing the public printing has been repeatedly before Congress since 1819. Whatever may be its merits, its success in a great measure is owing to the industry and perseverance of Mr. Gurley.

SENATE.

Washington, Friday, June 1.

Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to make inquiries concerning the Government purchase of the naval dépôt at Brunswick, Ga. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) the bill to amend the act for the settlement of private land claims in California was taken up and passed.

The resolutions reported yesterday by Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) relative to the reformation of abuses in public printing, came up as the special order.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone in order to take up the Houmas grant bill. Lost.

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, (Dem.,) moved to postpone former orders and take up the Post-office Deficiency bill.

The bill was debated.

Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, (Rep.,) offered an amendment, providing against the restoration of certain mail routes, and further providing that nothing in the bill should prevent the Postmaster General from making such curtailment in the mail service as the public interests might require.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) read a letter from the Postmaster General, in which he expresses a disposition to restore the discontinued mail routes whenever the public interests demand it. He thought, therefore, the proper course was to leave the latter to the discretion of the Department.

A long and uninteresting debate followed.

Mr. Collamer's amendment was lost by yeas 23, nays 26.

An amendment of the Finance Committee, to strike out so much of the House bill as provided for the restoration of discontinued post routes, was agreed to by yeas 28, nays 24.

The amendment to restore the mail service on the route from Charleston to Key West and Havana, the contract to be given to the lowest bidder, was discussed.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a substitute to restore the service to the *Isabel* at $50,000, instead of inviting competition.

Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, (Dem.,) advocated the amendment at length, pointing out the great services rendered by the *Isabel*, and the advantages resulting from her employment.

Mr. Mallory, of Florida, (Dem.,) offered an amendment that the service shall be performed in a steamship of not less than 1,000 tons. Rejected.

Mr. Hammond's substitute was lost.

The amendment of the Finance Committee was then adopted, after the adoption of an inconsiderable amendment.

On motion of Mr. Yulee, of Florida, (Dem.,) a section was added relieving the contractors from penalties, in case of failure resulting from the neglect of Congress to pass an appropriation.

The bill was then passed.

Executive Session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, June 1.

Mr. Reynolds, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill providing that any United States Marshal, Deputy Marshal, or other ministerial officer, who shall permit the escape of criminals in their custody, whether charged with offences under the laws of the United States, or those of a foreign Government with whom we have treaties of extradition, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined and imprisoned according to the discretion of the Court, having respect to the nature of the crimes with which the prisoners are charged. Bill passed.

Mr. Winslow, of North Carolina, (Dem.,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read extracts from the journal of the Covode Committee, of which he is a member, by which it appears he desired to subpœna certain citizens of Luzerne County, Penn.

To this Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) interposed that he had in his possession the names of 400 persons as witnesses, but as in every instance they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them. It appeared further from the record that Mr. Winslow applied for those witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority, said to be reliable, not by anonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. Scranton to this House. Mr. Covode to this replied that he would vote to subpœna Mr. Winslow's witnesses, if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government and as Mr. Scranton was here he would summon him. Mr. Winslow's request was refused—Messrs. Winslow and Robinson (of Illinois) voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Covode and Train in the negative,—as was also Mr. Winslow's request that this matter be submitted to the House. At a subsequent period Mr. Winslow wished to subpœna Mr. McMullen and several others of Philadelphia. By them he desired to prove bribery on the part of the officers of the election in that city in the Fall of 1856. But Mr. Covode said he had no objection to subpœna a portion of them, not being willing to subject the Government to the expense of summoning them. Mr. Winslow's request was denied by a tie vote. Mr. Winslow then moved to subpœna witnesses from Greenboro' and Pittsburgh, Penn., understanding that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland County. To which Mr. Covode objected that these gentlemen had no connection with the Government. This request was also refused. The record further states that when Frederick Inge was called to the stand Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any minute of his having been summoned, and the Clerk of the Committee reported that there was no minute of it. Mr. Winslow then asked that a copy of so much of the Journal as related to the summoning of witnesses be furnished him, which was agreed to.

The above is a summary of the record.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) asked, as Mr. Winslow desired to have the witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland district, who represents it.

Mr. Winslow—I believe the Chairman of the Committee. [Laughter.]

Mr. Covode—I am ready to give the gentleman full information.

Mr. Houston—I do not thank the gentleman for the information. I can get it from a better source.

Mr. Winslow submitted a resolution directing the Speaker to issue his subpœna for certain witnesses. In the course of his remarks he related an anecdote. A friend of his, recently from Alabama, met an acquaintance, who having heard much from the newspapers about the Covode Committee, asked what kind of a committee that was, and, on being informed, said he had supposed it was like one to examine a Dahlgren gun or something else. [Laughter.] He (Winslow) knew of no other name than Covode by which to call it. Mr. Winslow then caused to be read one of the resolutions under which the Committee was appointed, to show that the inquiry he proposed was legitimate—adding that when he thought an outrage had been perpetrated against the Administration, he felt it his duty to show the *quo animo*. His impression was that the Committee had examined witnesses in no way connected with the Government.

Mr. Covode, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said it was proper that he should give an explanation of this matter, and how it was that he had determined to confine the testimony to officers and employes of the Government. In the early investigation of the case of Collector Schell, the subject of the New-York Hotel contributions was brought before the Committee, and the witness declined to answer some questions, because that some of the contributors to the fund were private citizens, and had no connection with the Government. The matter was reported to the House, and the House sent it back to the Committee, and the Committee took no further action in the matter. From that time I gave up the right to examine any witness, except such as were or had been connected with the Government. My colleague in the Committee (Mr. Winslow) asked me to subpœna certain witnesses, of which he gave me a list, amounting to twenty or thirty, all living in one little neighborhood. I stated that I was always ready to send for two or three witnesses, to see if there was anything in it, but that I was opposed to putting the Government to an enormous expense, of which I was to carry the load, without some reasonable ground for believing that they had some connection with the Government. I asked my colleague whether any of these witnesses had any connection with the Government, and he never said whether there were or not. This was the reason why I did not subpœna these witnesses. The Committee was raised on the 5th of March last, and up to yesterday we had never been able to get a dollar from the Government, notwithstanding that the House did its duty in passing a resolution to give us money to enable us to investigate this case of fraud and corruption. The power of the Government has been brought, some way or other, to bear upon us and defeat us. We have met up to yesterday, and we never got a dollar to send for witnesses but what I took out of my own pocket. [Laughter.] I said over and over again that I was ready to send for a reasonable number of witnesses, but I did not want to swell the expenses to an enormous amount for no good. I told the gentleman that if he would shell out the money I would subpœna the witnesses. [Laughter.] There were quite a number of cases of importance in connection with this Committee, which I might have brought before the House, but after consultation with my friends I declined doing so. There have been means tried to take away witnesses whom we have subpœnaed, and a great desire manifested by some to get away from this Covode Committee. I was informed by letter that Mr. Hart, the Surveyor of the Port of New-York, had left the country after the Committee was raised, some said on a mission for the Government, others to get a fortune left him by a Dutch girl. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. John Cochrane, of New-York, (Dem.)—Mr. Speaker, it is time to arrest the gentleman. He is now off to Europe. Will you permit me?

Mr. Covode—Here he is back again. [Laughter.] After Hart left, a letter was written to him by a Mr. Dunham, which, as I did not call the attention of the House to the matter before, I will now send to the Clerk to be read, as the foundation of some future remarks.

The following is the letter referred to:

Brooklyn, 11 A. M., 18th.

Dear Hart: Your favor is at hand. Your determination to sail by the *Fulton* astonishes me. The step will excite suspicion; but better endure than "face the music." I will follow by the 26th proximo. Go to Morley's, Trafalgar-square. Bear my love to Sanders and Cobbett. Give yourself no uneasiness on account of the letters; they will be taken care of. The part I have played has been seemingly so humble and insignificant that no one would think of calling me before the Reformer. [Laughter.] Should there be any danger, Dan. will post me in time to enable me to take a short trip for my health. Shall I write you at Morley's, or where? A pleasant voyage to you, and confusion to Covode & Co., is the wish of your friend.

Dunham & Bishop, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, No. 163 Nassau-street.

Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.)—How did the gentleman come by that letter?

Mr. John Cochrane—By robbing the mail. [Loud Laughter.]

Mr. Covode—I will show you just how, if you only keep quiet. This letter came into the hands of a gentleman who inclosed it to me, with a description of where I would find the writer. Dunham was prepared to sail for Europe, and I sent an officer from here with a subpœna for him to New-York, to bring him before the Committee, to examine him as to this letter; The officer has since returned, and is now here. He stated that Dunham expressed himself perfectly willing and ready to come immediately back with him, but he had some business in the courts, but that he would have no difficulty in getting off, and that he would meet him (the officer) at the train, and come on to Washington with him. My ambassador returned with this information, [laughter] and was astonished to find that Dunham was not here. [Continued laughter.] Since then I have been trying to get him here, but fearing of a trick in this letter, for they won't catch this old fellow easy, [loud laughter] I managed to get a letter from Dunham, and compared the handwriting, which is exactly alike.

Cries of "Read it." The letter was read. It was from Mr. Dunham, the writer of the other letter, stating his readiness to attend and be examined before the Committee, if they thought his testimony necessary.

Mr. Covode—Now, Mr. Speaker, after I received that letter I made two or three more efforts to get the witness here; but he never came, and I would have brought the matter before the attention of the House long ago but that I did not want to occupy the time of the House with matters belonging to this committee. Now the gentleman from North Carolina, my colleague in the committee, refers to some corruptions in Pennsylvania, and says I refused to send there for witnesses. I never refused to send for a few witnesses, but I did not want to send for twenty or thirty of them, knowing that if I ran up the expense too high I would have the load to carry. [Laughter.] The gentleman said something with reference to the District which I represent. Now, if it was proper to refer to the testimony, I would state that we have it already in evidence that money was sent from Washington to support the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania—the very man who ran against me two years ago. [Laughter.] But there was no occasion to bring the matter before the House. I told the gentleman that I was willing to send for witnesses if they could establish anything; but the first thing I was always asked was, if they belonged or had belonged to the Government. If they did not, I did not question them.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) rising, said that as Mr. Scranton had left Washington seriously indisposed, he would, in his absence, state that his honor had never been and could not be called in question—neither his honor or his integrity. If he were here he would court the fullest and broadest investigation into his conduct.

Mr. Winslow would not have mentioned Mr. Scranton's name, but that he was compelled to go over the whole record.

Mr. Campbell—The gentleman required no exculpation; but if the House thought there was anything in the investigation, let it go ahead.

Mr. Covode—I will state that I offered to my colleague, and to the Committee, to send and bring Mr. Scranton before the Committee. He did not know what was the object of bringing this matter before the House, to compel the attendance of witnesses when required by his colleague. The proceedings are entirely new; I never heard of the like; I do not understand it. The only thing in it is to show that everything has been done to prevent us getting witnesses to testify before the Committee, and why? It is because the testimony is enough to damn any Administration, and my colleague knows it. And now I think the House understands it.

Here great confusion and uproar followed the attempt of several members to get the floor.

Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.,) claimed the floor.

Several members called him to order.

Mr. Houston—I am in order. I am for investigating the whole subject.

Cries of "Order, order," and general appeals to the Chair.

Mr. Train, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said he had a personal explanation to make, and the floor was by courtesy yielded to him for the purpose by Mr. Tappan, of New-Hampshire.

Mr. Houston again addressed the Chair, and was again called to order by various members shouting out "Order at the top of their voices.

Great confusion prevailed. The Speaker was appealed to on all sides to preserve order. This being partially restored,

Mr. Train said: Mr. Speaker, I am not in the habit of troubling the House much. I never insist when I am clearly out of order. I should consider myself guilty of gross impropriety, as a member of this House, and as a gentleman, if I insisted in addressing the Chair and interpolating my remarks when I had no right to the floor, taking up the time of those who had.

Mr. Houston rose, but was met with a perfect volley of cries of "Order," "Order," but he maintained his stand, in an excited manner, and as the uproar around him subsided, he said, addressing the member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Train,) I would like to know whether the gentleman applies his remarks to me?

Mr. Train (quietly, but emphatically:) Yes; I mean exactly what I say, and what I did say I stand by.

Mr. Houston, who remained standing, no sooner attempted to speak than he was again vociferously called to order, but he, in loud tones, made himself heard above the din, as in an excited and menacing manner he shouted out—Then I saw you are a disgraceful liar and a scoundrel.

Mr. Train—I cannot be intimidated by you, Sir.

Mr. Houston—No, Sir.

The confusion and uproar was here renewed and redoubled.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,) rose to call the gentleman from Alabama to order. He called the attention of the Speaker to the use of the epithets "liar" and "scoundrel." Such language was not to be permitted. He asked that the reporter be directed to reduce the words of the members from Alabama to writing, as preliminary to a motion he would then make.

Great confusion prevailed, several members speaking all together, and claiming the recognition of the Speaker.

Mr. Sherman—I desire to have the words used by the member from Alabama read to the House from the Clerk's desk.

Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, (Dem.) rose to a point of order. He contended that to sustain the motion made by the gentleman from Ohio, that gentleman should have, in the first place, called the member from Alabama to order, and in the next he should himself repeat to the House the words complained of as unparliamentary. The gentleman from Ohio had not done this, and his motion was therefore out of order.

Mr. Sherman—I rose to a point of order at the moment, but in the uproar around me I could not make myself heard. I will endeavor to repeat the words of the gentleman from Alabama; I did not do it before simply because I desired to have the words exactly recorded. I heard them distinctly, and can no doubt repeat them correctly.

Mr. Phelps asked the member from Ohio if he had called the gentleman from Alabama to order immediately after he uttered the words?

Mr. Sherman—I rose to call him to order.

Mr. Phelps—I desire to know if you did call him to order? The rule is when a man is called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall do so on the moment, and shall repeat the words before he can make any motion. I submit, then, that the member from Ohio did not call the member from Alabama to order, and, therefore, the gentleman is himself out of order.

Mr. Sherman—I rose to call the gentleman to order on the instant. I will now repeat his words.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, (Dem.)—It is too late.

Chorus of voices from the Democratic benches, "It is too late," and from the Republican benches cries of "No," "No," and great uproar.

Mr. Sherman called upon the Speaker to restore order.

The Speaker in vain essayed the task.

Mr. Sherman—I will now comply with the rules of the House on this point, and repeat the words as correctly as I can remember them. I heard the gentleman from Alabama, in reply to the member from Massachusetts——

Mr. Clark, of Missouri, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order, which was lost in the din.

Mr. Phelps—My suggestion pointed out the proper procedure in this matter. The rule was positive, in regard to words spoken in debate, devolving the duty on the member calling another to order for words used in debate to repeat them.

Mr. Sherman insisted on his point of order. His point of order was, a violation of the rules of the House by the member from Alabama addressing the words "liar" and "scoundrel" to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, (Dem.)—The point of order would be right, if the member from Ohio had called the member from Alabama to order at the time.

Mr. Phelps—Yes, if he had called him to order.

Mr. Sherman—I rose to call him to order. I heard the call of order run around the House. I don't know now whether I repeated the words, but the very moment that I could be heard, I arose and made the point of order. I now move, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman from Alabama be censured by the House for the language used by him.

Mr. Moore—The gentleman from Ohio says he did not call the gentleman to order, therefore his motion is not in order.

So many members were speaking together at this time that it was impossible for any one to proceed, and the only length they could get was "Mr. Speaker." From this time throughout the remainder of the debate, Mr. Houston was in constant conversation with his friends on the Democratic benches, who were evidently sustaining him in the course he had adopted, or suggesting the propriety of making a proper apology to the House. Mr. Train sat quietly in his seat all the time.

Mr. Sherman, in a lull, again pressed his motion, that the gentleman from Alabama be censured for the words used by him. He said: I have no personal feeling in this matter, nor would I have made the motion at all, but a few days ago, when a similar scene took place, I declared that, should it again occur, I would feel myself bound to insist upon the enforcement of the rules of order common to this as well as to all other deliberative bodies, otherwise it would be impossible to carry on our proceedings. It is clear to me that the gentleman deserves the censure of the House, because he is an old and experienced member, familiar with the orders and rules of the House. An observation was made by the member from Massachusetts in the ordinary course of debate, but not discourteously, and then the gentleman from Alabama arose, and in violation of the rules of order, amid cries of "Order," and amid the confusion of the House—confusion incident upon such remarks that the gentleman made—remarks which, if allowed to go unchecked and uncensured, will lead to one of two things:—that gentlemen cannot be expected to allow such epitheis to be applied to them, and the result will be to renew on the floor of this hall all the old habits and customs of the *duello*, so as to compel men to resort to personal collision in defence of personal honor; or we must, to guard against this, enforce the rules and orders of the House. In other words, no other result can follow unless we control this spirit, and put down these scenes of collisions and brawls, ending in personal strife, upon this floor; and this can only be done by enforcing the rules of the House, and when gentlemen violate them passing on them the just censure of the House.

Mr. Bocock had no sympathy with violators of the rules. He desired to see them strictly enforced. He thought they had been violated by gentlemen on both sides, and the House had not heretofore been very strict in enforcing them. They were all frail, and had their passions. The gentleman from Massachusetts made remarks which the gentleman from Alabama thought an impeachment of his honor. The latter's language was applied conditionally, and he thought if an opportunity was allowed, his friend would put himself all right.

Mr. Sherman replied if the gentleman from Alabama desired to make an explanation he would not now press his resolution.

Mr. Moore said the words of Mr. Train were harsher and more insulting than the language used by his colleague. The former's words were an inferential charge that his colleague was not a gentleman. Those who insult should always be prepared to meet the consequences. He could not give the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) credit for impartiality when he did not include in his resolutions the name who gave the first insult.

Mr. Crawford, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was satisfied no good could come of this matter. He was sure Mr. Houston's remark was hypothetical. If Mr. Train would say he did not mean to charge that Mr. Houston was not a gentleman, the latter would withdraw his remark. He wanted the whole matter laid on the table.

Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) wanted the words repeated, that he might understand them.

Mr. Clark, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) heard all the language. It fell on his ear harshly. It was such as no gentleman could justify. The fault was mutual. He moved to lay Mr. Sherman's resolution on the table.

Mr. Crawford said if this was voted down he would move to insert the name of Mr. Train in the censure.

Mr. Clark's motion was disagreed to, 63 against 120.

Mr. Cobb, of Alabama, (Dem.,) characterized the language of both as improper. He knew his colleague (Mr. Houston) was magnanimous, and would not have used the language but for the provocation. He believed his colleague would withdraw the language if Mr. Train would say he did wrong. He moved to include the name of Mr. Train in the censure.

Mr. Gartrell, of Georgia, (Dem.)—As gentlemen were somewhat excited, he thought it would be better to postpone the consideration of the subject.

The proceedings were frequently interrupted by points of order, accompanied by scenes of excitement.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) commented on the remark of his colleague. What his colleague said was true. He did not see a gentleman, but a member from Alabama (meaning Mr. Cobb,) to whose remarks he was replying, who did not think it ungentlemanly to violate the rules of the House.

Mr. Cobb made a remark not audible at the Reporters' gallery.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) rose to a point of order. The gentleman from Massachusetts had insinuated that Mr. Cobb was not a gentleman.

Mr. Dawes, adopting Mr. Train's language, said he would not consider it gentlemanly to insist on willfully violating the rules of the House. I stand by those words; and if any member wants to know whether I apply them to him, I say, in the language of my colleague, "I mean what I say, and am ready to stand by my words."

Mr. Reagan, of Texas, (Dem.,) called him to order, and wished to move a censure against him, and asked that Mr. Dawes' objectionable words be written down.

After some sharp firing on points of order, the Speaker decided that Mr. Dawes was entitled to the floor, and in order.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) said the word "member" was a parliamentary term. The word "gentleman" does not occur in the Manual. He remembered that Mr. Calhoun said when he was presiding officer, he never recognized any one except as a "member."

Order was partially restored.

Mr. Dawes said no man had his personal regard more than Mr. Cobb, and proceeded further to justify Mr. Train's language. Was it not a coat he asked, that fitted the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. Houston)? I want to see the record of the names of those who will censure my colleague for saying he would consider himself ungentlemanly if he violated the rules of order.

Points of order were again raised, with a repetition of the previous scenes and excitement.

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, (Am.,) said much harm and no good would result from these proceedings. He moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, (Dem.,) in voting yea, said there had been a great many scenes of this kind. He saw no reason for making this an exception.

Mr. Hatton's motion was disagreed to—70 against 100.

Mr. Winslow asked common consent to let this subject go over.

Objected to.

Mr. Winslow then moved to table it.

Disagreed to—70 against 100.

Mr. Crawford asked to postpone till Monday, when the temper of the House would be better than now.

Mr. Dawes objected. He wanted to see the names of those who would vote to censure his colleague for saying he would be ungentlemanly to violate the rules of order.

Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, (Am.,) viewed these proceedings as unprofitable. They should be brought to a speedy conclusion.

Mr. Florence, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) said he been vindictively assailed by several persons, and wanted to make a personal explanation. (Cries of "Order.") He gave notice that on the first opportunity he would subject the question of the highest privilege.

An ineffectual motion from the Democratic side was made to adjourn.

Mr. Millson, of Virginia, (Dem.) rising, said there was none in that house whom the occurrences of the morning, after mature reflection, would be a cause of greater regret than to the gentleman from Alabama, for the breach of order which he had that day committed. I have known the gentleman from Alabama long enough to be satisfied that he must now feel assured that it is due, not only to this House but to himself, that he should say to the House that he regretted having committed any violation of its rules; and I fear, Mr. Speaker, that false pride may have had more to do with having delayed him in making his acknowledgments to the House than any other consideration. I feel assured—nay, I will speak more positively, and say I have no doubt, that if the gentleman from Ohio withdraws his resolution, for the purpose of allowing the gentleman from Alabama to address the House, I think that the solution of this question will be compatible with the honor and dignity of the House, and consistent with the honor of the gentleman himself.

Mr. Sherman—I certainly would not vote for a resolution to censure on the face of an explanation or apology to be made by the gentleman from Alabama, nor do I feel disposed to hold it over as a check or bar to prevent that gentleman from making any explanation he desired. Therefore, on the declaration made by the gentleman from Virginia, I am perfectly willing to withdraw the resolution temporarily, to enable the gentleman to say whatever he desires to say. I have, Sir, no personal feeling in the matter, beyond taking such steps as I thought would induce the gentleman to be more cautious. If I have succeeded in this, I have accomplished the object of my resolution.

Mr. Houston—Mr. Speaker, there has been no moment of the day since the occurrence of the morning, as my friends know, when I was not prepared to rise, as I do now, if I had been permitted to enjoy the rights which I thought I was entitled to under the rules of the House, and to offer any reparation to the House for any violation I may have committed of its rules. But at once and instantly the proposition of censure was presented to the consideration of the House, and under its operation I did not feel that I was at liberty to make any statement in reference to the transaction at all. I would have preferred to have submitted to a vote of censure rather than have endeavored to make that sort of explanation or apology which, under other circumstances, I would have done instantly, than have done so under circumstances in the least derogatory to my own sense of honor. I am, sir, free to say that the remarks made by me this morning were made under circumstances of momentary excitement, and now, in the language of the gentleman from Virginia, I am quite free to say that so far as I tended to show or did show a want of respect towards the House, I regret it, and regret on my part any violation of its rules. I did not, sir, intentionally violate the rules of the House, and no false pride would have prevented me from making reparation at once to the House, or to an individual, if I had thought I had committed wrong. And, sir, in that view of the case, I desire to make this explanation to the House. I acknowledge that I have violated the rule of the House, and I express my regret for having so violated them.

Mr. Sherman thought the explanation amply sufficient, and, with consent of the House, withdrew the resolution. Adjourned.

Wendell Phillips on Theodore Parker.

REMARKS BEFORE THE NEW-ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the New-England Anti-Slavery Society, held in Boston, in regard to the death of Theodore Parker, resolutions were introduced and adopted, and the following eloquent remarks were made by Wendell Phillips:

Another friend is gone. Not gone! No, with us, only standing one step higher than he did. To such spirits there is no death. In the old times, when men fought with spears, the warrior hurled his weapon into the thickest of the opposite host, and struggled bravely on, until he stood over it and reclaimed it. In the bloom of his youth Theodore Parker flung his heart forward at the feet of the Eternal; he has only struggled onward and reached it to-day. [Profound sensation.] Only one step higher!

"Weep you may full well for Scotland,
Let none dare to mourn for him."

How shall we group his qualities? The first that occurs to me is the tireless industry of that unresting brain, which never seemed to need leisure. I have been home many and many a time in the small hours of the morning (my own window commands those of his study,) and as I was about to prepare for rest, I looked out and saw that unquenched light burning, that unresting student ever at work, and, half ashamed, I said to myself, "The trophies of Miltiades will not let me sleep." He seemed to rebuke me even by the light that flashed from the window of his study. I have met him on the cars in the far West;—he was preparing an argument in behalf of the perishing classes of his own city. Neither on the journey nor at home did his spirit need to rest.

Why is he dead? Because he took up the burden of three men. A faithful pulpit is enough for one man. He filled it until the pregnancy of his ideas overflowed into other channels. It was not enough. His diocese extended to the prairies. On every night of the week those brave lips smothered bigotry, conquered prejudice, and melted true hearts into his own on the banks of the Mississippi. That was enough for two men. But he said, "I will bring to this altar of Reform a costlier offering yet;" and he gathered the sheaf of all literature into his bosom, and came with another man's work, almost all the thoughts of all ages and all tongues, as the background of his influence in behalf of the slave. He said, "Let no superficial scholarship presume to arraign Reform as arrogant and empty fanaticism. I will overtop your candidates with language and law, and show you, by the spoils of all tongues, the rightfulness and inevitable necessity of justice and liberty." [Hearty applause.] Enough work for three men to do, and he sunk under the burden!

Lord Bacon says, "Studies teach not their use; that comes from a wisdom without them and above them." The fault of New-England scholarship is that it knows not its own use; that, as Bacon says, "It settles in its fixed ways, and does not seek reformation." The praise of this scholar is, that like the great master of English philosophy, he was content to light his torch at every man's candle. He was not ashamed to learn. When he started in the pulpit, he came a Unitarian, with the blessing of Cambridge. Men say he is a Unitarian no longer; but the manna, when it was kept two days, bred maggots; and the little worms that run about on the surface of corruption call themselves the children and representatives of Channing. They are only the worms of the manna, and the pulpit of Federal street found its child at the Music Hall. [Loud applause.] God's lineage is not of blood. Brewster, of Plymouth, if stood alone to-day, would not be in the Orthodox Church, counting on his anxious fingers the five points of Calvin. No; he would be shouldering a Sharpe's rifle in Kansas, preaching treason in Virginia and hung on an American gibbet; for the child of Puritanism is not Calvinism; it is the loyalty to justice which tramples under foot the wicked laws of its own epoch. So Unitarianism is not standing in the same pulpit, or muttering the same shibboleth. It is, like Channing, looking into the face of a national sin, and, with lips touched like Isaiah's, finding it impossible not to launch at it the thunderbolt of God's rebuke. [Applause.]

Old Lyman Beecher said, "If you want to find the successor of St. Paul, seek him where you find the same objections made to a preacher that were made to St. Paul." Who won the hatred of the merchant princes of Boston? Who did State-street call a madman? The fanatic of Federal-street in 1837. Who, with unerring instinct, did that same herd of merchant princes hate, with instinctive certainty that in order that their craft should be safe they ought to hate him? The Apostle of Music Hall. That is enough.

When some Americans die—when most Americans die—their friends tire the public with excuses. They confess this spot, they explain that stain, they plead circumstances as the half justification of that mistake, and they beg of us to remember that nothing but good is to be spoken of the dead. We need no such mantle for that green grave under the sky of Florence. No excuses—no explanations—no spot. Priestly malice has scanned every inch of his garment;—it was seamless; it could find no stain. History, as in the case of every other of her beloved children, gathers into her bosom the arrows which malice had shot at him, and says to posterity, 'Behold the title deeds to your gratitude!' [Applause.] We ask no moment to excuse, there is nothing to explain. What the snarling journal thought bold, what the selfish politician feared as his ruin—it was God's seal set upon his apostleship. The little libel glanced across him like the rocket when it goes over the vault; it is gone, and the royal sun shines out beneficent as ever. [Applause.]

When I returned from New-York on the 12th day of this month, I was to have been honored by standing in his desk, but illness prevented my fulfilling the appointment. It was 11 o'clock in the morning. As he sank away the same week, under the fair sky of Italy, he said to the most loving of wives and of nurses, "let me be buried where I fall;" and with tender thoughtful duty, she selected 4 o'clock of that same Sunday to put all that was left of his dust into the kindred dust of brave, classic Italy. Four o'clock! The same sun that looked upon the half-dozen mourners that he permitted to follow him to the grave, that same moment of brightness lighted up the arches of his own Temple, as one whom he loved stepped into his own desk, and with remarkable coincidence, for the only time during his absence, opened one of his own sermons to supply my place; and as his friend read the Beatitudes over his grave on the banks of the Arno, his dearer friend here read from his own hand-writing the text, "Trust God." It is said that in his last hours, in the wandering of that masterly brain, he murmured "there are two Theo. Parkers; one rests here, dying, but the other lives and is at work at home." How true! at that very moment, he was speaking to his usual thousands; at that very instant his own words were floating over the hearts of those that loved him best, and bidding them, in this, the loneliest hour of their bereavement, "Trust God."

He always came to this platform. He is an old occupant of this platform. He never made an apology for coming to this platform. I remember many years ago, going home from the very hall which formerly occupied this place. He had sat where you sit, in the seats, looking up to us. It had been a stormy, hard gathering—a close fight. The Press calumniated us; every journal in Boston ridiculing the idea which we were endeavoring to spread. As I passed down the stairs homeward, he put his arm within mine and said, "You shall never need to ask me again to share that platform." [Applause.] It was the instinct of his nature, true as the bravest heart. The spot for him was where the battle was hottest. He had come, as half the clergy came—a critic. He felt it was not his place; that it was to grapple with the tiger and throttle him. And the pledge that he made he kept; for whether here or in New-York, as his reputation grew, when that lordly mammoth of the Press, the *Tribune*, overgrown in its independence and strength, would not condescend to record a word that Mr. Garrison or I could utter, but bent low before the most thorough scholarship of New-England, and was glad to win its way to the confidence of the West by being his mouthpiece—with that weapon of influence in his right hand, he always placed himself at our side and in the midst of us, in the capital city of the Empire. [Cheers.]

You may not think this great praise. We do. Other men have brought as brave hearts—other men have brought as keen-sighted and vigilant instincts—but he brought us, as no one else could, the loftiest stature of New-England culture. [Applause.] He brought us a disciplined intellect, whose statement was evidence, and whose affirmation the most gifted student took long time before he ventured to doubt or to contradict. When we had nothing but our characters—nothing but our reputation for accuracy for our weapons—the man who could give to the cause of the slave that weapon was indeed one of its ablest and foremost champions.

Lord Bacon said in his will, "I leave my name and memory to foreign lands, and to my own countrymen, *after some time be passed*." No more fitting words could he have chosen, if the modesty of the friend who has just gone before us would have permitted him to adopt them for himself. To day, even within twenty-four hours, I have seen symptoms of that repentance which Johnson describes:

"In nations slowly wise and meanly just,
To buried merit raise the tardy bust."

The men who held their garments aside, and took care to have no contact with Music Hall, are beginning to show symptoms that they will be glad, when the world doubts whether they have any life left, to say, "Did not Parker spring from our bosom?" Yes, he takes his place—his serene place—among those few to whom Americans point as proof that the national heart is healthy and alive. Most of our statesmen, most of our politicians, go down into their graves, and we cover them up with apologies; we walk with reverend and filial love backward, and throw the mantle over their defects, and say, "Remember the temptation and the time!" Now and then one—now and then one—goes up silently, and yet not unannounced, like the stars at their coming, and takes its place, while all eyes follow it, and say, "Thank God! It is the promise and the herald! It is the national heart. God has not left us without a witness, for his children have been among us, and one-half have known them by love, and one-half have known them by hate—equal attestations to the Divine life that has passed through our streets."

I wish I could say anything worthy; but he should have done for us, with those words that never failed to be fitting, with that heart which was always ready with that eloquence you never waited for and were disappointed—he should have done for us what we vainly try to do for him.

"Sleep in peace with kindred ashes,
Of the noble and the true;
Hands that never failed their country,
Hearts that baseness never knew!"

[Prolonged applause.]

Brazil and the River Plate.

RIO MARKETS—THE NEW CONSTITUTION OF BUENOS AYRES—RELATIONS WITH THE ARGENTINE UNION—FROM PARANA.

By the arrival at this port of the ship *Courier* from Rio de Janeiro, we have advices thence to April 24.

There is no political news of interest.

The coffee market was dull; sales unimportant.

Exchange on London 25½d., at 90 days.

The exportation from April 1 to 23 amounted to 91,415 bags.

Dates from Buenos Ayres to April 9, from Parana to April 5, and from Asuncion, Paraguay, to March 29, had been received at Rio.

The new Constitution of Buenos Ayres, which has been for some months in the hands of a Commission for revision, has at last been published. An energetic canvas for the Presidency, under its provisions, had commenced—the prominent aspirants being Gen. Mitre and Señors Obligado and Cassbras.

The *Paz* and the *Patria*, journals representing the moderate federal sentiment, had ceased to exist.

The Government of the Argentine Union had replied to the note addressed to it by Dr. Fegidor, the Buenos Ayrean Secretary, protesting against the treaty with Spain. The reply avoids the technical points of the case; confining itself to a commendation of the Convention, and urging the necessity of an immediate compliance on the part of Buenos Ayres with her federal obligations. The Argentine Government had also protested against the maintenance of Oriental officers upon the staff of the Buenos Ayrean National Guard. There was little hope entertained that the incorporation of the recusant State in the Confederation could be effected without a resort to arms.

The Government of Parana had suppressed the several secondary Departments of Government, intrusting them as bureaus to under Secretaries. The Ministry of State had been temporarily intrusted to Don Vincente Guesada, in the absence of Dr. Pajal who had gone to Concentes.

Col. Felmo had set out from Santa Fé, at the head of 250 men, to attack the Indians, who had been committing excesses on the frontiers.

The revolution in Reoja was still in progress. Bristos, the Governor, had been removed by the Insurgents, who had put Ramon Angel in his place. The Federal Government had sent Col. Pache to suppress the movement.

There is nothing of importance from Paraguay.

Aid to Garibaldi and Sicily.

In view of the renewed struggle in Italy the Italian Committee of New-York, who collected funds during the late war, will resume their operations, suspended after the peace of Villafranca, in order to aid Garibaldi and the Sicilian movement.

Contributions will be received by M. Pastacaldi, No. 87 Pearl-street; E. P. Fabbri, No. 66 Broadway, and J. Valerio, No. 40 Beaver-street.

G. ALBINOLA,	V. BOTTA,
DR. G. CECCARINI,	O. FABBRICOTI,
E. P. FABBRI,	E. G. FABBRI,
G. GAJANI,	M. PASTACALDI,
J. VALERIO.	

New-York, June 1, 1860.

A Passport System Established in the South.—We are pleased to be able to announce, on authority, that the embarrassments which attend travelers from the South, accompanied by their colored servants, are to be removed. We have, heretofore, alluded to the vast annoyance to which Southerners are subject, in railroad cars, beginning at Richmond and rigidly inflicted at Baltimore. It is all right and proper, but the annoyance is not less grievous, and it could, at any time, be removed by a system of passports vised by the Superintendent of the road at the point of departure. We are happy to say that this system has been adopted. It is arranged, between the various railroad companies, that a conventional passport from railroad Superintendents, at points of departure—Savannah and Charleston for instance—shall pass the colored servant, and thus relieve the master from the necessity of identifying himself at every relay, which, in many instances, is quite impossible.

Such tickets will, hereafter, be sold by the Savannah and Charleston road, and the Northeastern at Charleston. The administration of these roads has the thanks of the public for this arrangement of convenience and necessity.—*Savannah Republican, May 26.*

A cave has been discovered in the Abbeville, S. C., District, where runaway slaves secrete themselves. Two recently found there resisted all efforts to capture them so stoutly that it was found necessary to shoot them.

THEODORE PARKER.

Private Life and Opinions of Mr. Parker—Reminiscences.

The private life of Theodore Parker was a study, no less entertaining and instructive than his public career. A man of profound learning, unfailing geniality and warm affections, he added to the charms of a brilliant conversationist the stronger attraction of a large human sympathy. Troops of friends surrounded him. He never denied them access. His house was public property; his ample stores of literary wealth were at the service of all comers; his table had always a vacant place for the transient guest. He loved the companionship of men, and luxuriated in the study of nature; found pleasure in a tiny leaf and the essence of poetry in the perfume of a flower. When he preached, a bouquet lay beside him in the Music Hall; when he retired to his study, the cackling of fowls beneath his window made music in his ear; when persons intruded upon his privacy, he subjected them to a chemical process of intellectual distillation, and drew from them the good that was in their natures.

It was especially to the young, and more particularly towards students, that Mr. Parker's attention was directed. He had a theory that young men are like the leaven which leavens the lump; that they are the embryo greatness of the nation, made for development and culture. Nothing so much delighted him as to win their regard; nothing gave him such solid satisfaction as to gather them around his table, make them free of his library, cause them to give him their confidence. It is not at all extravagant to say that hundreds of young men, in College and out of it, have gone away from their repeated interviews with "Theodore"—for so they learned to speak of him, with mingled familiarity and affection—strengthened and helped, knowing better the depths of their own natures, filled with higher hopes and imbued with a loftier purpose. To see Mr. Parker at the head of his own table, on some sunny afternoon, his wife opposite him, and the company composed of two, three or four young gentlemen, students fresh from Harvard, the notable preacher drawing out the intellects of his guests, leading them into animated discussions, arguing with them for the sake of encouraging their controversial powers—to see all this, as many persons resident in Boston have seen it, was to witness an exceedingly pleasant spectacle. When the young gentleman left the house, he usually went with a book from Mr. Parker's library under his arm, and an assortment of Mr. Parker's enlarged ideas in his brain. This process Mr. Parker was wont to call "seed-sowing." It is safe to assume that but little of that seed fell upon stony ground.

In his own deportment, Mr. Parker was the model of a cheerful man. He went to his library with a jovial whistle, and through the world in a pleasant humor, finding good things in unseemly objects, and picking plums from barren-looking trees by the wayside. He has himself expressed this trait in his character, in that charming little autobiography, which was published last year, under the title of *Theodore Parker's Experience as a Minister*,—a touching letter addressed to his congregation from his retreat at Santa Cruz. "Illustrations I have drawn," he writes, "from most familiar things which are before all men's eyes, in the fields, the streets, the shop, the kitchen, parlor, nursery or school; and from the literature best known to all,—the Bible, the newspapers, the transient speech of eminent men, the talk of common people in the streets, from popular stories, school-books and nursery-rhymes. For this, I must plead the necessity of my nature, delighting in common things, trees, grass, oxen and stars, moonlight on the water, the falling rain, the ducks and hens at this moment noisy under my window, the gambols and prattle of children, and the common work of blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, painters, hucksters and traders of all sorts.... Besides, to me common life is full of poetry and pictorial loveliness; spontaneously portrayed, its events will fill my mind as one by one the stars come out upon the evening sky, like them each one a 'beauty and a mystery.'" It was this bringing home of nature to the affections of men that gave him much of his wonderful power over an audience. Folding his arms and resting upon the desk before him, he drew pictures upon the brains of his hearers. His apt illustrations of great truths by common examples, his finished rhetoric and measured style, his freedom from affectation of superiority, gilded his discourses with a lustre so brilliant that hours became minutes, and no hearer tired of listening. He talked, rather than preached. The matter was all so solid, plain, and natural, that men could not help understanding it: they drank in the waters from a refreshing fountain, conscious that they flowed from a pure source and carried no taint with them; they knew that great truths were being spoken, and that an earnest man was speaking them.

Mr. Parker was in the habit, when speaking of himself to the friends whom he admitted to his confidence, of saying that he always *felt* he was to be a minister; that he had looked forward to that work from boyhood with an eager longing; that he regarded his nature as in itself an "effectual call." His early education at home helped him to the cultivation of three powers of the mind, which afterwards stood him in excellent service—the faculties of close observation, of fixed attention and of tenacious memory. He always spoke with affection of his parents, dwelling upon the pains which were taken with his moral and religious culture, and declaring that his home education, "though not costly, as men count dollars, was exceeding precious." For a time, his choice of a profession wavered between law and theology. He made preliminary studies in the law, but reflection led him to the conclusion that the perils of that pursuit were "greater than he cared to rush upon," and then he entered on his theological education. By gradual steps, he discarded what he considered the fundamental errors of the orthodox faith, building up for himself a belief founded upon certain incontrovertible principles of truth, and banishing sectarian dogmas as unworthy of the civilization of the age. As summed up by himself, he preached these three doctrines—*first*, the infinite perfection of God; *second*, the adequacy of Man for all his functions; *third*, absolute or natural religion. "For these three great doctrines—of God, of Man, of Religion—(he writes)—I have depended on no Church and no Scripture; yet have I found things to serve me in all Scriptures and every Church. I have sought my authority in the Nature of Man—in facts of consciousness within me, and facts of observation in the human world without. To me the Material World and the outward History of Man do not supply a sufficient revelation of God, nor warrant me to speak of Infinite Perfection. It is only from the Nature of Man, from facts of intuition, that I can gather this greatest of all truths, as I find it in my consciousness reflected back from Deity itself."

In all his preaching, social problems bore a prominent relation to his discourse. He inveighed against intemperance, against covetousness; labored for education and for the elevation of woman; preached against war, and denounced Slavery as a concrete wrong; argued against the errors of ecclesiastic theology; bore testimony against men high in office, and did not hesitate to apply the sharpest caustic to sins national or sins personal. However much men may have derided his arguments or have sneered at his fanaticism, none will deny him the praise due to outspoken honesty and unquestionable sincerity of purpose. It was not until consumption attacked his frame with a power that was not to be resisted, that he relinquished the hope of a quiet ending of his life in the preparation of works which should embody the results of his research and the working of his thought. He had set himself the task of practical every-day work until he had reached the age of sixty; after which, he said, he pictured to himself the enjoyment of "a long quiet Autumn of twenty years or so, in which to store up as provender for future time what he had first raised as green grass, and then had mowed down to make into sound hay." The rapid progress of his disease, however, caused him to relinquish these hopes, and so long since as April of last year, he wrote of himself: "I know that I stand up to my shoulders in my grave, whose uncertain sides at any moment may cave in and bury me with their resistless weight." The prediction of his death is sadly realized.

Mr. Parker has left a large collection of unpublished manuscripts and unfinished works, to the completion of which he was looking forward with no inconsiderable anxiety. The rich treasures of his library are given to the public by his will, and the whole thirty thousand volumes will be added to the collection in the Public Library of Boston. It is probable that a complete edition of Mr. Parker's works will soon be issued. He needs no better monument.

ANOTHER JAPANESE LETTER BROUGHT TO LIGHT BY A FORTUNATE MISTAKE.

PRINCE MOORAGAKE WRITES AGAIN TO THE EMPEROR'S ARMOR-BEARER AND DISCOURSETH ON POLITICS—MOORAGAKE IS PUZZLED TO UNDERSTAND THE INSTITUTIONS OF THIS COUNTRY—ON THE WHOLE HE THINKS THAT THEY DO THINGS BETTER IN JEDDO.

For the possession of this letter we are indebted to a mistake which occurred at the Washington Post-office. In making up the foreign mails, this letter, by an inadvertence of the distributor, was sent to Virginia instead of to Japan. As there was something very mysterious about the exterior of the document, it was forwarded by the Richmond Postmaster to Gov. Wise. Gov. Wise could not read the letter, but with that astuteness for which he is so justly celebrated, he instantly divined that anything beyond his comprehension must be well worth knowing and of importance to the State. A special session of the Legislature was immediately ordered, and this document was laid before the body. The Speaker of the Assembly, who had lately been carrying on a correspondence with the *Tribune* as to the best and speediest way of dissolving the Union, after a careful examination of the handwriting, declared it to be that of Horace Greeley. Gov. Wise at once surmised that there was an Ethiopian in the wood-pile, and that this letter had something to do with another invasion of that State which he has sworn to protect, and will die to defend. But as no one was able to decipher the cabalistic characters, the document was forwarded to the foreman of the Times establishment; it being well known throughout the country that this gentleman, from a long experience in the *Tribune* office, can read Greeley's manuscript quite fluently. Our foreman, however, after a careful examination of the writing, decided that it was too bad even for Greeley, or that, if emanating from him, it could only have been written during the excitement of the Chicago Convention. From a casual word here and there, he rather inferred that the latter was the case, and that the mysterious document contained a detail of the way in which he defeated Seward. But Perry, who happened just then to come into the composing-rooms to sell a box of his Japan blacking, instantly set the matter at rest by declaring that it was simply a letter from Prince Mooragake to his cousin, the armor-bearer, and to ease the anxiety of Gov. Wise and the Virginia Legislature, he translated the contents, which translation we publish for the edification of our readers.

MOORAGAKE'S LETTER.

To Moonski, the Son of Frum:

Though distant from the shores of Niphon, oh, thou loved one of the Planets, my soul goes across the waters, and all its thoughts are with thee. Not even the smiles, which the lavish maidens of this land shower on every stranger as the sun does his beams, can win my heart from Jeddo. Again do I pour out the sentiments of my soul upon paper, that the swift ships of this people may bear them to the bosom of the armor bearer whom Mooragake loves.

It were not well, oh son of Frum, to institute a comparison between the institutions of this country and those of Niphon, for the reason that this country is yet young. Civilization, as thou can'st well divine, is not attained in a day. The march of refinement is like that of the sun. When the night of Barbarism beginneth first to break, we see a faint glow upon the hill-tops; gradually the light increaseth until the earth is bathed in a glory, and we say, Behold! it is day. Thus, the sun is now high above Niphon, but with this people it is yet dawn. It is not probable that in another century the young men of this country will spit in the presence of a Prince, or seize upon the folds of his *toiski* with unwashed hands. Nor is it probable that the maidens will wear garments which trail upon the ground in luxuriant length, and yet expose bosoms like full-orbed moons to the gaze of Ambassadors who come from a strange land. They will cut the superfluous silk from the bottom of their dresses and place it upon the neck, where it cannot be trod upon. Nor will it be necessary, when the light of civilization is perfect, that they inclose themselves in these curiously-wrought cages of steel, without which, in this day, no woman has assurance of safety.

But the Government of this country, oh son of Frum, is that which has most filled the soul of thy cousin with wonder. The people choose a Tycoon from among themselves once in four years. In making choice they do not say: Has this man wisdom? Have the Planets rained their treasures upon him? But they say: Can he run? Thus, one party has chosen a man whose legs are longer than the mandates of the Mikado; for they say: Behold! he can run like the bird of the desert. And they say of him, He is used to the splitting of rails. In the wonder of my soul I said to Gen. Scott-Kami, Is rail-splitting one of the qualifications of thy Tycoons? And he made answer that this people designed to fence their country in, and that Hon-est-Abe will do it! Oh son of Frum, lord of the moon and kissed of the stars, over the province which Niu Rai has given to thy charge thou reignest well, and yet none of thy fervent admirers assert that thou excellest in rail-splitting! *Namoo Amadi.* Another party desire to have a Tycoon whom they call Dug-a-las; but the people say he cannot run well; which must be true, as his legs are exceedingly short and his stomach is round. Another party say that for Tycoon they wish a great scribe whose name is Ev-er-at-it. He delineates the sentiments of his soul upon a paper called the *Led-ger*, and he signs himself Bon-ner. It was this great scribe who wrote that book called *The Gun-ma-ker-of-Mos-cow*, which, as thou wilt remember, is translated into the language of Niphon, and which the Grand Lama reads with joy. Should Ev-er-at-it be made Tycoon, his friend, whose surname is Cob, will sit at his right hand, and their united wisdom will be published to the land in the *Led-ger*. Truly, oh son of Frum, this is a singular people.

They have here what they call the "popular vote." We have nothing like it in Niphon. This "vote" is a thing which as yet the soul of Mooragake does not understand. Many people get rich by it; and ships bring barbarians from a distant island, called Ireland, to do nothing else. The man that gets the most "votes" is generally made Tycoon, but he is an unhappy coon, for this singular people do not honor their rulers.

The laws are made by mandarins, whom they call Con-gress-men. But the Con-gress-man is of very low *caste*: there is only one lower, and that is said to be the Com-mon-Coun-cil-man of New-York. (We have met the former, but not the latter, and our souls tremble to think this affliction must come upon us. But it is written that the beneficent Niu Rai, who tempereth the wind to the shorn lamb, will also adjust his wrath to sit lightly upon the submissive neck. *Namoo Amadi.* And we await the coming of the Com-mon-Coun-cil-men with resignation.) The Con-gress-man is obliged to write M. C. after his name, that every one may know his character. It is a sad disgrace to be mistaken for a Con-gress-man. There is none greater, unless it be to be called an Alms-house-Gov-er-nor. Gen. Scott-Kami related me a story of a man of distinction, entitled to wear a red flannel shirt, and write hose-cart after his name, (which is a great honor,) who, happening to stand near the Sen-ate-house, was pointed out by an ignorant I-rish-man—whom may Dzizo confound—as being a great Con-gress-man. Whereupon the good Fire-man knew that nothing in life could wipe the stain from his soul, and putting his trumpet to his mouth, he committed *Harri Karri* by blowing out his bowels. His wife said he had done well; mothers called their children after him, and his name is now honored in the land. It is good to be virtuous.

There is great strife among this people, and in only one thing do they agree; this is in despising their present Tycoon, whose name is Buch-an-an; and when a man plucks *him* by the beard all mouths are loud in his praise. The Dem-o-crats and another body of Christians called Re-pub-li-cans, wage bitter war with each other. The Dem-o-crats come from that land of which thou hast read in that book of which mention has been made—*Gun-ma-ker-of-Mos-cow*—it is called Ireland; and the people are brought to this country chiefly to assist in the building of rail-roads, and to "vote." This latter duty they do well. The native shores of the Re-pub-li-cans are not certainly known, but it is the opinion of an illustrious scribe, whose name is Ben-nett, that they came from a "happy land" called U-tah, which is only inhabited by Re-pub-li-cans and Go-ril-las. The Dem-o-crats are that kind of people of whom I have made mention in a former letter, who bring the beautiful Nig-ger from Ethi-o-pia, and teach him the art of cultivating cotton, which is so honorable an employment that those engaged in it are allowed to carry a "hoe" upon their shoulders, and sometimes two shov-els. While the nig-gers are thus allowed to distinguish themselves, the natives of that part of the Kingdom known as "Down-South" are obliged to abase themselves by sitting ignobly upon the seat of their *toiskis*, thus doing silent homage to the cot-ton-pick-ers. The Re-pub-li-cans wish to abolish this pleasant system, for which they are sometimes called Ab-o-li-tion-ists; but the Dem-o-crats will not bow, and threaten to go back to Ire-land, in which event there will be no one left in the country to "vote," or to act as Con-gress-men and Com-mon-Coun-cil-men, which would be a great pity. Gen. Scott-Kami says it is only a little difference as to the comparative merits of wool and cotton, and that if the man of rails is made Tycoon he will settle it by sending the Dem-o-crats to South-kar-o-li-na, while the Re-pub-li-cans will be exiled to Rhode-Island, where they will soon die. And then the country will have peace, and the new Tycoon will have nothing to do but split rails and sing *Namoo Amadi!*

This people have also a Mikado; his name is Beech-er, and his throne is called a pul-pit. The Mikado is much honored because of his skill with a Sharpe's rifle. They have built him a large prayer-mill in Brook-lyn, and thousands go there to worship at his feet. When the Mikado has made a prayer the people have a singular custom of coughing and blowing their noses, which, I am told, signifies assent to what the Mikado has said, and is equivalent to our *Namoo Amadi*.

Next to the Mikado in rank is a man of wonderful "muscle," called Hee-nan; he is not now in the country, having been invited to the Court of the Queen of England, that he may smile at the birth of the "next heir." Gen. Scott-Kami says there is one "due," but Mooragake understands not. If a terrible fillibuster, whose name is Greeley, who is represented as riding upon a black horse, and who lately slew the great Kami of the Re-pub-li-cans in a single combat, at Chi-ca-go, should also kill Hon-est-Abe, Hee-nan will be made Tycoon, and a She-nan will reign Queen.

It were not well, oh, son of Frum, to speak at greater length of the institutions of this people. They are easily moved to anger, and already have they put our souls to torture. Simme-Bu-zen-no-Kami, for treading upon the toe of the Tycoon, was obliged to stand bareheaded in the sun while the chief of torturers, called Speci-al Ar-tist, distorted his features upon paper. And now they threaten to deliver us up to the Com-mon-Council-men of New-York, whose faces are unwashed, and whose beards smell of tobacco. May Niu Rai preserve his servants in this strange land. Give my love unto the maidens of Niphon; say that my heart is with them, and the rest of my anatomy will soon follow. As for thee, may the skies drop their dews upon thee, and the love of Niu Rai deck thy temples with precious pearls.

MOORAGAKE AWAZI.

City of Wash-ing-ton,
25th day of the 5th month.

P. S.—Embrace the little Moonskis for me. M. A.

THE CATTLE EPIDEMIC.

DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS—EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Boston, Wednesday, May 30, 1860.

That the people of Massachusetts are in dire distress about their cattle is well known throughout the country. The farmers are stricken with a panic, and the panic is spreading to other States. A disease has appeared among their herds which proves to be contagious, and which veterinary men pronounce to be incurable. Near the close of the last session of the Legislature a Commission was appointed to investigate the subject, and to adopt measures to stay the contagion. Ten thousand dollars were appropriated to their use. They immediately set themselves to the work assigned them, taking with them two experts in diseases of neat stock. The herd of Mr. Chenery, of Belmont, where the disease first appeared, was visited and put under sanitary restrictions. Pursuing their inquiries the Commissioners found that a calf sold from this stock had been taken to North Brookfield, and had proved to be diseased. From this miserable calf the contagion spread. Working oxen were infected, and soon there was scarcely a farm in town on which were not diseased animals.

Acting upon the theory that the disease was incurable the Commissioners promptly ordered the destruction not only of those animals which presented unmistakable evidence of infection, but passed sentence of death upon those which had been exposed. Under this sanguinary order upwards of one thousand head have been doomed to death. But this has neither stayed the disease nor circumscribed its bounds. It has appeared in other localities hundreds of miles apart. Alarms have arisen in New-Hampshire. In Connecticut the exportation of cattle from Massachusetts has been peremptorily forbidden, albeit this measure has not, it would seem, been effectual in preventing the appearance of the disease in that State. The border of New-York adjoining Massachusetts is vigilantly watched, the Connecticut River is made the utmost limit westward to which cattle from infected districts shall be permitted, and a *cordon sanitaire* has been drawn around many towns to prevent the improper introduction of cattle.

The Commissioners proceeded to the work assigned them with great zeal; but, we sadly fear, it was a zeal without knowledge. We very much fear, too—indeed, it is beginning to be apparent—that the Commissioners have taken counsel from their preconceived prejudices, the professional men from the traditions of an old practice and the speculations of theorizers, and the farmers of their fears. Meanwhile, owners of poor and unprofitable cattle look with complacency upon the ideas propagated by the Commissioners, and are preparing to have their cattle infected according to circumstances. So long as the public purse is open, and good prices are paid for poor stock, just so long will the disease be perpetuated and the contagion spread. One of the agricultural papers boldly declares that even now cattle have been purposely exposed to contagion. Neither the Commissioners nor the professional *attachés* have as yet made one practical suggestion. They insist upon the contagious nature of the disease, in which they are undoubtedly correct; but they insist, also, that the only remedial measure that can be effectual is to slay and destroy. Now for a few facts, which have not before been alluded to by the Commissioners or the public Press:

It has been ascertained, on inquiry, that at the Chenery herd, to which the origin of the disease has been distinctly traced, has been affected for more than eighteen months, and his cattle have been dying. This has been known to all his neighbors. The thing has not been kept a secret. Yet have they not been alarmed, nor have paragraphs in the papers warned the public of the pestilence until the panic had broken out at North Brookfield. Beyond a question the disease has been proved to be contagious, for the people in Belmont, warned, have kept their cattle from contact with the Chenery stock, and the disease in that town is confined to that one farm.

Again, it has been ascertained that almost the entire stock of cattle in North Brookfield, and the region round about, were scantily fed throughout the Winter. The stock of hay there was very small and the market price of it was so high that farmers would not buy to meet the full necessities of their animals. Accordingly, when the cattle were turned out in the Spring, they were thin and in a miserable condition. Since, however, the late rains have brought forward the rich and succulent food in great abundance, the stock has rapidly improved, and the disease is either assuming a milder type or is disappearing altogether. From this it appears that the physical system of these Brookfield cattle was predisposed to disease. The moment they began to receive full and nutritious food, that moment they began to mend and to resist contagion effectually.

The action of the Commissioners and the summoning an extra session of the Legislature have tended rather to increase than to allay the excitement. This has had a marked and distinct effect upon the consumption of beef. Butchers estimate that the demand has fallen off in the market full one-tenth. Yet it should be known that when the distemper broke out, the butchers had about finished off New-England cattle and were, as they are now, selling Western and New-York beef. The complement for the Brighton and Cambridge markets, at this season of the year, is about 1,600 head a week. Last week the supply being short, the price of beef, notwithstanding the diminished consumption, has gone up from one-quarter to one-half cent per pound. There is no better beef in any part of the country than is furnished for our markets.

The Legislature convened to-day at 12 o'clock, when Gov. Banks communicated to the two houses in convention, personally, his views of the exigency which had called them together—views that are evidently based upon those of the Commissioners. He recommends a liberal and patriotic course on the part of the Legislature. He states that the number of cattle slaughtered up to this time is eight hundred and forty-two, while a very large number of herds have been isolated. The ten thousand dollar appropriation was early exhausted, although no money has yet been drawn from the treasury, and likewise the guarantee fund of $20,000 which was voluntarily subscribed by various public spirited citizens. As soon as the Governor retired, remonstrances were presented from some towns against any further appropriations of the public money to extirpate the so-called cattle disease. It was believed by the remonstrants that the disease had better be left with intelligent individuals. They say, without circumlocution, that the Commissioners are incompetent, shallow, dogmatic, and that their action has been mischievous. They claim that it is better to give cattle a chance for life rather than to kill them, inasmuch as it has been shown that the mortality of diseased cattle which have been suffered to live has been very small. A committee of seven, on the part of the Senate, and of fourteen on the part of the House, has been appointed to report the measures for the Legislature to act upon. C.

Boston, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

At the opening of the session this morning, a memorial was presented, and referred, from Dr. Huntoon, in Lowell, setting forth that he has been several years engaged in dealing in cattle and treating their diseases in California; that he has seen the *pleura* there, which raged at one time quite extensively; that the drovers at last found a treatment that proved to be quite effectual; that he sent a package of this medicine to a farmer in North Brookfield, whose herd was much affected, giving directions for its use, furnishing it gratis, with the simple request that the medicine should be used and its effects reported. Strange to say, the package was returned unopened, indorsed, "We will not take it." The memorialist proceeded to North Brookfield, and found a disinclination on all sides to attempt to cure the disease, and yet, he adds, "I have the best reason to believe that all, or nearly all, of the cattle slaughtered might have been saved, and that the hundreds now doomed to slaughter may yet be saved.

The coming together of the members, the remonstrances against the action of the Commissioners which have been presented, the opportunities to compare notes and to learn the sentiments of farmers in every part of the State, have done much towards allaying the panic which has been injudiciously raised. The subject will receive the closest and best attention it is possible to give it. What is now most wanted is some practical, tangible suggestion with regard to the disease; something to base action upon. The Commissioners have failed to supply any practical information. They have not even told us how many cattle have died of this disease. These omissions strike members unfavorably. If it shall be proved beyond a question that the malady is contagious, merely, and not an epidemic, then it is evident that there is no need of a large appropriation to pay for slaughtered cattle, but that it will be necessary to pass such legislation as shall put towns under restrictions concerning cattle, and provide for the peremptory and strict isolation of infected and suspected herds. This would, of course, put an end to the trade in, and transportation of, cattle on our borders, but it is the only effectual method of dealing with a contagious disease. If, on the other hand, it shall prove epidemic, neither isolation, nor any measures the Legislature may adopt, will prove effectual in staying the ravages of the disease; the utmost that can be done is to ameliorate it as much as science and care can do.

The large Committee that has been raised to present the whole matter in proper form to the Legislature, will hold public meetings in the Representatives' Chamber. They are empowered to send for persons. The Committee is able and practical, and will, doubtless, present something upon which the Legislature can act intelligently and to the satisfaction of the public.

The sessions of the Legislature are largely attended by farmers from various parts of New-England, showing the lively interest that is manifested in regard to the action of the Legislature. With these practical men have come persons who know the disease which is now afflicting Massachusetts, and who have had experience, successful experience, in treating it. One of these gentlemen has furnished me with the following simple recipe, which, he affirms, has proved in his practice, to be a specific:

Take 15 grs. of calomel and 15 grs. of opium mixed in one quart of oatmeal gruel, with ¼ of a pound of fresh butter—that is, butter that has not been salted. The mixture to be given in one dose. One hour after administering the dose bleed freely.

To recruit the animal, give it from the contents of the churn, just before the butter comes, about two quarts at a dose. Alternate this on the next day with oatmeal gruel, in the same quantity. Give as little water as possible. Treatment to be continued three weeks. C.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN NEW-JERSEY.

We learn that the Massachusetts cattle disease, known as "Pleura Pneumonia," has made its appearance in this part of our State, exciting well-founded alarm among the farmers and owners of cattle, who are threatened with great loss in consequence. The New-Jersey Agricultural Society are taking prompt measures to investigate the subject, with a view to the adoption of some means of relief from the terrible scourge, and a report from their Committee may be looked for in a few days. We understand that several cattle have perished in the vicinity of Morristown, and four out of seven that are affected with it on the farm of Mr. Abraham Johnson, just below the southern boundary of this city, have died. One of those affected was killed yesterday morning, and a *post mortem* examination made in the presence of Gov. Olden and a number of leading men, connected with the Agricultural Society. One lung was found to be perfect, but the other was very badly diseased with the same affection as that which appeared in Massachusetts—from which State it has been brought by cattle raised there, and purchased in the New-York market by Jerseymen. It is only known among horned cattle, and is believed to be contagious, but not epidemic. The President of the State Agricultural Society has decided to call a meeting, to be held on the 6th of June, at Elizabeth, when it is expected that they will recommend preventive and remedial measures.—*Newark Mercury, June 1.*

CURE FOR THE DISEASE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now when pluera-pneumonia or typhoid fever is so prevalent among cattle, it might be useful to publish the following cure. It is a certain cure if properly adopted when the disease first manifests itself: Give four grains of arsenic three or four times a day, and cover the animal with a blanket dipped in hot water; cover also with other cloths, and keep in a state of perspiration 12 or 24 hours. This has been successfully adopted by many farmers and owners of cattle.

HENRY MAXWELL, No. 342 Third-avenue.

Generosity of Mr. Seward.—Martin Laughlin, who dislocated his shoulder in falling from Senator Seward's house at the time of the fire, received on Saturday the following letter, accompanied by a check for $100. The recipient had previously received the kindest care from Mr. Seward, Jr., and by him his physician's bills were duly paid. The letter is as follows:

Auburn, May 26, 1860.

Dear Sir: I have been expecting that you would be able to call upon me during my present stay here; but I learn with regret that you are yet unable to go abroad. Being obliged to leave home immediately for some weeks, I pray your acceptance of the within, together with the expression of my entire sympathy with you in the suffering you have undergone, in consequence of your brave and generous efforts to save my property and home from fire during my absence from the city. I will not attempt to express my gratitude, for it would be impossible.

Very truly your friend,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Martin Laughlin, Esq.

Melancholy Case of Suicide.—Miss Martha Work, of East Granby, Conn., committed suicide on the 27th, by taking prussic acid. She had been engaged for some time to Mr. Walter Loomis, of Windsor, and was to have been married on the 29th. Sunday morning she ate two pieces of custard pie, and remarked to her sister afterwards that she might go to church, as it was her intention to stay home. She retired to her room, and her sister following her soon after found that she was suffering intensely. Every means were used to revive her, but without success. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that prussic acid was the poison which she had taken. It is not known what could have induced her to commit suicide.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION DECIDED—THE NEW CHAPTER INSERTED IN THE DISCIPLINE—SPEECHES OF REV. H. SLICER, REV. DR. J. HOLDICH, REV. THOS. SEWALL, REV. P. COOMBE, REV. WM. HUNTER AND REV. CALVIN KINGSLY—AMENDMENTS AND SUBSTITUTES REJECTED—THE FINAL VOTE.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.

Buffalo, Thursday, May 31, 1860.

The long agony is over. The new chapter proposed by the majority of the Committee on Slavery is inserted in the Discipline. The conservatives fought it with substitutes and amendments, motions to adjourn and calls for the ayes and noes, long and well, but all without avail.

The Progressives last evening held a meeting and resolved that final action should be had to-day, and to-day they had it. It was the most interesting day of the session, not only on account of what was done, but also on account of what was said. The most celebrated debaters of the Conference, for the most part, had the floor, and each occupied it to the advantage—as far as gaining a victory of words in a combat, the issue of which could not be affected thereby, can be termed an advantage—of his own party.

Rev. C. Kingsly, (Erie,) in moving that the report on Slavery be taken up, said, as he was informed, it was desirable on all sides that they come to an understanding concerning the time when the vote should be taken. Some of the other side had told him that they were willing to come to a vote to-day. It was well understood now, he believed, that there was no desire to oppress the minority. It was mutually desired, he believed, that two sessions should be held, and the question taken to day.

Rev. P. Coombe (Philadelphia) said he was opposed to any such arrangement. The brethren who resided in slave territory had had no opportunity to speak, and they should have a chance before the vote was taken. He had spoken with regard to the new rule, and had said nothing as yet concerning the chapter.

Rev. S. Y. Monroe (New-Jersey) said the minority appointed a Committee, last evening, to consider their future action, and that the conclusion that they had arrived at was as he had stated it to Mr. Kingsly. He had told Mr. Kingsly of the objections now urged by Mr. Coombe.

The matter dropped here; but it was resolved subsequently that an afternoon session should be held.

Rev. Dr. Holdich, who obtained the floor yesterday, was not present, and

Rev. H. Slicer, (East Baltimore,) addressed the Conference on the Slavery question. He had been asked at home what the General Conference would do, and he had answered that as the Annual Conference had refused by a large vote to take action in favor of a new rule and chapter, the General Conference, for the present at least, would not urge any. He had little expected that the measures here proposed would be pressed. He spoke not to-day for slaveholders or for Slavery. Their interest was for the slave and the free population in the Slave States. His family had had no connection with Slavery except when his father had bought a slave-boy at an enormous price and set him free. But since the unfortunate demonstration of John Brown on the soil of a Sovereign State—unfortunate for the country, for the slave, for the people of the North and South, and for those who took part in it—it had been as much as the Border brethren could do to sustain themselves. But for his intercession and that of others with the Legislature, the free people of Maryland would have been packed up to-day on their way out of the State. The free people of color and white men had met in caucus, and remonstrated against the harsh measures proposed by the Legislature, and defeated all but one of them. He had been surprised that two questions had not been met and answered by the majority. He had a problem that they could work out at their leisure. The Apostles had efficiently exercised their ministry unobstructed in the midst of Slavery, and had converted thousands. How was it, then, that the ministry could not do likewise in the Southern States? It was patent that they could not.

A remark that he had asked the Chairman of the Committee on Slavery to preach in his pulpit led to a spicy passage at words between the speaker and Mr. Kingsly.

Mr. Slicer continued. He had said to a Free-soiler: "How is it that you have never answered Mr. Jefferson's views on the Missouri line?" and the answer was that he had, but he could not show him the answer then. It was in the same spirit that Dr. Curry claimed to have preached thus. He would like to see the sermons referred to.

Dr. Curry said he had spoken, not read them.

Mr. Slicer said they would be found to be "Hamlet" with the part of *Hamlet* left out. He called upon him to produce a single sermon in which Anti-Slavery sentiments had been preached by Dr. Curry at the South. He had read Mr. Hatfield's speech in the official paper of the Conference. He found there an account of the sensation which passages had produced, but lo! when he read the speech, the words that had produced the sensation were not there.

Mr. Hatfield explained that it was through no fault of his that he was incorrectly reported, and that no one regretted it more deeply than he.

Mr. Slicer said that Dr. Haven was made to say in his printed speech in the same paper, that ministers held slaves.

Dr. Haven explained that it was a typographical error, which had since been corrected.

Mr. Slicer said it had gone to all the world "and the rest of mankind" through that paper that the ministers held slaves.

Rev. Wm. F. Cowles, of Iowa, asked if local preachers did not own slaves?

Mr. Slicer—Well, this Conference don't govern the local preachers.

Mr. Cowles—But they are governed by the Discipline.

If slaveholding, Mr. Slicer continued, was on a par with thieving, polygamy and idolatry, let them put it in the Book. They dared not do it!

Dr. Curry—We will do it!

Chorus of the Majority—We *will* do it!

Mr. Slicer—Very well. Let the Border take notice. Dr. Curry spoke for the majority. Let it be noted.

Mr. Kingsly protested. He would not allow such work if he could help it. Dr. Curry did not speak for the majority.

Mr. Slicer—It was responded to all around.

Chorus of the Minority—Responded to all around!

At this point there was a great deal of confusion, some claiming that Dr. Curry's words had been responded to, and others denying it.

Rev. Wm. H. Goode, (Kansas)—Those around here say they did, and they are not ashamed of it.

Dr. Curry said he had spoken simply for himself. Brother Slicer had looked at him, and he had nodded, and afterwards he had spoken out.

Dr. Curry was called to order.

Mr. Slicer said it was all legitimate for brethren to explain when he referred to them. He averred, in the first place, that Jesus Christ and his Apostles had not made non-slaveholding a test of church membership. His brother Moody, for whom he had great respect, had said that St. Paul, presiding at the *Areopagus* at Athens, advanced the doctrine of the Brotherhood of Man,—yes, and of the unity of God, too; but he had not uttered one word on slaveholding.

Mr. Moody, said he held that the doctrine of St. Paul threw the dark craft of Slavery out of the water, keel up!

Mr. Slicer—You said that before.

Mr. Moody—No, I didn't.

Mr. Slicer—Well, not in those words, but the same thing expressed differently.

Mr. Moody—If the brother wants an altercation with me, he can have it all day.

Mr. Slicer repeated what he had said concerning St. Paul's omission to speak of Slavery. Dr. Haven had got up and read an old Maryland law. Why, he could go into his (Dr. Haven's) part of the country and give him some good specimens of legal enactments,—some of the Blue Laws of New-England,—in which it was provided that when a poor man was sent away from a town he should be whipped if he came back again. Whatever Dr. Haven might say, St. Paul had never made any such declarations as that in the Maryland law, that one who had been baptised ought not to be enslaved.

Dr. Haven said he had quoted a law which was in the last statute-book of Maryland, and he considered it an honor to that State.

The Apostle, Mr. Slicer said, had declared to the Corinthians, that every man should abide in the same calling in which he is called. If called to serve, let him abide; if free, let him abide. When the Apostle said this there was the place to enter a caveat against slaveholding; but there was not a word said. Christianity had dissolved the bonds of many slaves, but not in the manner proposed by the majority.

The speaker then proceeded to sketch Wesley's views regarding the slave traffic, as he understood them. Jefferson and Wesley, he said, had both termed the Slave-trade an execrable commerce. In all the hard words of Wesley against Slavery, though, he had never recommended a rule making slaveholding a test of membership. What was the use of talking about it? Wesley was only a man. He had said hard things against the Revolutionary War.

Rev. Dr. J. Holdich, of New-York, designed to reply to his erudite, metaphysical friend from Rochester (Dr. Dempster). That brother had spoken against the rule, but his speech was delivered after the rule was dead. It was like firing a heavily-loaded gun at nothing. Upon the right of the thing there was no dispute here. All acknowledged that Slavery was wrong, but the manner of removing it must be a matter of expediency. They must judge of the proper method of removing the evil. It had been asserted that on this ground of right and not of expediency, this question must be met. He claimed that expediency must be their guide in determining it. Dr. Haven created a grand sophism when he asserted that by gradualism nothing in morals should be done. He admitted the principle when applied to individuals, but when applied generally—applied to the Government—he denied it. For instance: if those who endeavored to overcome the evil of Sabbath-breaking in cities adopted this principle they could accomplish nothing. Now, in New-York the news-crying on Sundays was stopped, and drinking-places closed, little by little, point by point: by measures of expediency it had been accomplished. Whereas, if they had endeavored all at once to elevate everything to their own standard, they would have failed. God had some bright jewels in this world done up in ebony caskets. One was Frederick Douglass, who had said that Wendell Phillips was more of a declaimer than of a philosopher. If Wendell Phillips that succeeded in dissolving this Union, what would he have effected? Here the diamond of Massach to a foreigner who should prosecute another for a crime committed against a native, or even bear witness against him for wrong done the latter. No native can arraign any foreigner in his own courts for crime; for not only is the principle of exterritoriality claimed by those who have, but by those who have no treaties, and even no consuls at the open ports; and he feels his helplessness when attempting to lay a criminal case before a consul.

A case in point may be cited. In July, 1856, the foreign community at Fuhchau was highly excited at the homicide of an American, who was killed in a street brawl among some of the townsfolk. The United States Commissioner did all he could to urge the Governor-General to apprehend the offenders, and the criminal was arrested and executed during the next year. About two months after the homicide, a passage-boat crossing the river some miles below the city, was fired into by an Englishman, under the apprehension that it was piratical, and a man killed. His body was brought to the door of the English Consulate, and the demand for justice compounded for $30. The different management of the two cases, happening as they did about the same time, made an unfavorable impression on the minds of natives. It is not known that a foreigner has ever been executed for the murder of a Chinese, except in the colonies of Hong-Kong and Macao; and the recurrence of cases like the above make an impression on the Chinese, and when repeated by lawless men who deem themselves free from all authority, they rise and revenge themselves, as was the case last year at Ningpo, where twenty-eight Portuguese were massacred by sailors who had long suffered from them or their countrymen.

With every desire to do justice to the native, the foreign minister or consul finds it very difficult to execute the laws of his own country upon the criminals who are brought before him. The English consuls have been able to do it more than any other, and their efforts tend to relieve the shortcomings of others, as the mass of natives make no distinction.

In respect, too, to this whole subject of wrongs and injuries by both sides, it should be mentioned that the best portion of the Chinese are well aware of the desperate character of the lower classes of their countrymen, and of the numerous aggressions, defalcations, and even murders, suffered by foreigners from them; so that a sort of rude balance of wrongs and benefits on both sides is struck in their minds with results varying according to accident and temperament.

There are now perhaps fifteen hundred foreigners resident at ports along this coast, and three times that number in the shipping there at a given time, all of whom are more or less under the cognizance of their consuls. If these gradually become scattered over the interior it will be difficult to follow them; and if they suffer from the natives or commit outrages it will be no easy matter to settle the wrong while it is fresh and evidence available. Where the entire administration of law is loose and partial, foreigners begin soon to look upon all Chinese laws as deriving much of their sanction and justice from the degree of power that exists to enforce them. This weak government is therefore rendered weaker by those who should rather strengthen it, and who would do so if their interests lay in that direction.

This disregard for native law in the abstract has much of it grown out of the illegal traffic in opium. The history of this traffic, discreditable in every way, need not be reviewed; but there can be no doubt in the mind of an impartial observer that the understood impunity on the part of those who deal in this drug has the effect of weakening their respect for all laws, especially those of a fiscal character. So of other things. In some of the open ports a bargain is made by the importer of goods with the Custom-house authorities as to the amount of duties he shall pay on his cargo; and the export duties are settled in the same way by the native dealer. It would be abundantly easy for the local customs authorities to collect the full duties on all goods, if they had careful and honest agents. This state of things shows both their weakness and inefficiency, and how soon foreigners systematically take advantage of it. Indeed, no sooner does a careless officer allow an article to enter either free or under a nominal duty than the repetition of the admission a few times is likely to be construed into a precedent, even against the plainest construction of the tariff. If, however, on the other hand, the foreigner suffers a damage, or pays a higher duty than the strict letter of the tariff, he strenuously demands the rectification of the mistake. The native officials think, doubtless, that one might offset the other, for they often practice the same mode of judging in dealing with their own people. They oppress as far as they can, and the people resist to their utmost, and do maintain their own position against tyranny.

In carrying out the treaty much depends upon the conduct of foreigners in their daily intercourse with the Chinese. The respectable among them have a character for fulfilling their promises and paying liberally, which leads the natives to trust in them, and it is to be hoped this character will not be lost or seriously damaged, at least among the English-speaking portion of them. In case of wrong suffered, the Chinese rulers will be, as ever, usually desirous to smooth it over, hush it up or let it pass; and their dislike to taking trouble about it, especially when considerable time has passed, and it happened in a distant region of the country, or under their predecessors, will require power to overcome it. Even the resident Minister at Peking may find the officers there as loth to attend to his complaints as he will find it difficult to execute justice on his countrymen for their misdoings. The Chinese do not wish to have trouble with foreigners, but their erroneous notions and perverse practice in dealing with them are almost sure to lead to it, while some consideration may be due to their general conduct in estimating this whole subject of intercourse. They say that they have no credit for the efforts they do make to act rightly towards them; and on one occasion they brought up the numerous cases in which they had kindly treated the French missionaries found in the country in violation of treaty, and taken them long journeys, as an offset to the harsh treatment of the one who was killed in Kwangsi. Their opinion has some grounds for it, but their own conceit, obstinacy, and misrepresentation, always stand very much in the way of their getting a fair judgment for themselves.

In short, the Chinese have so many features of liberty, and civilization, in their social system and government, that we are led to expect all the results seen in western lands from the action of these qualities; but investigation shows that oppression, mendacity and ignorance so constantly neutralize what is excellent in theory and principle that we begin to wonder how anything good remains, and why the whole system does not fall into ruin. The peaceful disposition, untiring industry, and democratic origin of the rulers, are doubtless the chief preservative elements.

In conclusion, I would estimate the value of these new treaties, in view of the relations they place China in to the great nations of the world, as compacts which will open other channels of intercourse with her people than those of trade. The safety of her Government and institutions during the long existence history gives them has been owing very much to her isolation. Though she has been conquered by Tartars, that isolation has not been broken, as it is likely soon to be by the ingress of western enterprise, learning and religion. It will be an interesting experiment to see how the millions of this pagan land will receive the diverse lessons, in every branch of human excellence and wickedness, they are likely to have set before them and enacted among them. It will also be a perilous experiment, and its conduct and consequences cannot fail to attract the attention of every friend of humanity. The contact of the Christian and Pagan world, now to be developed, must almost necessarily produce the destruction and absorption, or the elevation and strengthening of the latter. It cannot remain as it is for any length of time. That contact with China assumes an importance and involves responsibilities than can neither be over-estimated nor avoided.

Christianity has the power in itself to elevate and strengthen those nations which receive it; but the question here will be, whether the old system is to be totally demolished and then reconstructed, or whether it can be altered and renovated to adapt itself to new influences and institutions, without undergoing the horrors of revolution.

There must be power at hand to show the Chinese the danger of violating the provisions of these treaties; but every well-wisher to the success of the great experiment now initiated should hope that some higher and steadier principle will regulate the exercise of power than has heretofore seemed to govern it. The two wars with which China has been afflicted, in 1839 and 1856, have been confessedly wars of injustice and wrong; or, in other words, they were instances of the unscrupulous application of power under the influence of a sordid or sudden impulse, and one effect has been to impress deeply upon these helpless heathens the idea that the power of Western nations is at hand, not for purposes of protection or real justice, but as a sort of permanent threat that, if any material interest be interfered with, however illegitimate, this power will be ruthlessly used to their destruction. There is no stronger illustration of this than in the repugnance the Chinese have to deal with the subject of opium.

They fear (I incline to think they do not desire) to prohibit it, or seize it, or confiscate it, and I sometimes think they shrink from legalizing it and making it dutiable, less from any sense of duty to themselves, or regard to their countrymen, or fear of imperial authority, than from an ill-defined and not irrational apprehension that the great commercial monopolists (not American houses) prefer the present unworthy state of things, and might resent a departure from it. It is idle to deny that these great houses, one of them it is said commanding large Parliamentary influence, have political influence here. They have defeated prohibition heretofore. They now dislike legalization, and in the wretched strife of these selfish interests the disgrace continues.

This is a pregnant instance of the effect of a long-continued abuse of power, which confounds all sense of right and wrong, and of obligation to comply with treaties or obey law.

Whether, in the proposed revision of the tariff—and no other mode is left—Lord Elgin means to endeavor in any way, either by efficient prohibition, or legalization with high duties, to dispose of this standing opprobium, I have no means of knowing. No better time could be than now, when the English Government is about to assume the active responsibilities of the East India Company, including that of the forced growth and sale of opium, with its revenue of £5,000,000 sterling.

I refer to this subject now only as an incidental illustration of a general state of things here. Should it form any part of the proposed modification of the tariff, I shall have the honor, before leaving China, to address you specially on the subject.

The general result of such meditation as I have given the subject of the probable operation of the treaties, as between the political contracting parties, is hopeful. I believe the Chinese will comply with them. If they do, the nations of the West owe a sacred duty of expression on their own citizens, and a strict observance of law. If they do not, China should be made to feel that power is at hand to make them do what is right, and not, as I have said is often the case, to make them or tempt them to do wrong.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM B. REED.

Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, Washington.

NOTICES OF RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS.

Those who feel an interest in the subject of ministerial education will be glad to see, in paragraphic form, a statement of the action taken on this subject by the New School Presbyterian General Assembly. The question occupied a large share of the time of this body. The annual report was made by the Secretary, Rev. J. A. MILLS, showing what had been done during the year, and urging the necessity of a readjustment of the existing plan, in order to give greater harmony and efficiency to its working. This report was committed to a special Committee, consisting of Profs. ALLEN and HUNTINGTON, and Revs. J. M. SHERWOOD and G. BUTLER, who subsequently reported a series of resolutions, recommending various changes, not essential to the plan, but deemed necessary to adapt it to the existing state of things and insure its success. This report was earnestly and thoroughly discussed for several days, Drs. Brainard, Allen, Walter Clarke, Mills and Huntington, and Rev. Messrs. Dowling, Sherwood and Seely being the leading speakers. It was finally resolved to recommit the whole subject to a special Committee to adjust, if possible, existing difficulties, and report to the next Assembly. Just before the adjournment of the Assembly this vote was reconsidered, and a part of the report of the special Committee adopted, together with a resolution urging the Churches in the meanwhile to contribute to sustain the Assembly's Committee's operations.

Boston has passed through the excitement peculiar to Anniversary week. Many of the religious Societies which have held sessions there presented reports to the Boston public, identical with those which were submitted here a month ago. The Secretary of the Massachusetts Bible Society, at a meeting held in its behalf on Monday, reported that the organization has distributed during the year 14,100 Bibles, 16,000 Testaments, 3,500 Testaments and Psalms, and 706 volumes of the Psalms—making a total of over 35,000 books. Of these 31,547 were in English, and 1,630 in various foreign languages. 5,400 Bibles, 3,950 Testaments, and 450 Testaments and Psalms, had been gratuitously distributed; 2,980 had been given to seamen, 1,770 to Sabbath and other schools, 800 to public institutions and houses, 575 to the city mission, 2,570 to destitute families, and the balance had been distributed through various States. Massachusetts is now doing more for this cause than any other State except New-York, more than Southern States with three times her population, more than all the rest of New-England, and more than Pennsylvania, with all her mineral wealth.

The *Independent* reiterates the charge made some weeks ago, that the "Nassau-street Tract Society shamefully mutilated Legh Richmond's negro servant, in their tract edition of that interesting narrative," and asks of the Executive Committee, who erased certain sentences, what it reprints. The same journal asks, and answers in the affirmative, the following questions concerning Mr. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the Republican candidate for the Presidency: Is he honest? Is he capable? Is he faithful to the Constitution? Of the other weekly religious papers the *Freeman's Journal* is the only one which has a leader bearing directly on the political issues of the day. It expresses its opinion without reserve regarding the nomination and election of Mr. DOUGLAS, who is its candidate for the Presidency.

The *Metropolitan Record* states that some members of the Sacred College have proposed to the Pope the subject of the assemblage in Rome of distinguished delegates, administrative or deputized, from every Catholic Power in the world. This body, when organized, is to constitute a commission of inquiry into the actual condition of temporal affairs in the States of the Church, and, having collected a calm and unprejudiced statement on every topic, draw up a report suggesting to His Holiness what amount of popular reform is really required and should be granted, as well as what portion or portions of the demands of his subjects should be refused. The proposition has met with the sanction of the Pope, and will, doubtless, be carried into effect.

Our columns have borne satisfactory evidence during the past week, to the busy state in which the religious world has been. The Methodists have had their attention absorbed by the transactions of their representatives in Conference assembled at Buffalo. Old and New School Presbyterians have looked with interest for the reports from Rochester and Pittsburgh respectively. The Conventions assembled at these different places have nearly, or quite, run their course, and the adjustments which they have effected of disputed points in ecclesiastic polity will, it is hoped, enable the Churches to progress harmoniously for another twelve month. The religious papers for the current week are occupied with the record of these proceedings almost to the exclusion of every other topic.

The *Lutheran Messenger* of May 17, announces that the entire Scandinavian portion of the Synod of Northern Illinois, consisting of twenty-four Swedish and Norwegian pastors, and not far from sixty churches, have unanimously withdrawn from the Synod. "Decided doctrinal differences," which have long agitated the body, are the grounds assigned for this action. The unexpected resignation of Prof. ESBJORN, of the Springfield, Ill., University, hastened this result. Nearly all the Scandinavian students returned forthwith to their homes. A Convention is called to meet in Rock County, Wis., on June 5, to organize a Scandinavian Synod.

Rev. Prof. GIBSON, of the Presbyterian College in Belfast, is to become the historian of the recent extensive revival in Ireland. The work is to be thoroughly exhaustive in its character, and will be based upon data furnished the author by those who have been careful observers of the movement in its rise and progress. The Belfast correspondent of the *Observer* states that the view which Prof. GIBSON will take of the phenomena he records will be similar to that of Dr. HODGE, of Princeton, in some of his publications in regard to the concomitants of the recent revival in this country.

Mr. JOHN E. WATKINS, a graduate of the New-Brunswick Theological Seminary, was ordained as missionary to the heathen by the Classis of Bergen, on the 29th inst., in the First Reformed Dutch Church of Newark, N. J. The usual sermon was delivered by Rev GUSTAVUS ABEEL, D. D., the ordination prayer was offered by Rev B. C. TAYLOR, D. D., and the charge by Rev. E. P. TERHUNE. Rev. Mr. WATKINS' destination is Amoy, China.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Boston numbers 1,300 members, and has enrolled over 4,000 since its organization. It has found situations for 60 young men during the past year, circulated 10,500 tracts and hymns among seamen, and last Summer distributed 6,200 tracts and 3,000 hymns to the attendants upon the meetings on the Common.

The twenty-eighth anniversary of Lane Seminary, which is at Cincinnati, Ohio, has just occurred. Eight young gentlemen were graduated. This institution is under the control of the New School Presbyterian Church. An effort which has been making lately to raise an endowment of $60,000, has been so far successful that $47,000 have been raised.

The forthcoming report of the American Sunday-school Union will show that the present year's income for benevolent purposes is larger by $22 758 34 than the average of the ten preceding years. This increase is regarded as peculiarly significant, from the fact that the Union has just discarded collecting agencies.

Rev. Dr. W. L. BRECKINRIDGE, the Moderator of the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.,) declined to act as Commissioner to the General Assembly, which has just closed, because the Presbytery to which he belonged approved of certain measures which he could not support.

Prof. SCHEM'S *Ecclesiastical Year-Book* states that there are in Africa 1,051,200 Catholics, 712,000 Protestants, and 4,966,000 Christians. What entitles the last class to the appellation the Professor gives them is not stated.

The Second Baptist Society of Rochester have contracted for a new Church and chapel, to cost $21,396, the Church to hold over 1,000, and to be of Albion stone.

Rev. W. S. SOUTGATE, late rector of St. Michaels' Church, at Brattleboro, Vt., has received an appointment as missionary to New-Mexico.

A new Presbyterian church edifice has been dedicated in Neoga, formerly Long Point, Illinois.

The New-Brunswick Theological Seminary has just graduated a class of sixteen members.

The M. E. Church at Theresa, Jefferson County, was lately destroyed by fire.

It is proposed to erect a new Dutch Reformed Church in Buffalo.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-MORROW.

Rev. CHARLES C. GOSS will preach at the French Theatre at 4 P. M.; subject, "Evidences of the Love of God." In the evening Rev. Dr. M. S. HUTTON will, by request, repeat the sermon which he delivered last Winter in the Academy of Music.

Rev. JOS. R. THOMPSON, of Mt. Pleasant, Penn., will preach morning, afternoon and evening in the United Presbyterian Church in West Twenty-fifth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH preaches regularly in the chapel of North Trinity Church, in Trenor Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth-street.

The Christian Congregation worships regularly in Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty ninth-street. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, Editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and Rev. Dr. T. H. RICKETT will preach.

Rev. A. A. WILLETTS commences his pastoral services in the Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-street, Brooklyn. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. CRESSY, of Staten Island, will officiate in the Memorial Church, Hammond-street, corner of Waverley-place.

Mrs. OSTRANDER, trance medium, will lecture at Clinton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, Brooklyn, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Spiritualists and skeptics have a special invitation to attend.

Rev. W. A. BARTLETT officiates in the Brooklyn Tabernacle on Fulton-avenue, near Hoyt-street. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

United States District Court—Before Judge Betts.

PRACTICE—PROCESS—SETTLEMENT OF CLAIM BY A SEAMAN.

David McLaughlin, William Lockwood and Charles B. Sherman vs. The Bark Conroy.—This was an action for wages earned by the libellants as seamen on board the bark on a voyage from New-York to Galveston and back, in 1858 and 1859.

McLaughlin filed a libel for his own wages ($69 93) on the 8th of April, 1859, on which process was issued and the vessel seized by the Marshal. On the 18th April a bond to the Marshal, in $130, under the act, was executed by the claimant. but it was not approved, nor the vessel discharged from arrest till May 21.

On the 14th of April Lockwood filed a separate bill to recover his wages, setting up that the vessel was in custody, and praying process against her. No process, however, was issued. On the 21st of April his proctor obtained a mandate of the Judge that he be made a co-libellant with McLaughlin; and on the 23d he gave notice that he would move for an order directing the claimant, before the vessel was discharged in McLaughlin's case, to file a bond for his (Lockwood's) claim. This motion was once adjourned, and nothing further was done on it.

Sherman filed his libel on the 23d of May, and on the 27th, by order of Court, was made co-libellant with McLaughlin, but no process was issued in his favor, nor did the claimant, in appearing, execute any bond or stipulation to pay his claim.

The answers of the claimant set up that McLaughlin, on May 10, was paid his wages in full, and gave a release under his hand and seal of all claims against the vessel and the owner; that Lockwood, on May 9, gave a similar release, and a consent to discontinue the action, signed by himself and his proctor; and that Sherman had forfeited all wages by embezzlement and desertion. No denial of the release by McLaughlin was set up by pleading; but on the trial its effects were sought to be annulled by parol evidence that it was an unlawful settlement of a suit for wages by a seaman out of Court, when his counsel was absent and not consulted, and that it was intended to defraud the libellant or his proctor of his costs, and was obtained by paying less than the amount of the debt; and that the debt had been previously transferred to the libellants' proctor, and the settlement was therefore without authority.

Held by the Court—That as to the claims of Lockwood and Sherman, neither the vessel nor her owners was ever brought within the jurisdiction of the Court. The answer interposed by the claimant was not supported by a warrant previously signed and served; so that no foundation was laid for the action, (the Merino, 9 Wheat, 391,) and no decree can be rendered in their favor upon their libels.

That the issue as to McLaughlin stands upon the fact of the release, which is proved. Technically, therefore, he has nothing to say in the cause. He has not qualified himself by any after allegations to go beyond that plea, especially to prove that the suit was not his at the time.

That if the suit was not his, that fact should have been stated, as in Admiralty the real party in interest should bring the suit.

That the libellant, though a seaman, is competent where no mistake, fraud or deceit is practiced against him to discontinue his action for wages and receive less than the sum actually due.

That the libellant's counsel cannot claim to disregard that release as made out of Court, without his knowledge and with a view to prevent the recovery of costs by him, because the act of May 3, 1857, provides that no proctor's costs shall be paid in such cases. Moreover it does not appear that the claimant had such notice not to settle with the libellant, as is required by the practice of the Court.

That the Court does not favor assignments by seamen of their entire claims to their proctors. Seamen are wards of the Admiralty Court as much in their dealings with their lawyers as with their owners or masters.

Decree for claimants, therefore against all three libellants.

For McLoughlin & Sherman, Mr. Cooper. For Lockwood, Mr. McMahon. For claimants, Mr. Shannon.

COLLISION—PRIVILEGED TRACK.

The Merchants' Transportation Company, of Norwich, vs. The Schooner New-York and her Master.—This was an action of collision to recover the damages occasioned to the propeller *Charles Osgood*, by being run into by the schooner upon Long Island Sound. The collision was in the night time and the two vessels running in opposite directions. The wind was fresh and the schooner was close hauled on her starboard tack.

Held by the Court—That as both vessels knew of their approach at a sufficient distance to have avoided the collision if proper precautions had been taken, and as the schooner held her course unchanged till the propeller was so near that she could not escape a collision, the propeller should have taken suitable precautions on her part, to keep out of the way, and not having done so she is in fault, and the libellants cannot recover.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants, Messrs. Man & Parsons; for claimants, Messrs. Scudder & Carter.

LIEN—SUPPLIES—SUBSTITUTION—USAGE.

Mogin Ping et al. vs. The ship James Guthrie.—On the 19th of October, 1854, the ship *James Guthrie* was chartered in New-York by Chase, her master, who owned 1-32d of her, to Stewart & Murrell, of Mobile, for two voyages from Mobile to France or Spain, to carry cargoes of naval timber to be supplied by the charterers. She was to be furnished and manned by her owners, and was consigned to the charterers in Mobile. She performed the first voyage, and returned to Mobile in January, 1856. The disbursements in Mobile for this first voyage were defrayed by the master, by his draft on his consignees against the freight money payable at that port.

The charterers loaded her for the second voyage, this time to Cadiz, and the master refitted her for the voyage, and had her ready for sea on March 22. 1856. She cleared on the 23d and 24th, and set sail a day or two after. Her freight bill for the voyage was about £2,520. It was stipulated in the charter-party that the master should be paid at the port of discharge such part of his freight as he might want for his disbursements.

On the completion of the lading of the ship for the second voyage the master applied to his consignees for means to meet his expenses in fitting out the ship for the voyage, informing them that he could not resort to her owners, and had no means himself except by a loan or a recourse to the freight to be earned. His consignees could not make the loan, and told him that it could not be obtained in Mobile, but that his bill of exchange upon the consignees of the cargo at Cadiz, against the freight, could be negotiated in market at New-Orleans, and they would loan him $4,000 temporarily, to be repaid out of the proceeds of the bill of exchange. They accordingly loaned him the $4,000, with which the expenses incurred by the ship were discharged by the master. On receiving the loan he drew a bill of exchange dated March 22, 1856, on his consignees at Cadiz, for that amount at ninety days in favor of the libellants against the freight, informing the libellants in his letter of application that the freight would be insured by his consignees at Cadiz to cover their acceptance of this draft. This letter, with the bill of exchange, the master gave to his charterers, informing them that the bill carried with it a lien upon the ship. The charterers sent the bill and letter to the libellants, giving them the same information, and they accordingly discounted the bill and remitted the proceeds to the charterers, who applied it in satisfaction of the loan of $4,000 which they had made to the master. The ship encountered disasters at sea within a few hours after she set sail, by reason of which she was prevented from delivering her cargo to the consignees at Cadiz and the freight was never collected or received by them. The bill of exchange was accordingly protested for non-payment but was paid *supra protest* for the honor of the indorsers, the libellants, and transmitted to them and they now brought this action against the ship to recover the amount, claiming a lien upon her by reason of the general maritime law, and also by reason of a special usage of the port of Mobile. The claimant acquired title to the ship, except Capt. Chase's share, without notice of any claim of the libellant against her.

Held by the Court—That a ship obtaining necessary supplies in a foreign port on credit, at the instance of her master, becomes subject to a lien therefor under the maritime law, if the master or owner had no funds or credit there. Such charge upon the ship is special and specific in character, and only arises in favor of parties who furnish the supplies directly to the vessel, or advance money or credit, as means of procuring them, before delivery to the use of the vessel, and in contemplation of a right to resort to her liability as a security for their advances.

That this privilege can only be enforced in favor of a party who proves that his funds or credit were the promoting cause of the advances or services bestowed upon the ship.

That in this case the vessel was in a state of full repair ready to go upon her voyage, before any application was made by the master for funds or credit.

That when the bill against the freight was offered for discount, and purchased by the libelants, there was no outstanding liability of the ship for repairs or supplies subsisting, which could within the maritime law be made to enure as a lien *per se* upon the ship. The original debt had been satisfied and extinguished by means of the loan of $4,000 to the master by the charterers.

That the charterers would have had no lien for their advance unless by express hypothecation, or unless they held the debt as assignees and substitutes of those in whose hands it had been clothed with a privilege against the ship.

That the alleged usage in Mobile has not been sustained by that degree and order of evidence required to fix and legalize a custom which contravenes or extends beyond established principles of general law.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For libellants—Mr. Tracy and Mr. Manning. For claimant—Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd and Choate.

WHAT IS A FERRY-BOAT?

The United States vs. The Steamboat Water-Witch.—This was an action against the vessel to recover penalties by reason of a non-compliance on her part with the provisions of the Acts of Congress of July 7, 1838, and August 30, 1852. The claimants set up that the vessel is a ferry-boat, and therefore exempt from the provisions of the Act by §42. The facts admitted were, that the boat had been regularly licensed as a coasting vessel and for several years had been used by an incorporated Ferry Company in carrying freight and passengers between New-York and Elizabethport, N. J., stopping each way at Mariners' Harbor, on Staten Island, and Bergen Point, on the Jersey shore, and making each trip in about fifty minutes.

Held by the Court—That the term "ferryboat" in the forty-second section does not apply to the construction of the vessel, but to the place of her employment.

That a ferry is a legal franchise, imparsible under our powers of government, local and Federal, only by the municipal and local authority of the particular States, and within the purview of their respective territorial jurisdictions. Neither New-York nor New-Jersey can by incorporation or special legislation confer a ferry franchise which will be operative beyond their particular boundaries, nor can such right or property be acquired by any course of usage or custom, or grant from the national authority, which will carry with it the legal properties and privileges of a franchise.

That a vessel commissioned by a coasting license would not be recognized as a ferryboat any more in going from Elizabethport to New-York, than if she protracted her voyage to Albany.

Judgment for the United States therefore.

For the United States, Judge ROOSEVELT; for claimant, Mr. LABAU.

PLEADING—GENERAL ISSUE.

The United States vs. R. B. Minturn et al.—This was an action to recover $36,000 for violation of the Revenue Laws. The declaration charged the offence in the words of the acts of Congress. The defendant interposed the plea of the general issue and two special pleas, to which the plaintiffs demurred.

Held by the Court—That the mode of pleading in the declaration is not faulty.

That the special pleas are bad in substance as amounting to no more than the general issue.

Judgment for the plaintiffs on the demurrer with leave to the defendants to answer over.

For the United States, Judge ROOSEVELT; for defendant, Mr. Lord.

United States Circuit Court—June 1.—Before Judge Smalley.

THE CRIMINAL CALENDAR—NOTICE TO THE BAR.

The Judge then announced that he was going to be absent till Thursday next, when he should take up the rest of the criminal cases; that in these cases there were witnesses in custody, who must remain so through the hot weather unless the cases were then disposed of, and no postponement of them would be allowed except on the most urgent grounds.

He further stated that he should be here till about the 18th of June, when he should go to Cooperstown, to sit with Judge NELSON in the sewing-machine cases.

REVENUE CASE—CAUSTIC SODA.

Benjamin H. Field vs. Augustus Schell.—This was an action to recover back duties exacted by the defendant as Collector, upon several importations of caustic soda. The defendant imposed a duty of fifteen per cent., which was paid under protest, the plaintiff claiming that it was liable only to a duty of four per cent. Caustic soda was not enumerated in the Tariff Acts of 1842, 1846 or 1857, and the defendant treated it as a non-enumerated article. The plaintiff proved that it was similar in material, quality and use to soda ash, which, by the act of 1857, paid a duty of four per cent., and the Court charged the Jury that if they were satisfied that it so resembled soda ash more than any other enumerated article, the plaintiff was entitled to recover. The plaintiff had a verdict, and the defendant moved for a new trial on the ground of error of law in that charge.

Held by the Court—That whether there was error depended on the question whether the 20th section of the Act of 1842, which provides that non-enumerated articles bearing such similitude to enumerated articles shall pay duty at the same rate as they do, has been repealed by the Act of 1846 or 1857.

That the Supreme Court have decided (Smart *vs.* Maxwell. 16 How. 150) that this 20th section of the Act of 1842 was not repealed by the Act of 1846. A similar decision is Ross *vs* Peaslee, 2 Curtis, 499.

That there is much less reason for saying that that section has been repealed by the Act of 1857 than by that of 1846. Congress can hardly be supposed to have been ignorant of those decisions above referred to, at the time of the passage of that act, and it cannot be presumed that, with such knowledge, they intended to alter that provision, without some definite expression of that intention. The same point has been decided in the same way by Judge Giles, in the case of Gamble *vs.* Mason, (Law Register for January, 1859.)

Judgment therefore for the plaintiff on the verdict.

For plaintiff, Mr. McKeon; for defendant, Judge Roosevelt.

Before Judges NELSON and SMALLEY and a jury.

IMPORTANT PATENT CASE—BRAN-DUSTERS.

Henry A. Burr et al. vs. Francis E. Smith et al.—This was an action to recover damages for the alleged infringement of a patent issued to Issacher Frost and James Monroe for improvements in machinery for separating flour from bran. The patent was first issued in February, 1849. This patent was surrendered, and a reissued patent obtained in March, 1855. The plaintiffs thereupon, filed a bill in equity against the defendants, who were using bran-dusting machines in their business in Brooklyn, and moved for an injunction to prevent their use, but this motion was denied in September, 1857, by Judge Nelson, and in May, 1858, the plaintiffs surrendered their reissued patent and took out another reissue, and on this second reissue brought this action against the defendants. The defendants' machines were known as Bradfield's machines, a patent having been issued to him in 1846, with which they nearly agreed. Their general structure is as follows: there is an outside case, surrounding a vertical bolt, made of wire gauze, through whose meshes the flour passes, as it is separated from the bran, into the outside case, whence it is discharged by the proper apertures. Within the bolt is placed a cylinder, armed with brushes, so placed as to touch the inside of the wire gauze. The cylinder is put in revolution at some 350 turns a minute, and the ground grain being admitted into the cylinder, is driven by centrifugal force against the inside of the bolt, where the brushes operate to force the flour through the meshes of the gauze.

In the plaintiffs' machine the cylinder, in place of the brushes, was armed with teeth and wings of iron, the former of which were intended to beat the material and separate the flour from the bran as it passed through the machine, while the wings were designed to generate currents of air which should blow the flour through the meshes of the gauze.

The defence set up was, first, That there was no infringement of the plaintiffs' patent; and second, That if the plaintiffs' patent did cover the defendants' machine, it was void on the ground that the plaintiffs' assignors were not the original inventors of it. To establish this they gave evidence that one William Ashley patented a machine in England as early as 1846, substantially like the defendant's machine, and that Bradfield in 1839 made a machine for separating smut from wheat, and made several experiments on it for the purpose of separating flour from bran, and that in the Winter of 1844 5 he made a working model, embodying his ideas, which he used from time to time for about a year and a half, and after that more than 500 machines were made, with some variations, many of them being placed in an inclined instead of a vertical position. The plaintiffs gave evidence to show that the defendants' machines were not like either the Bradfield or the Ashley machine.

The Judge charged the jury that the plaintiffs' patent was a patent for a combination of several parts, among which was the cylinder of bolts and fans, and that the plaintiffs, in order to recover, must show that the defendants used every part of the combination; that if the jury believed that the defendants' cylinder of brushes was substantially unlike the cylinder of the plaintiffs, they could not recover.

That if the cylinders were substantially alike, yet if the jury should find that the machines used by the defendants had been before the invention of Frost & Monroe, described by Ashby, or constructed by Bradfield, then the plaintiffs' patent was void and they could not recover; and that if they believed Bradfield's testimony, his construction and use of a working model substantially like the defendants' machine, was a sufficient prior use of the invention to defeat the plaintiffs' right to recover.

The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Keller and Mr. Pennington; for defendants, Mr. Stoughton.

Another Motion in the Forrest Case.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. Edwin Forrest.—This was an appeal upon the part of the defendant from an allowance of interest made by the Clerk in adjusting the costs in this action. In making this adjustment, the Clerk, it appears, allowed $1,194 90 as interest upon the arrears of alimony from the date of the Referee's report to the time of the adjustment.

In support of the appeal, counsel for defendant insisted that the Code only allowed interest in such cases on a report for money demand.

On the other hand, counsel for the plaintiff contended that that provision of the Code applied to all reports in which a pecuniary amount was awarded.

The appeal was taken to the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Justice MONCRIEF, who, after argument, said he had already decided that no interest could be recovered upon the allowance for alimony until it was fixed by the Court. The decision of the Clerk was reversed, so far as only to allow interest on the alimony due, from the date of the Referees' report up to the time of the confirmation of that report, (March 14, 1860.) Thus no interest is allowed between the dates of the confirmation of the Referee's report and the adjustment by the Clerk.

Mr. Chase for plaintiff; James T. Brady and John Van Buren for defendant.

The Omnibus Suit.

THE CASE SUBMITTED.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler et al.—This complicated suit, involving the interest of nearly 400 defendants, is at last concluded, and submitted to Justice INGRAHAM for decision. The last three days have been employed in the summing up, the arguments necessarily being elaborate, as not less than 25 or 30 counsel appeared in the case.

The Athens School Case.

Putnam vs. Morton et al.—This was an action by the plaintiff as assignee of a former Trustee of School No. 2 in Athens, Greene County, to recover an alleged indebtedness claimed to have accrued to the Trustee by reason of certain disbursements made by him for and on behalf of the School District. The action was against the Board of Trustees, and was reported in full in the TIMES of yesterday. It came up at Chambers before Justice BONNEY on a motion to change place of *venue*. Motion was now granted, the place of trial to be Greene County.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Macfarlan vs. Wright.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 1.

$1,000 U. S 5s, 1865	102½	300 Erie Railroad	20½
3,000 U. S. 5s, 1874	103¼	50 do	20⅝
1,000 N. C. State 6s	97¾	50 do s30	20⅜
2,000 Ohio State 6s,'86	110	150 do b10	20⅜
1,000 Tenn 6s, '90	91⅞	20 do	20⅜
11,000 do	91⅞	400 do b60	21⅛
11,000 Missouri S. 6s	84⅛	160 do s3	20⅜
2,500 California S. 7s	91¾	30 Hudson River R	48
500 B. C. W. Loan	103¾	50 do b30	48
5,000 Chic. C. 7 ⅌ c. B Sewerage Loan	99	150 Harlem R	12¾
500 New-York C 6s	93	100 Harlem R Pref	39⅞
1,000 E. R. 1st M. B	100	100 do	39⅞
5,000 E.R.4thM.B..s60	66	5 Second-av. R	95
2,000 Erie R. 5th m. b	59⅛	400 Reading R	41¾
500 Mich. Cen. R 8 ⅌ c mt S.F. cvt b	99	300 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	63
4,000 Ch. & N. W. 2d m	18	200 do	62⅞
10 Bank Commerce	103	15 Clev. Col. & Cin. R	92
5 Metropolitan Bank	115	10 do	91¾
20 Am Ex. Bank	100	50 Gal. & Chi. R....s10	63¾
14 Manhattan Gas Co	180	50 do s60	63⅝
10 Mer. Mut. Ins. Co	115	200 do b60	64
80 Penn. Coal Co	85½	200 do	63⅞
250 Pacific M. S. Co	89	50 Mich. Cen R	52
200 N. Y. Central R	81¾	100 do s60	52
250 do b30	81⅜	250 do	52⅛
200 do b60	81⅜	100 do s10	52⅛
13 2 do	81⅝	50 do b10	54⅜
250 do s60	81⅜	15 Mich.S.&N.I.G.St	25
100 do s10	81⅝	50 do	24¾
100 Chic.& R. I. R..b30	69⅞	305 Panama Railroad	133¼
200 do	69¾	175 do	133¾
50 Millw. & Miss. R	6⅜	300 Clev. & Tol. R	29
200 Del. L. & W. R	90	50 do	29⅛
		10 N. J. Central R	116

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia St. 6s	93½	50 Harlem R. Pfd	39⅞
28,000 Missouri S. 6s	84⅛	200 Reading Railroad	41⅞
1,000 N. C. State 6s	98	50 Mich.Central R b10	52⅝
5,000 B C W Loan	103¾	200 do s60	52
4,000 E R 1st M B	100	23 M. So. & N. Ia. R	11⅞
1,000 Hud R R 2d M	102⅞	100 do	11½
4,000 do	103	100 M. So. & N. Ia. G.S.	24⅛
1,000 Hud R. R. 3d M	91	250 do s60	24
41 Mechanics Bank	118	300 Gal.&Chic. R...b60	64
50 Pacific Mail S. Co	89	100 do s10	63⅞
300 N. Y. Cen. R	81⅝	100 do b30	64
600 do b60	81¾	40 do	64
500 do b60	81⅞	160 Chic. & R. I. R	69⅛
500 do b60	82	200 do	69⅛
300 do	81⅞	50 N. J. Railroad	133
100 Hud. R. R	48	113 Del., L. & W R	90
300 do b60	48⅛	100 Chic. B. & Q. R	75⅛

FRIDAY, June 1—P. M.

The Stock Market opened this forenoon with some appearance of a fair amount of orders in New-York Central, Erie, and one or two other Road stocks, and also for Tennessee and Missouri State sixes, and through the first call of the list the market was steady, with some inclination to firmness in prices. But on the return to the list, the Sellers predominated, and the feeling at the close of the session and subsequently on the Street was tame and rather weaker. At the Second Board in the afternoon, the orders to buy again came to a fair extent, while the offerings were less free; prices advancing ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. on Central, sales as high as 82 ⅌ cent., and ⅛@¼ on Hudson, Rock Island and Galena. Michigan Central was steady, and Toledo ½ ⅌ cent. better than yesterday, while Michigan Southern is ⅜ ⅌ cent. weaker, and much neglected by active speculation, although a few hundred shares (guaranteed) were taken at 24, seller's option, 60 days. The cash quotation at the close, 24⅛@½ for the guaranteed, and 11½@¾ for the common shares. The demand for Pacific continues at 89. In Panama only a small business. Reading still neglected, and the quotation at the close 41⅞@½. At the very close, New-York Central left off 81⅞@82; Erie, 20½@½, and a general firm tone in the market reported by the Brokers. The Railway Bonds in moderate demand. Hudson Seconds brought 103 ⅌ cent., and the Thirds 91 ⅌ cent.

There was some anxiety expressed on the Stock Exchange to hear the expected news from Europe by the *Vanderbilt*; and although this steamer is not, at this hour, quite nine days out from Southampton, a rumor obtained some currency, about 2 o'clock, that she had been telegraphed. The disposition to await the news undoubtedly checked the demand for Stocks with some parties disposed to buy for the rise. But in spite of this influence, the buying for a day or two past has been apparently from good sources, and quite equal to the eagerness of the speculators for the fall to put out contracts.

In the Discount Market to-day, we hear of some prime lists of indorsed paper, running to December, being done at 5 ⅌ cent. per annum, and single name, choice of course, December, January and February, averaging 7 months, at 6 ⅌ cent. Demand Loans are in moderate employment among the Stock Brokers, at 5 ⅌ cent. Most of the heavy Money lenders complain of the scarcity of choice paper, and the absence of demand on Stock Security.

In reference to Exchange, the rates are unvaried. Messrs. A. BELMONT & Co. continued to meet the demand on London, to the close of 'Change hour, at 109⅝, and some Bank of Commerce and Canada Bank bills have been done at the same figure. Other prominent drawers hold out for 109¾ ⅌ cent. On Paris, the 60-day rate is f. 5.14⅜@f. 5.13¾. We hear of no new engagements of Bullion for the steamers to-morrow, to make the aggregate over $1,400,000@$1,500,000. The *Adriatic* will not sail until 2 o'clock in the afternoon; the *Edinburgh* at 12, noon. The former will take the largest complement of first-class passengers for Southampton and Havre, we believe, that has ever gone in a single steamer to Europe. The general movement of pleasure and business travel to Europe this Summer promises to be unusually heavy. The *Bavaria*, screw steamer, of Messrs. KUHNHARDT & Co.'s line, took out to-day 209 passengers for Southampton and Hamburg.

Among the passengers who go out in the *Adriatic* to-morrow is Mr. JOHN WARD, of Wall-street, the senior member of the Stock Exchange and Discount firm of Messrs. WARD & Co., on a trip of recreation to England and the Continent. The Stock Exchange, this afternoon, adopted the following complimentary resolution:

Whereas, The members of this Board, entertaining for their venerable and highly-esteemed colleague, Mr. WARD, the most affectionate regard and appreciation of his high sense of honor and courteous deportment in all business relations; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed by the Chair to wait on Mr. JOHN WARD, (who intends leaving for Europe to-morrow,) to present to him the best wishes of this Board for his good health and enjoyment, and their sincere hopes of his safe return among us.

The Committee consists of EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, JOHN WARREN and JACOB LITTLE.

The steamship *Cahawba*, due at this port to-morrow or next day, has on freight $225,000 in Specie.

We regret to notice the resignation of Mr. PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the Ocean Bank, on account of ill health.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$282 195
Payments	329,272
Balance	6,681,236

The receipts for Customs, $128,000.

We understand that the Hudson River Railway line will show an increase of about $15,000 over last season, on the traffic of the month of May.

The Baltimore Stock Market has of late manifested considerable interest in the Mining Stocks of the State of North Carolina, where new developements are taking place in Copper and Silver, as well as Gold. The *Baltimore American* remarks:

"The accounts given of the operations and working of these mines by scientific men, practical geologists and miners in this country, are of such a character as to attract the attention of capitalists on the other side of the water, and we learn, from what we deem reliable authority, that a Cornish, practical and scientific mining engineer is now on his way to this country for the purpose of making a thorough investigation and examination into the merits and capabilities of the mines situated in the mineral region of North Carolina, with the view of reporting their condition and prospects to some large English capitalists, whose attention have been attracted. What the issue of such an investigation will be, of course is now difficult to imagine, but from results already given in the practical operations at the Gardner and Guilford mines, which have been more extensively worked than the rest on the list, we are led to hope that a large amount may be added to the capital for the purpose of developing the mineral wealth of this particular region."

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$497,753	$1,292,637	$830,193
Thrown on Market	577,801	1,184,332	796,090
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	$19,769,641	$47,799 856	$45,120,432
Thrown on Market	24,986,006	48 376 460	45,570,010

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	969	$407,074	152	$56,415	76	$22 053
Mf. of Cotton	397	103 349	53	13 913	69	14,731
Mf. of Silk	162	147,176	26	15,428	23	9 479
Mf. of Flax	308	54,240	3	1,016	35	6,666
Miscellan's	50	21,782	36	9 840	604	9,539
Total	1,886	$733,621	270	$96,572	807	$62,469
		96,572				733,621
Total Entered		$830,193	Total Marketed			$796,090

The rulings of the Federal Courts continue to be in favor of the validity and imperative obligation upon the people of Municipal and County Bonds, issued for Railway subscriptions. In a recent case *vs.* the City of Racine, Judge MILLER set aside the plea which had obtained in the local Courts of Wisconsin, of informality in the publication of the act of the Legislature authorizing the subscription and issue of Bonds. The act in question was not in the nature of a general law, such as the Constitution of Wisconsin required should be published before taking effect. But as the Legislature did provide for the publication of this and other local or private acts, and the nature of the authority is particularly stated on the face of the Bonds, the Court cannot entertain the plea. Under the authority of the case of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Knox *vs.* ASPINWALL, (21 Howard, 539,) the Court pronounces that the city is included by its representations on the face of the Bonds, in regard to its authority for issuing them *and cannot go behind them, to show irregularities in the preliminary proceedings, required by the act.* The Court on other points of defence adds:

The City authorities put their own construction upon the act, and carried it out by issuing bonds as they did; and approved their acts by paying the annual interest on the bonds for several years after the publication of the act, and receiving certificates of stock in the Railroad Company as consideration for the bonds.

And the people of the city approved of all this, by electing Commissioners, under the act, to represent the stock thus received for the bonds, at the annual elections of the Company, while the bonds were in circulation as promissory notes payable to bearer.

I think they should not now be permitted to object to the validity of their acts.

The people of the City of Bridgeport confirmed similar bonds to these. See The City of Bridgeport *vs.* The Housatonic Railroad Company, 15 Connecticut Reports 475.

The motion for a new trial will be overruled, and judgment entered on the verdict. And I should be much pleased if the City of Racine will sue out a Writ of Error to the Supreme Court of the United States, where this judgment can be reviewed.

We have received from Mr. NICOLAY a copy of his Semi-monthly Price Current of Stocks and Bonds. Copies may be obtained gratuitously at his office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 1, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been: 142 bbls. Ashes, 13,587 bbls. Flour, 300 bbls Corn Meal, 16,725 bushels Wheat, 42,208 bushels Corn, 360 bushels Rye, 100 bushels Oats, 9,000 bushels Malt, 650 pkgs. Provisions, and 461 bbls Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 116 bbls., at $5 31¼ for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, since our last, of 800 bags Laguayra, part here at 14c., but mostly to arrive on private terms; 1 250 bags Maracaibo, at 13¼c @13¾c., mainly at 13½c.@13¾c.; 50 bags Cera, at 14c.; and 100 bags Rio, at 13c. ⅌ ℔., usual terms.

COPPER—Refined Ingot continues in demand, at 22¾c.@23½c. ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been reported of 1,000 bales, including Middling Upland, at 11¼c.@11⅜c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ⅌ ℔.

DYEWOODS—We have heard of sales of 125 tons St. Domingo Logwood, part at $14 25 per ton. Stock on hand, 2,792 tons of all kinds, including 1,480 tons Lima Wood, 756 tons Logwood, 300 tons Barwood, 205 tons Fustic, 35 tons Brazilletto, and 16 tons Hache Wood.

FISH—Dry Cod and Massachusetts Mackerel have been in request, while Salmon and Herring have been inactive, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for, to-day, at essentially unchanged prices. The home trade have been the principal buyers. The demand for shipment has been restricted. Sales have been reported of 13,000 bbls., including superfine State at $5 22½@$5 30; extra State at $5 35@$5 50, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; superfine Western at $5 20@$5 30; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 80@$5 85; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 90@$6 05 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 22½ @$5 30
Extra State	5 35 @ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 40 @ 6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45 @ 6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 80 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bds	5 90 @ 6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brand	6 10 @ 7 00
Fancy Genesee	5 50 @ 5 60
Extra Genesee	5 85 @ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	6 00 @ 7 50

Southern Flour is rather quiet, yet stiffly held. Sales have been made of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $5 85 @$6 25 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 30@$7 75 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian is in fair demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 45@$7 50 ⅌ bbl.; 1,000 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 45@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey; and $3 90@$3 95 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good request, mainly for export, at steady prices; sales have been made of 65 000 bushels, including Indiana at $1 55; amber Michigan at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, (which was in most favor with shippers,) at $1 28; Chicago Spring, part at $1 24; white Kentucky, at $1 65; and white California, part very poor to good, at $1 15@$1 30 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been freely offered and purchased at, however, lower prices. We have heard of sales of 102,000 bushels, at 60c.@63c. for heated and damp mixed Western; 64c.@65c., chiefly at 64c., for sound do. do.; 71c.@71½c. for yellow Western, and 80c. (an extreme price) for small lots of white Southern ⅌ bushel. Other kinds continue inactive and nominal. Rye quiet, yet stiffly held at 92c. @94c. ⅌ bushel. Sales light. Barley is inactive and languid at from 60c.@75c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are inquired for, including poor to choice Canada, at 40c. @42½c.; Western, 39c.@42c.; State, 42c.@43c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 38c.@41c., ⅌ bushel. The week's movements in the principal kind of Breadstuffs Mr. WM. G. CUTTING notices thus: "The receipts of State and Western Flour have fallen off considerably during the past week, only 46.344 bbls. having arrived by Canal and River, against 74,684 bbls. the previous week. The demand has been fair for desirable lots, especially for superfine and extra brands of State. These have been wanted by the regular home trade and by shippers. Holders succeeded in establishing an advance of 15c.@20c. ⅌ bbl, and at the close they generally exhibited much firmness. High grades of Western have attracted more attention from Eastern and local buyers, and some large lots have been disposed of at very full rates. The available supplies in the hands of receivers have been reduced, and this circumstance tends to increase the confidence of sellers. The rise in freight continues to operate as a check on export movements. Yesterday a moderate business was transacted, mainly in State, at steady figures. Southern Flour was rather quiet early in the week. The demand subsequently improved, and pretty fair sales were effected, the market closing firmly. Canadian Flour has been in good request, and prices have favored holders. The total sales of Wheat Flour during the week have been 110,000 bbls. Last week's sales amounted to 99,500 bbls. Wheat has advanced materially during the past week. The most noticeable improvement has occurred in Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club. These varieties have been actively sought after, mainly for export. Shippers have purchased freely, despite the rise in freights. The receipts from the interior have been less extensive; the diminution in this respect has enabled holders to obtain higher rates, and has helped to elicit a more general and more animated inquiry from buyers. The demand from millers has been moderate, having been for the most part within the limits of their immediate requirements. Speculators moved with reserve, having been discouraged by the advanced claims of holders. Yesterday a good business was transacted, chiefly in Milwaukee Club, and prices were maintained. The total receipts of Wheat during the week were 183,847 bushels. Last week's arrivals reached 234,339 bushels. The total sales of Wheat during the week have been 350,000 bushels. Last week's sales comprised 373,900 bushels. CORN has been unsettled. Mixed Western has been quite plenty and it has declined. The receipts of this description have been mainly composed of heated and damp, which Eastern buyers have purchased freely. Unsound lots, suited to the requirements of distillers, and sound parcels, fit to ship, have not been as freely offered. For sound, a fair export demand has prevailed. Other kinds have been rather scarce, and prices have been somewhat nominal. There were 487,851 bushels Corn received during the past week, against 585,088 bushels the previous week. The total sales of Corn during the week, were 596,500 bushels. Last week's sales reached 636,000 bushels."

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 45 bbls. New-Orleans, at 50c.; 230 hhds. Porto Rico, at 37c.@40c., and small lots of Cuba Muscovado, at 32c.@33c. ⅌ gallon. Stock on hand to-day, 3,741 hhds. and 6,588 bbls., including 1,703 hhds. Porto Rico, 1,319 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 719 hhds Clayed Cuba, 4,584 bbls. New Orleans, and 2,040 bbls. Cuba. Total stock, June 1, 1855, 9,480 hhds., and 6,569 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more freely dealt in, sales having been reported of 4,100 bbls., chiefly for future delivery, at $17 93¾ for new Mess, deliverable on the 25th inst.; $18 25 for do., deliverable, at the option of the buyer, within the month of June; $18 for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in July; $17 75@$17 81 for do., here: $17 37 for Old Mess; $13 37@$13 50 for New Prime, and $12 37@$12 50 for Old Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in request, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¼c.@7⅝c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is scarce and wanted, chiefly at from 9½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔. Lard continues unaltered. Sales have been reported of 450 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime, ⅌ ℔. Beef is in fair demand. Sales have been made of 420 bbls., at $8 50@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $5@$6 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ⅌ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $11@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in request, at 12c.@19c. for new State, and 10c.@16c. for Ohio, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling at 7c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Stock in the packing yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 76,223 bbls. Pork, and 43,466 tcs. and bbls. Beef; against 75,054 bbls. Pork, and 51,989 tcs. and bbls. Beef, May 1, 1860, and 93,443 bbls. Pork, and 38,211 tcs. and bbls. Beef June 1, 1859.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day—sales having been confined to 450 hhds., including Cuba at 6¾c.@7⅜c., and English Islands, at 6⅞c.; also, 150 hhds. Molasses Sugar, at 3⅝c., and 200 boxes Havana, on private terms. Refined Sugars are in request. We quote STUART'S varieties thus: loaf, 10¾c.; best quality crushed, 10½c.; Circle (A) crushed, 10c.; granulated, 10c.; ground, 9⅞c. ⅌ ℔.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, June 1.

	1859.	1860.
Cuba, hhds	60,664	51,733
Porto Rico, hhds	9,074	8,318
English Islands, hhds	658	375
New-Orleans, hhds	5,111	1,731
Texas	156	190
Total hhds	75,663	62,347
Melado, hhds	2,316	6,255
Boxes	31,785	10,692
Bags	29,145	81,812

Prices Current for Sugars in New-York, June 1, 1860:

	Cents.		Cents.
Melado, ⅌ ℔	3½@5½	Br. Havana, ⅌ ℔	7¼@7¾
Muscovado, ⅌ ℔	6½@8	Yellows, ⅌ ℔	7⅞@8⅛
New-Orleans, ⅌ ℔	6⅞@8⅛	Floretes, ⅌ ℔	8⅛@8⅞
Porto Rico, ⅌ ℔	6⅞@8⅜	Whites, ⅌ ℔	9 @9¾
Cucuruchos, ⅌ ℔	6½@7		

TALLOW—Sales 30,000 ℔s., at 10c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—The public sale to-day resulted in the disposal of the bulk of the Greens and a portion of the Blacks, at somewhat firmer rates.

TOBACCO—Holders have made some concessions to buyers, hence the demand has been brisker. Sales, 109 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7½c.@8½c.; 127 cases Seed Leaf, at 3½c.@12½c.; 337 bales Havana, at 28c.@33c.; with 90 bales Cuba and 25 bales Yara on private terms.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of New-York, in May.

	Ky.	Va. & N. C.	Ohio.	Md.	Total hds.
Stock, May 1, 1860	8 072	601	5	1	8,679
Received since	2,959	403	—	—	3,362
Total	11,031	1,004	5	1	12,041
Delivered since	1,042	129	—	—	1,172
Stock, June 1, 1860	9,988	875	5	1	10,869
Stock, June 1, 1859	7,929	261	—	—	8,190

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in May.

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Sagua. bales.	Yara. bales.
Stock, May 1, 1860	3,594	214	152	2,612
Received since	2,861	660	233	—
Total	6,455	874	385	2,612
Sales to May 31, 1860	1,807	304	—	594
Stock June 1, 1860	4,648	570	385	2,018

WHISKY—Sales 300 bbls., at 22c. ⅌ gallon, closing heavily, with a downward tendency.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 30,000 bush. Grain, at 8d.@8¼d.; 500 bbls. Resin, at 1s. 9d.; 50 pkgs. Butter, at 25s.; and 10 tons Whalefoots, at 24s. For London: 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d. For Glasgow: 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s 7½d.; and 200 pkgs. Grease Butter, at 30s. For Rotterdam: 600 bbls. Resin, on terms not ascertained; and 900 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 3½c.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, June 1, 1860.

MEATS.

Supplies have exceeded the requirements of buyers. prices have been depressed.

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 18
Beef, chuck roast, ⅌ ℔	9 @ 12
Beef, second cut chuck, ⅌ ℔	6 @ 8½
Beef, rounds, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Beef, rumps, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 18
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ ℔	13 @ 16
Beef, rump steak, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 13
Beef, corned, ⅌ ℔	5 @ 12
Mutton, hind quarters, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 14
Mutton, fore quarters, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Mutton, legs, ⅌ ℔	11 @ 14
Mutton, shoulders, ⅌ ℔	6 @ 9
Mutton, chops, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 14
Lamb, Spring, ⅌ quarter	75 @1 75
Veal, hindquarters, ⅌ ℔	9 @ 12
Veal, forequarters, ⅌ ℔	5 @ 8
Veal cutlets, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 18
Pork, fresh, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 13
Pork, salted, ⅌ ℔	10½@ 12
Pork, jowls, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50 @2 50
Soup Meats, ⅌ ℔	5 @ 8
Smoked Beef, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 13
Bacon, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 13
Hams, ⅌ ℔	13 @ 14
Shoulders, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 14
Tongues, each	75 @ 81
Lard, ⅌ ℔	12½@ 13
Lard, by the tub, ⅌ ℔	11½@ 12
Sausages, City made, ⅌ ℔	12 @ —
Tripe, ⅌ ℔	6 @ —

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report a spiritless business this week. Stocks, though not heavy, are quiet ample, in view of the restricted consumption.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ⅌ ℔	16 @ 18
Chickens, Broilers, ⅌ pair	75 @1 25
Fowls, ⅌ ℔	15 @ 18
Turkeys, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 18
Geese, each	1 37 @2 00
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 25 @1 75
Pigeons, Squab, ⅌ dozen	2 75 @3 00
Pigeons, flight, ⅌ dozen	75 @1 25
Snipe, Brant, ⅌ doz	75 @1 00
Snipe, Dowitchers, ⅌ doz	1 25 @1 50
Snipe, Ox-eye, ⅌ doz	25 @ 37
Snipe, Plover, ⅌ doz	2 75 @3 00
Snipe, Yellow-leg, ⅌ doz	2 00 @ —

FISH.

The assortment is more extensive. The demand is good. Prices are sustained.

Blackfish, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Codfish, ⅌ ℔	— @ 6
Eels, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 12
Flounders, ⅌ ℔	6 @ —
Haddock, ⅌ ℔	6 @ —
Halibut, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —
Kingfish, ⅌ ℔	10 @ —
Mackerel, each	10 @ 12
Mackerel, Spanish, ⅌ ℔	37 @ 50
Perch, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Porgies, ⅌ ℔	5 @ —
Pickerel, ⅌ ℔	— @ 12
Salmon, ⅌ ℔	37 @ 44
Shad, Connecticut River, each	37 @ 50
Sea Bass, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —
Striped Bass, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 12
Sturgeon, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —
Trout, Brook, ⅌ ℔	37 @ 50
Oysters, ⅌ 100	50 @1 25
Oysters pickled, ⅌ 100	1 25 @1 50
Clams, ⅌ 100	25 @ 50
Crabs, soft, ⅌ doz	1 00 @1 50
Crabs, hard, ⅌ doz	18 @ 25
Lobsters, ⅌ ℔	— @ 6
Salmon, City smoked, ⅌ ℔	15 @ 19
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 15
Codfish, pickled, ⅌ ℔	4 @ 5
Codfish, dry, ⅌ ℔	4 @ 5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8 @ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ ℔	13 @ —
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 10
Herring, pickled, ⅌ dozen	10 @ 12

VEGETABLES.

A very fair business has been transacted in most kinds, at our revised quotations:

Asparagus, ⅌ bunch	15 @ 25
Beans, ⅌ half peck	31¼@ 37½
Beets, new, ⅌ dozen bunches	1 00 @1 25
Beets, old, ⅌ basket	50 @ —
Cabbage, ⅌ dozen	1 00 @1 25
Cabbage, ⅌ head	10 @ 12
Cauliflowers, ⅌ head	12 @ 50
Carrots, ⅌ basket	87 @1 0
Cucumbers, ⅌ dozen	62½@ 75
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	6 @ 8
Lettuce, ⅌ head	2 @ 4
Onions, new ⅌ basket	2 00 @2 25
Onions, new, ⅌ bunch	6 @ 8
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	5 @ 6
Peas, green, ⅌ half peck	20 @ 25
Potatoes, new Bermuda, ⅌ bbl	5 25 @6 00
Potatoes, old Mercers, ⅌ bbl	2 00 @2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ⅌ bbl	1 75 @2 00
Potatoes, ⅌ bushel	75 @1 00
Potatoes, ⅌ half peck	14 @ 20
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bbl	4 50 @5 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ bushel	1 62 @1 87
Radishes, ⅌ dozen bunches	9 @ 12
Rhubarb ⅌ bunch	4 @ 8
Squashes, ⅌ dozen	62 @ 75
Spinach, ⅌ peck	15 @ 20
Tomatoes, (new,) ⅌ box	1 50 @ —
Tomatoes, ⅌ quart	31 @ 37
Turnips, ⅌ dozen bunches	75 @1 25
Turnips, ⅌ bunch	7 @ 12
Watercresses, ⅌ quart	4 @ 5

FRUIT.

Cherries, Gooseberries and Strawberries are more plenty and lower. The demand is increasing. Currants are beginning to arrive. Hot-house Grapes are more freely offered. Bananas and Pine Apples are in fair supply. The inquiry is moderate.

Apples, Table, ⅌ peck	62 @ 75
Apples, Cooking, ⅌ peck	37 @ 62
Apples, Lady, ⅌ peck	1 25 @1 50
Bananas, ⅌ bunch	1 00 @1 50
Cherries, ⅌ ℔	12 @ 25
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	18 @ 25
Cocoa Nuts, ⅌ dozen	50 @ —
Currants, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 12
Citron, preserved	25 @ —
Dates, ⅌ ℔	8 @ —
Figs, ⅌ ℔	10 @ —
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	8 @ 10
Gooseberries, ⅌ quart	10 @ 18
Grapes, Hot-house, ⅌ ℔	75 @1 50
Lemons, ⅌ dozen	12 @ 25
Oranges, ⅌ dozen	12 @ 50
Pineapples, each	6 @ 25
Raisins, ⅌ ℔	10 @ 18
Strawberries, ⅌ quart box	25 @ 31
Strawberries, ⅌ basket	4 @ 10

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Business has been quiet. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

Butter, State, ⅌ ℔	17 @ 25
Butter, Orange Co	26 @ 28
Butter, Ohio, ⅌ ℔	15 @ 20
Butter, roll, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 20
Cheese, ⅌ ℔	8 @ 14
Cheese, English, ⅌ ℔	16 @ 22
Eggs, nine for	13 @ —
Eggs, eighteen for	25 @ —
Eggs, seventy-two for	1 00 @ —
Honey, ⅌ can	50 @ —
Honey, ⅌ bottle	25 @ —

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties; THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CROSBY, stand No. 155; J. CAMERON. stands Nos. 146 and 147.

Sales of Real Estate....JUNE 1.

BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

Buildings, machinery and lot on 1st-av., near 23d-st, 113x100	$26 700

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

House and lot, No. 26 Montgomery-st.. 25x92, to Carl	$4,750
House and lot, No. 137 East 38th-st., 18x98, to J. A. Ahorn	4,400
Lease of house and lot, west side 11th-st., 380 feet west 3d-av	6,075
House and lot, No. 39 Sheriff-st., 21x100	4,000

TO SOUTHERNERS.

DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.

Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.

To protect the public from such impositions we have ALL our corks branded thus

CONGRESS

C. & W.

WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us, at our Southern Dépôt of Congress Water, No. 95 Cedar-st., New-York City.

CLARK & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.

Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price TWO CENTS, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed SIX DOLLARS a year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—TWO DOLLARS a year; ten copies to one address for TWELVE DOLLARS; twenty copies to one address for TWENTY DOLLARS. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded upon application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the Publishers "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE INVISIBLE PRINCE—LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—WILLIAM TELL—JEALOUS WIFE—EL HYDER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE—Evening—PAULINE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

THIRTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—Day and Evening—CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the United States Senate yesterday, Mr HALE procured the adoption of a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire into the disposition made of the land purchased for a Naval Dépôt at Brunswick, Georgia. The bill amending the act relative to private land claims in California was taken up and passed. The Post-office Deficiency bill being under discussion, Mr. COLLAMER moved an amendment, leaving the Postmaster-General discretion to judge of the propriety of restoring suspended routes. Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, read a letter from Mr. HOLT urging the necessity of this policy. The amendment was, however, rejected. The amendment of the Finance Committee striking out the clause which restores suspended routes was agreed to. A lively conversation ensued in consequence of the South Carolina Senators urging that the Charleston and Havana mail contract should be given to the *Isabel*, instead of being submitted to competition. The latter course was adopted, and the bill passed. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned. The bill, adjudging penalties to Marshals and their Deputies, for permitting prisoners to escape, was passed by the House. Mr. WINSLOW, from the Covode Investigating Committee, upon a question of privilege, made a statement in regard to certain witnesses, which the majority of the Committee refused to have called. He believed that with the aid of the Speaker's subpœna he could prove that large sums of money had been spent in securing the election of Col. SCRANTON, a member from Pennsylvania. Mr. COVODE, from the majority, explained that the House, in refusing to compel Mr. SCHELL to testify in regard to the disposition of a private electioneering fund, had established a precedent which the Committee could not disregard. Hence the refusal to act on the Pennsylvania case. Mr. TRAIN, of Massachusetts, rising to speak on the subject, was interrupted by Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, who persisted in speaking, notwithstanding a universal call to order: whereupon Mr. TRAIN remarked that he should "consider himself guilty of gross impropriety, both as a member and as a gentleman, were he to continue speaking when he had no right to the floor." Mr. HOUSTON inquired whether the remark was intended to apply to him. Mr. TRAIN replied that it did, and then Mr. HOUSTON pronounced him a "disgraceful liar and scoundrel." A scene of great violence ensued, in the midst of which Mr. SHERMAN demanded that Mr. HOUSTON should be censured for this language. After a sharp contest, in which the Republicans sustained the demand of Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. HOUSTON made an apology, and the scene and session ended.

Our Valparaiso correspondent writes that great excitement had been created in Chili by the discovery of rich veins of silver and copper in the province of Acoucagua, and that a tide of emigration had turned in the direction of the mines. The Chilian Government had decided to take up a part of its three per cent. bonds. The railway to Santiago was to be completed, an appropriation of $100,000 having been made for that purpose. The Indians in the mountain districts had been severely beaten by the Government troops, and the restoration of quiet was believed to have been accomplished. It is announced that the Pacific Mail steamers, plying between Panama and the South Pacific ports, will hereafter change their days of sailing, in order to accommodate the Isthmus travel under the new arrangement for tri-monthly steamers between New-York and San Francisco.

From Rio de Janeiro we have dates to April 24, and from Buenos Ayres to April 9. There was nothing new at the former point. From the latter we learn that the new Constitution has been published, and that the probabilities of a conflict with the Argentine Government gain strength daily.

In the Methodist Episcopal Conference yesterday, at Buffalo, the preamble of the majority report on the Slavery question was adopted, with that part struck out which relates to the proposed restrictive rule. This vexed question was thereby considered settled. The report of the Committee on Boundaries was taken up, and the Old Delaware Conference was changed to the Central Ohio Conference. The Bishops were authorized to establish a Rocky Mountain Conference, to comprise Jefferson Territory and the mining regions. An attempt was made to establish a German Conference, without effect. The Conference, it is anticipated, will finally adjourn to day.

The case of ALBERT W. HICKS, charged with the crime of robbery on board of the sloop *E. A. Johnson*, was finally disposed of yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court. Judge SMALLEY sentenced the prisoner to be hung on the 13th of July next, upon Ellis' or Bedlow's Island, whichever may be selected by the United States Marshal for that purpose. HICKS received his sentence with that stolidity which has characterized his conduct throughout the trial. Later in the day, HICKS had an interview with Mr. SAYLES, one of his counsel, in the Tombs, when he became quite communicative touching his former life, and, in some impromptu verses, hinted at a bloody crime in which he was previously engaged. A letter from one of HICKS' brothers, published in another column, will be read with interest.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, directed the Corporation Attorney to suspend prosecution under the ordinances with reference to awning-posts, signs, &c., until further directions from the Board. A committee was appointed with power to investigate the course of the Corporation Attorney in the matter, the President charging directly that that officer had received from $50 to $100 for fines, and returned only $2 50 to the City. A resolution of condolence with the family of JAMES LITTLE, first Assistant Clerk of the Board (lately deceased,) was passed, and a resolution appropriating $250 for funeral expenses was laid over. The Board concurred with the Aldermen in declaring Chambers-street open from Chatham-street to James-slip, from June 1, (yesterday.) The Board concurred in the appropriation of $250, for the Church for Deaf Mutes, and in bestowing $198 upon the Baptist Church, Harlem.

The Overland Express packages which left San Francisco on the 18th ult., and which should have come by a previous rider, reached St. Joseph's yesterday. No reason is given for the delay. The news is interesting. Among the most important announcements is that of a disastrous reverse which befell the expedition of Major ORMSBY, who, at the head of 105 men, had gone to seek and punish certain Indian marauders in the vicinity of Carson's Valley. The party fell into an ambush of the savages, and was nearly annihilated. Fears were entertained that, flushed with success, the Indians would make a descent upon the Washoe District and endeavor to exterminate the busy miners.

Hon. HORACE F. CLARK appeared yesterday before the Covode Committee at Washington, and was examined relative to the subsidy of $10,000 per month to Mr. VANDERBILT. He stated that neither Mr. BUCHANAN nor the Administration was at all responsible, as the arrangement was completed before Mr. B. was President. Mr. CLARK submitted that it was no business of the Administration or Government whether private citizens did or did not enter into competition with others. He also made a statement as to the closing of the Nicaraguan Isthmus, and laid the fault at the door of Congress. On being asked what amount of capital was necessary to support the steamship lines semi-monthly between New-York and California, he said that $3,000,000 was the least that the enterprise could be prudently attempted with. He replied on several other topics, including the use of money in elections, and his interview with the President on the Lecompton question.

The market was quiet for Cotton, prices of which were heavy. A fair business was reported in Flour at previous quotations. Wheat was freely purchased at steady rates. Corn was more active, but was cheaper. Provisions attracted more attention. Groceries were rather inactive. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in demand. Tobacco was brisker, holders having made some concessions to buyers. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no remarkable changes.

There was a fair demand for Stocks yesterday, although restrained by the anxiety felt by some of the speculators to hear further news from Europe. At the close prices were firm. New-York Central 81½@82 per cent. The export demand for Specie for the steamers to-morrow is about the same as anticipated yesterday—$1,400,000 @ $1,500,000. The Exchanges steady. Money continues abundant, and Discounts, outside of Bank, from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

The Boston friends of the Bell and Everett Union Ticket held a meeting last night at Faneuil Hall, which was very largely attended. Among the speakers were Messrs. GEORGE HILLIARD and ELLIOT, of Boston, and Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, son of PATRICK HENRY. A letter of acceptance from Mr. EVERETT was received and read. The enthusiasm of the audience was not very great.

Reports reach us from Washington that the Senate is not indisposed to reconsider its action upon the Mexican Treaty, and to ratify it, with the Simmons amendments.

The "Wide-Awakes" at Hartford, at an enthusiastic meeting last night, ratified the Chicago nominations, and perfected a complete organization for the Fall campaign.

Prospects of the Democracy.

The Presidential campaign will not be fairly opened until the Democratic Party marshals its forces in fully the field. The canvass awaits the proceedings at Richmond and Baltimore. Until the Democratic candidates have been named, nothing can be done. The question of commanding interest in political circles, therefore, is what will the Democrats do?

The first thing they will try to do will be to effect a reunion of their two wings. The secession at Charleston is now very generally felt to have been a blunder. There is a strong and nearly unanimous desire among their own constituents, that the seceding delegates should either resume their seats, or that they should take no action at Richmond which will prevent them from adopting and indorsing the proceedings at Baltimore, if they should prove to be of such a character as will render acquiescence possible. But it will not be easy for the seceders to resume their seats. They have gone too far, and are too thoroughly committed, to render such a retreat feasible. The mass of the Northern delegates, moreover, do not desire their return. The Douglas men expect new delegates from several of the Southern States to take the seats of the seceders, and they look upon their votes as certain to be cast for DOUGLAS. In this way the more sanguine among them are confident that they can effect his nomination by a two-thirds vote:—and the more reckless of their number are prepared, and determined, if they fail in this, to nominate him by a simple majority. If they can thus force him upon the party as its candidate, they say the party—especially the Southern wing of it—dare not permit him to be defeated. They assert, moreover, that the mass of the people in the Southern States do not share the hatred of DOUGLAS which is expressed by their political leaders,—and that, if he were a candidate, they would give him their votes in spite of anything the latter could do against him. Their hostility would greatly strengthen him at the North, by showing the people of the free States that he was not deemed reliable for their purposes by the Southern ultraists,—and the warfare waged upon him by the President would relieve him of all responsibility for the obnoxious acts of the Administration. These are the considerations which lead the most confident of his friends to assert that, if his nomination can be extorted from the Baltimore Convention, he will carry the whole South—except, perhaps, South Carolina—and several of the largest of the Northern States.

We do not think that the mass of the Northern delegates share this confidence. They appreciate more highly, and we think more justly, the intense dislike felt for DOUGLAS in the Southern States;—and they do not believe that he could carry any considerable number of those States, even if he were to be fairly nominated by a two-thirds vote. An ultra Pro-Slavery candidate would carry the cotton States, and BELL, as against him, would have a good chance in Kentucky, Tennessee and Maryland. They question, therefore, the wisdom of his nomination against the wishes of the South. The first endeavor of the New-York delegates, as well as of others, will probably be to purchase support for DOUGLAS from the South, by large concessions on the platform:—when this fails, as it undoubtedly will, they will then present GUTHRIE or SEYMOUR, and do everything in their power to secure the nomination of one of them. In this also we incline to think they will fail. The South has very little confidence in the ability of the Democracy to elect a President under any circumstances. It is very easy to see, from the tenor of all their public journals, that they consider the success of the Republican ticket as the most probable result of the campaign. They prefer defeat upon their own ground, if they are to be defeated at all, rather than defeat after they shall have conceded everything peculiar to their own position.

We think the Democrats are almost certain to have two candidates in the field—not only as a matter of necessity, in consequence of the "irrepressible conflict" which prevails in their own ranks, but as offering the only feasible method of defeating the election of the Republican candidate. After all attempts at compromise and concord shall have failed, each section will be left to take care of itself. The Northern Democrats will nominate DOUGLAS, in order to preserve their party organization at home, and to carry enough of the Northern States to defeat LINCOLN. And the Southern Democrats will nominate some Southern man for kindred purposes in the Southern States. This is the only way in which the full strength of the party vote can be brought to bear against the Republicans. They cannot unite upon any man who will not be greatly weakened in the North by the very fact of such a union. But if the strongest man in each section be run in that section, some conquests may be made from the territory of the common foe.

All that the Democrats can attempt to accomplish, with any hope of success, will be to defeat LINCOLN, and throw the election into the House of Representatives. Their chances there will be quite as good as their opponents', and if the House fail to elect, the Senate will still have the power to elect the Democratic Vice-President, who, upon the Douglas ticket, will undoubtedly be a Southern man. By such a process it is by no means impossible for the South to retain the Government for four years longer in the hands of a Pro-Slavery Democrat; and it is about the only chance of doing it which they have left.

The Congressional Gentleman.

The Republicans in the House of Representatives, headed by Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, yesterday did themselves infinite credit, and the whole country a serious service, by forcing the House to take the first step towards suppressing that brutal licentiousness of speech which has grown so fast upon our Parliamentary debates, which has led to the most disgraceful of the many disgraceful scenes we have of late years been compelled to record as incidents of a Congressional session, which has degraded the Representative office in the eyes of all respectable Americans, and damaged the general reputation of our institutions throughout the world.

In the course of yesterday's debate, Mr. HOUSTON of Alabama irritated Mr. TRAIN of Massachusetts, who then held the floor, by persistent interruptions. Mr. TRAIN finally said that no gentleman would violate the rules of order. "You are a lying scoundrel," cried Mr. HOUSTON. The House at once fell into the customary clamor; and we should have doubtless had simply another chapter of the ordinary passionate vulgarities to commemorate, had not Mr. SHERMAN at once insisted that the House should censure Mr. HOUSTON for so gross a breach of decorum, and so flagrant an insult to its own dignity as this language involved.

Mr. HOUSTON did not lack defenders and apologists. No one, however, ventured any direct justification of the language used. Excuses for it were sought in the provocation, in the excitement and heat of debate, and in the habit of the House to tolerate great latitude of personal remark. It was urged that Mr. HOUSTON's language had been provoked,—that it was hypothetical, and that it ought to be excused, unless Mr. TRAIN was also to be included in the censure proposed. Appeals were made to the good nature of the House, and every possible effort was exhausted to induce that body to dispose of this affair, as so many similar occurrences have been disposed of heretofore, by permitting it to pass without any action whatever.

Thanks, however, to the firmness of Mr. SHERMAN and his associates, the attempt failed. The House refused steadily and resolutely to permit the matter to be thrust aside, or to allow itself to be diverted by side issues from the main point. The result was that Mr. HOUSTON finally apologized to the House for the language he had used, and made all the amends in his power for his breach of decorum and of Parliamentary rules. Thus the matter ended, so far as the immediate parties were concerned, but the influence of the action taken, we are confident, will have a wider and a deeper range. A few such examples would effectually check that insolence of debate which has increased so rapidly of late, and restore something of their old dignity and decorum to our Halls of Legislation.

There is only one point upon which a certain class of our public men ever manifest any considerable sensitiveness, and that is upon being called *gentlemen*. What particular meaning they attach to the word, it is not easy to say:—certainly they do not consider it as implying either any specific moral excellencies, or freedom from any class of vices. There are many public characters who are gamblers, profligates, vulgar and profane in conversation, ignorant and boorish in their manners, venal in their public relations, and without any pretensions to private respectability; yet these are the very men who insist, with the most feverish fury, upon their pretensions to the title of "gentlemen." They are commonly neither "gentle" in blood, nor "gentle" in temperament; and the only rational explanation which can be given of the passion with which they cling to a heraldic designation to which they have no more defensible claims than a Choctaw has to a coronet, must be sought in a vague notion which clings about their sordid and "seedy" brains that the word is a thing, and that the man who can extort its application to himself by force of shouts or blows, thereby rises to the higher ranks of society.

Now, it is no easy thing for any man, amid the contentions and tribulations of public life, to preserve the reality of gentlemanliness. No matter how well-bred a man be, how conscientiously considerate of other people's rights, how temperately thoughtful of his own character, how observant of the proprieties of his station in its relations with the public welfare, it is only by a steady and constant self-control that he can prevent the casual vexations and excitements of a hot and angry political discussion from hurrying him into hasty and violent outbursts of action or of language. It is on the recognition of this fact that all Parliamentary rules fundamentally rest. An absolute adherence to them is necessary to the most evenly-balanced and honorable of men. When they are even slightly disregarded by such men, it is the most natural thing in the world that men of a lower grade, associated with these, should disregard them far more grossly; and as it is one of the first instincts of a "gentleman" not to trample on decorum, or invade the privileges of others, men like Mr. HOUSTON ought in their rational moments to be able to see for themselves that "gentlemen do *not* violate rules of order," even in trivial matters. To go beyond trivial violations, even to the use of such language as "liar" and "scoundrel," becomes a mere question of degree of excitement, when once the barrier has been overleaped. While, therefore, our Legislative Halls are exposed to the occupation of men whose only conception of dignity consists in clutching at the appellation of "gentleman," it is plain that the only chance left us of maintaining anything like order or propriety in the National Congress lies in the infliction by the House of the severest and most humiliating censure within its power upon every offender against its rules who has character enough to wince under the chastisement. When those who have some idea of what a "gentleman" is, are brought to public shame for "ungentlemanly" conduct, the lower and larger class who worship the name alone may be gradually reduced to something like order and decorum.

THE CHAMBERLAIN.—Our indefatigable Mayor is doing everything in his power to create the belief that the public funds, or the public credit, are in danger in consequence of Mr. STOUT's declining to surrender the office of Chamberlain upon his demands. His latest device is the publication of the letter from the Corporation Counsel, in which that officer expresses the opinion that, "Assuming Mr. STOUT has been *removed*, the sureties in his official bond, given prior to the removal, cannot be made responsible for any funds of the Corporation deposited with him since the removal."

Probably nobody will be found disposed to question the soundness of this opinion. It is as undeniable and as profound as any of Bunsby's judgments:—but it leaves the real question at issue,—whether Mr. STOUT has been removed,—quite as undecided as it was before.

We understand, however, that Mr. STOUT has taken steps to meet any such complaint on the part of the Mayor, and has tendered to the Comptroller a new bond, with fresh sureties, to cover the contingency in question. Whatever, moreover, may become of Mr. STOUT or his sureties, the Bank is responsible for every dollar of the public money which is deposited therein, and neither the Chamberlain nor anybody else can draw or use a dollar of it, any more than they can the money of an individual depositor.

Too Fastidious by Half.

The Honorable ROGER A. PRYOR has emerged from the temporary retirement consequent upon his recent attempt to fight Mr. POTTER, but still in the character of an ardent and indefatigable combatant. This time the object of his attack is the President of the United States—a personage whose exalted position makes him, it appears, a peculiarly tempting object for Mr. PRYOR's assaults.

The corruption of the Administration in distributing the surplus over and above the expenses of the printing of blanks, amongst the hungry newspapers of the Democratic Party, is what in a special degree excites Mr. PRYOR's ire. On this he takes his stand, and is resolved to do or die—will make no compromise and accept no apology. The President, he says, on finding that there was a large sum on hand, over and above the cost of the blanks ought to have apprised Congress of the fact, and requested it to cut down the estimates, instead of saying nothing about it and presenting the money to his hangers-on of the Press.

This is all very well, and we think Mr. PRYOR's new-born zeal in this new field is in the highest degree commendable. If he only sticks to the work he will reap far more laurels in it than can possibly be gathered at the mouth of the pistol, or the point of the bowie knife. But here again he evinces a fastidiousness about his weapons which will, we fear, greatly interfere with his usefulness. Any accounts of corruption, let them be ever so well authenticated, which come from the Covode Committee, he will neither notice nor use in any way whatever—the reason being that, as he says, "it is not animated by the impulses, or by a sense of public duty, but one which goes smelling round the country, raking up the embers of almost forgotton malice, and which goes about peering into the innermost recesses of private affairs to get up charges against the President of the United States." The only charges he will, in short, treat with any attention, are those "brought out by the Democratic Committee of a Democratic Senate."

Now, if Mr. PRYOR really intends to commence the career of a financial reformer, he must make up his mind not to be too particular. If he cannot find a pistol at hand, he must take hold of a common bowie-knife. "Villainous saltpetre," he must remember, was as vulgar once as cold steel seems to be now. So if he wants to expose corruption, he must not be too dainty about touching unimpeachable proof, because it happens to be furnished by a Republican Committee of the House instead of a Democratic Committee of the Senate. Malfeasance in office is not a whit less reprehensible when exposed by "smelling round" or "raking up embers," or "peering into innermost recesses," than when it leaks out in a gentlemanly manner before "high-toned Democrats," who do not in the least want to hear of it. If a man means to accomplish anything great in this wicked world, he must take it as he finds it and make the most of it. All callings have their drawbacks. When prosecuting criminals, we must now and then prove their guilt by the aid of a common informer, who betrays his associates for filthy lucre. The duelist even has peculiar embarrassments to meet. If he means to inspire universal terror, he must be ready to engage with any weapon, and if necessary, even descend to a running fight in the open street. If we want to purify the public service, we must act promptly upon any reliable information, no matter who furnishes it. If Mr. PRYOR really wishes to resemble ALEXANDER THE GREAT in his conflicts with Mr. BUCHANAN, as he says he does, he must not stick at trifles, or persist in keeping his gloves on.

A Sportive Monster.

The new directors of the *Great Eastern* have made the Portland people the victims of "a sell," almost as gigantic as the great ship herself. The last Board positively announced that when the ship came to this country, she would come to Portland, and the Portlanders accordingly expended over $100,000 in building a pier and making other preparations for her advent. A new dynasty having ascended the throne, her destination has wisely, perhaps, but unfairly, been changed to New-York, and Portland is left to pocket the loss and stomach the affront as best she can.

It must be confessed that, so far, the big ship has been a most deceitful and inhuman monster. She refused to be launched for nearly three months; killed her projector with anxiety and annoyance; blew up her passengers the minute she got any of them on board; upset her Captain out of her gig and drowned him; got the City of Portland to make a pier for her, and then refused to come to it; and finally, as if in a fit of ferocious mirth, addressed herself to the New-York Common Council for information as to whether she could pass the Bar at high water.

But if she only had retained those unhappy "water jackets," she might still render us a service which would efface the memory of all her misfortunes and shortcomings. There will be a moment after her arrival when "His Honor" and the Common Council will be huddled together in the main saloon, offering the well-known "hospitalities" to the Captain and officers. If the "jackets" were at that instant only in operation—the evaporation as great, the supply of water as short, the pressure of steam as immense, and the iron as feeble as when she was off Hastings last Summer, on her first trip,—what visions of a beneficent explosion dawn upon eyes weary with waiting for the dawn of a a civic millennium! In an instant—in the twinkling of an eye—we might see His Honor and the Aldermen, all in one batch, "removed *for cause!*" The City could well afford to celebrate the event by a new edition of the Atlantic Telegraph festival, enlarged and improved. The *Great Eastern* would be blessed as the most beneficent monster that had ever visited the western world, and pieces of the "water jacket" would be treasured np as charms and relics with holy care, by countless generations of the descendants of those whom [illegible] known to modern times.

Alas! these are but dreams,—too brig[illegible] All we know is that the *Great Eastern* is coming. Her enormous bulk will ere [illegible] to view upon the horizon, and we [illegible] have her fairly moored in the waters of New-York Bay. Our old correspondent—"Tubal Cain"—will be on board of her, watching every turn of her gigantic engines, measuring every pound of coal consumed, scrutinizing every screw, and testing every bolt in her vast machinery. Whatever it can be useful or interesting to know concerning her performances, the TIMES will be prepared to tell the world.

The John Brown Inquiry.

The Harper's Ferry investigation is said to have come to an ignoble close. There are no more witnesses ready, and it is said the Committee do not intend to issue any fresh summonses. It is even doubtful if they will make a report, as it is confessed on all hands that not one iota of proof has been adduced, or can be adduced, to show the complicity of any Northerners in the plot, beyond those already known. Considering the awful hints and surmises which were thrown out when the inquiry was commenced, and the dreadful nature of the revelations in which it was expected to result, it must be confessed that it would be hard to conceive of a lamer or more impotent conclusion than that to which the whole affair has come. Senator MASON, who has had special charge of the investigation from the commencement, has our sincerest sympathy. His zeal and industry deserved very much more startling discoveries than any that have so far come to light. The conflict between the Deputy Sergeant-at Arms and Mr. SANBORN and Miss SANBORN and the ladies at Concord, was sufficiently desperate to be the harbinger of awful disclosures, and that nothing more should have come of it is almost distressing.

Next to Mr. MASON, the person who has most claim on our condolence is our old friend Gov. WISE. That the John Brown affair should, in three or four months, dwindle into such insignificance that even a Committee of the Senate can make nothing out of it, is a calamity which all patriots must wish that a statesman of Mr. WISE's age and standing had mercifully been spared. The "old man eloquent," careering through Virginia on his war-horse, and calling the State to arms, was a sublime and imposing spectacle as long as it was currently believed that Old BROWN and his seventeen men were but the advanced guard of a huge Northern force, thirsting for slaveholders' blood. But when the eighteen prove to be the whole force of the enemy, the ex-Governor's glory, of course, becomes correspondingly dim.

We cannot pass from the subject without saying a word in behalf of the martyr St. Thaddeus, who has magnanimously sacrificed his liberty on a point of law. Doubts as to the Senate's power to summon witnesses have consigned him to a gloomy dungeon, in which he now pines. He will answer any questions that may be put to him cheerfully, but he will never change his mind on the constitutional question. Dr. CHEEVER says "the people" ought to march on Washington and take him out of jail by force. "The people" have, so far, given no indication of an intention to follow Dr. CHEEVER's advice. As the investigation has now been brought to a close, however, and there is nothing left to hope or fear, we respectfully recommend that Mr. HYATT be allowed to depart. He has displayed a good deal of pluck and endurance, and has taken his "punishment" well, and the Senate might as well be magnanimous and let him go. He may be consoled by the reflection that in all future law digests and reports, and in all notices of the subpœna and *habeas corpus* in elementary works, his name will certainly receive an honorable mention. The next edition of *Greenleaf on Evidence* certainly owes him a long foot-note.

Minor Topics.

—Even the London *Times* will sometimes blunder egregiously. It permitted its Paris correspondent, not long since, to announce that the Emperor NAPOLEON had interested himself in a hot-air invention for the propulsion of gun-boats; whereby it was calculated a yearly saving in the cost of fuel for the French navy would be effected to the extent of about 80,000,000 of francs. The calculator of this marvelous result would beat the mathematical gentleman at Barnum's. Now, let us sift the calculation. Two hundred war-steamers, each of 3,000 tons burden, running night and day without interruption for 300 days in the year, furnished with steam-engines consuming three tons of coal every hour, would consume in that time 4,320,000 tons of coal. We dare say that many fortunes might be made by supplying such a customer with coal at $5 a ton—say 19 francs—and at this rate his annual coal bill would be only about 80,000,000 francs. But the Emperor NAPOLEON and all the naval powers of the earth together do not perform one-half the amount of work above indicated. How shockingly, then, poor NAPOLEON must be cheated by his coalmen, if, by merely employing more economical engines in his twenty ships-of-war in commission, he can save yearly eighty millions of francs! We do not wonder that he has ordered such a marvel of an engine into the *Reine Hortense*; and, if what the *Times* correspondent says should turn out to be true, the new invention will probably pave the way for some device that will abolish the use of coal altogether, when the Bears can have it their own way with the Reading Railroad.

—Two criminal trials have recently taken place in England, arising out of the same facts, which have excited an extraordinary degree of interest, and are singular enough to entitle them to rank amongst the *causes celebres*. The chaplain of Wandsworth Jail, an Episcopal married clergyman, wishing to increase his income, advertised for female pupils. Two girls, of the ages of 8 and 11 respectively, were placed under his care, and two days afterwards their mother came to visit them, and removed them without assigning any reason. It then turned out that both girls accused him of having feloniously assaulted them, on the day of their arrival, and in the presence of his wife. The unfortunate man was overwhelmed by the charge, denied it strenuously, but to prevent further exposure resigned his situation He was nevertheless arrested and tried, and in spite of the incredible nature of the story, of great discrepancies and contradictions in the children's evidence, and some revelations as to their previous training and the character of their mother, who is quite wealthy, he was convicted and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labor. In England there is no criminal appeal, and no new trial to be had in criminal cases. The sole remedy for a misfortune of this sort is the pardoning power in the hands of the Secretary of State. From his cell in Newgate, the unhappy clergyman availed himself of the only resource left him, and had the elder girl indicted for perjury. She has just been tried, and been convicted, the Jury recommending her to mercy on the ground of defective education. She has been sentenced to a short term of imprisonment, and then to be placed for a term of years in a reformatory institute. So extraordinary a calamity befalling an innocent man, has probably never been averted by means so extraordinary. He will now, no doubt, be at once pardoned, but the pardon will, unhappily, not restore him to his situation and his unsullied name.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

POLITICAL.

Union Meeting at Faneuil Hall, Boston—Speeches by Messrs. Hilliard, Henry of Tennessee, Elliot, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

An immense congregation of old and young fogies met in and around Faneuil Hall, this evening, to ratify the nomination of Messrs. BELL and EVERETT. Every inducement which could draw forth a crowd was afforded, and the result was that the spacious building was thronged to its utmost capacity. Delegations from neighboring towns swelled the vast procession, each bearing banners, ringing bells, and carrying transparencies. One of the latter, surmounted by a bell, created the greatest enthusiasm, and the device, as follows, was received with great applause—"Let our BELL toll the death knell of sectionalism where EVERETT goes." SAMUEL A. ELLIOT presided, and the list of Vice-Presidents included the names of eminent respectabilities throughout the State. Amongst them were Messrs. Wilder, Lawrence, Appleton, Silsbee, Aspinwall and Hilliard. The addresses of ELLIOT and STEVENSON were very humorous—HILLIARD was very long but amusing—HENRY, of Tennessee, a grandson of PATRICK HENRY, was the great gun of the evening, and delivered a very interesting and patriotic address. He was frequently interrupted by wild applause, and greeted at his close by nine cheers and a tiger.

The meeting was a great success in numbers, but not in enthusiastic demonstration. HILLIARD's description of EVERETT's extreme reluctance to leave private life, and his eulogy of his most intimate friend, were fairly sickening.

SEWARD's name was received with irrepressible applause. A letter from WASHINGTON HUNT was received with great coolness. EVERETT's letter of acceptance is a document of great length. It reviews his course while endeavoring to free Mount Vernon, deprecates the sectional position of the two great parties, and asserts that each will be supported by a purely geographical vote. Fearing a dissolution of the Union, he agrees to sacrifice himself and become the savior thereof. HOWARD.

The Connecticut Republicans.

THE "WIDE AWAKES" AT HARTFORD—INDORSEMENT OF THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Friday, June 1.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Hartford "Wide Awakes," held this evening, the Chicago nominations were heartily indorsed, and a complete reorganization perfected for the Fall Campaign The Hartford "Wide Awakes" are originators of the movement, and all Republicans wishing information with regard to organizing can obtain such by addressing H. T. SPERRY, Corresponding Secretary, Hartford, Conn.

From the Associated Press.

BOSTON, Friday, June 1.

The Union Ratification meeting for BELL and EVERETT, at Faneuil Hall to-night, was a great demonstration, notwithstanding a pouring rain. Several out-of-town delegations were present, and the hall was densely packed. Hon. S. A. ELLIOTT presided. Among the speakers were J. THOMAS STEVENSON, GEORGE S. HILLIARD, Mr. HENRY, of Tennessee, and Mr. SALTONSTALL. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT's letter of acceptance was read, and it was enthusiastically received.

REPUBLICAN MEETING IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, (Ky.,) Friday, June 1.

Yesterday a small but spirited Republican meeting was held here. BLAND BALLARD, Esq, presided. The meeting ratified the Chicago nominations and formed a Campaign Club. A Committee was appointed to invite CASSIUS M. CLAY to come here and deliver an address.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION IN INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, IA., Friday, May 31.

The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention met here to-day, and nominated ALBERT G. PORTER for reëlection to Congress by acclamation.

SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, Friday, June 1.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention adjourned on Thursday night, having nominated a delegation to Richmond, headed by R. BARNWELL RHETT. A strict test vote was made on RHETT's election, and the majority was seventeen in his favor. Much excitement resulted, and although RHETT's friends seemed subsequently anxious to send a mixed delegation to Richmond, the opposition seemed determined to throw all the responsibility on the Rhettites, and the entire delegation to Richmond was so composed.

THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 1.

The famous "Young Men's Club," known as the "Minute Men of 1856," reorganized this evening for the Fall campaign, after declaring for BELL and EVERETT. There is a considerable accession of strength to the Union movement in this city and State.

MISSOURI "UNION AND CONSTITUTION" STATE CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 1.

A special dispatch to the *Republican* says that the "Union and Constitution" State Convention which met at Jefferson City yesterday was a failure, only about two dozen people being in attendance. The Executive Committee appointed in the Spring met in a private room and nominated ROBERT WILSON for Governor, ROBERT HOLMES for Lieutenant-Governor, and a full State ticket.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

The Republicans held a mass meeting here last evening to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The meeting was addressed by Hon. A. M. CLAPP, Hon. S. C. FESSENDEN, of Maine, and other speakers of note. A good degree of enthusiasm was manifested.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND EXPRESS.

A Fearful Indian Massacre—The Savages Threaten to Drive the Whites from the Washoe Region—General News—Commercial and Marine Intelligence.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, June 1.

The Pony Express, with the dispatches and mail missing from the Pony Express which arrived Tuesday evening last, arrived here at 2:20 P. M. today. No explanation is given as to the cause of its detention. The mail was all safe. The dates from San Francisco are to 4 P. M. on the 18th inst.

The last Pony Express took the intelligence that several Americans had been murdered by the Indians, while asleep at Miller's Station, on Carson River, some thirty miles from the settlements of Carson Valley, and also that various companies had organized at Virginia City, Gold Hill, and other settlements in the Washoe Mines, and gone in pursuit of the Indians supposed to have committed the murders. It subsequently appeared that those Volunteers united in one body, and under the command of Major ORMSBY they were mounted and numbered 105 men. This force, on the 12th inst., at 4 P. M., came upon Indian at the bend of the Quichie River, about 65 miles northward, towards Pyramid Lake, from Virginia City. The Indians were in ambush at a narrow pass through which Major ORMSBY's party were proceeding, and numbered, it is supposed, not less than 500, all having firearms, plenty of ammunition, and 1,500 horses within a convenient distance. They opened a fire upon the troops from their safe hiding-place; Major ORMSBY ordered a charge, but the Indians continued to skulk, firing occasionally from behind the rocks and sage bushes, and doing damage without suffering much in return. This condition of things continued for some two hours, when the ammunition of ORMSBY's party gave out. The Indians seeing this, closed upon our men, pouring in volley after volley, killing many on the spot, and the balance retreated, scattering in all directions over the hills and among the sage bushes. They were pursued 25 or 30 miles by the mounted Indians, and many detached parties cut off.

The survivors came straggling into Virginia City during the two subsequent days. The exact number of killed is not yet ascertained, but it probably exceeds fifty. Among the killed are Major Ormsby, Henry Meredith, a distinguished California lawyer; Mr. S. Speer, Richard Lionden, Mr. Assington, Dr. Jacer, Chas. Derxus, Jas. Lee, T. Johnson, Charles McLeod, John Fleming, J. Anderson, Andrew Schealld, Mr. Kuezornitch, John Garmbo, A. K. Elliott, W. Hawkins, George Jones, Wm. Macintosh, O. McNaughton. Total known to be killed, 21; wounded, 3; fate unknown, 43; returned alive, 38. Wagons have been sent out to pick up any wounded that may be found, and, also an armed force to protect parties burrying the dead, but no account is yet received from the battle-ground. Very exaggerated accounts of this battle were telegraphed to California on the 13th. It was first reported that all ORMSBY's men were killed except six, that the victorious Indians numbering 2,000, were marching upon Nignia City, determined to kill all the American citizens in the Washoe mines, that all the Indians from Walker River south to Humboldt River on the north, were in full war paint, and had sent away their women and children, and that while thus threatens with destruction the Americans in the Washoe mines had no arms or ammunition for defence. These exaggerated reports caused powerful exertions throughout California to send relief. At Placerville and Sacramento the people assembled and raised about $3,000, and fitted out a company of well-armed volunreers, who started from Placerville on their way over the mountains on the 14th. On the 15th one hundred and fifty volunteers started out from Downieville, and another company from Nevada. All the principal military companies in the State expressed their readiness to embark on the same day. The State authorities promply dispatched 2,000 stand of arms, with a good supply of ammunition. Gen. CLARK, commanding the Pacific Division of the United States Army, dispatched from San Francisco, on the 14th, 150 United States troops, which were all the available men in Central California, together with 500 stand of arms and 100,000 rounds of ammunition. He also sent orders for the 100 United States soldiers stationed at Haney Lake, 100 miles north of Carson Valley, to proceed to the Pyramid Lake region and aid in suppressing hostilities. These movements warrant the belief that there are now not less than 800 well-armed volunteers from California, and 260 U. S. soldiers, ready for duty on the eastern slope of the mountains—an ample force to protect the people, as long as unpaid volunteers can afford to remain in the field. At last accounts all hostile Indians were to the north of the Pony expresses and Salt Lake Mail and Emigrant route, and the troops will be so posted as to keep that route open. The Indians on the eastern side of the mountains extending north into Oregon, and westward into the interior of Utah, number probably 2,000, and from their contiguity to the Mormons and other unavoidable causes, are all liable to become hostile to the Americans unless permanent means are taken by the Government to restrain them. At least 500 United States soldiers should be stationed in different exposed points between Humboldt and Walker rivers.

There is little other news.

The ships *Isabella, Robert, Passenger, Black Warrior* and *Ella and Eliza* brought 1,427 Chinese passengers to this port during the past week.

Col. LANDER's Wagon-road Expedition left San Francisco for Carson Valley on the 16th.

The Pony Express, of St. Joseph dates of May 6, arrived at Carson Valley on the 14th, and San Francisco on the 15th.

After the 1st of July three steamers, with passengers and mails for New-York, will leave each month.

One of the ships arrived yesterday brought S. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary of the American Legation in China, the bearer of a copy of the recently ratified treaty with that Empire. He leaves for Washington by the steamer of the 20th.

The steamer has booked over 200 passengers. It will probably take 400—among them are BENJAMIN HALLIDAY, Capt. J. F. WRIGHT and Major WOODS.

News from Oregon is received to the 13th. Col. BAKER was stumping the State for the Republicans, and Dragoon SMITH for the Democrats. Considerable political excitement prevailed.

Reports of silver discoveries in the North Ninphua country continued favorable, and silver and lead mines at the head of Santain River attracted attention.

News from British Columbia is very meagre. The Chinese emigration continued very large, and 10,000 were expected before the 1st of August.

A large number of miners were reported on their way from the Semilkameen mines to Alexander in search of better diggings.

The mines on the Upper and Lower Frazer River were doing well.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

The demand for goods from the country has been steady all through the week, yet the tendency of the market has been unfavorable, and prices are lower. Goods have been crowded into auction-rooms, and the renewal of jobbers' supplies has been easily accomplished. The course pursued by holders has destroyed all confidence, and speculators are among the most anxious to realize. Stocks are still so heavy as to cause a serious decline when urged, and nearly every article is pressed for sale. Candles rule quiet at 18½c.; 2,000 boxes Proctor & Ganoble's, at auction, 19 35-100c. In Coffee there has been nothing doing since the last report, but an auction sale of Costa Rica at 15⅞c. A decline in Rio is looked for upon fresh receipts; at present no sales. Cumberland Coal, $20 in casks; Sydney, $12; Anthracite and English are unchanged. Cordage was dull at 9c.@9½c. Cement has improved; sales at $2@$2 25. Dry Goods were dull; Sheetings, 10½c—the latter very scarce. Fish dull and inactive at last quotations. Dried Apples move freely at 8c @9½c. There is but little doing in Raisins; large auction sales often, and also of glass-preserved Fruits, at very low prices. Sales of Hops, (crop of 1859,) at 22½c. Pig Iron declined again to $33, and closed dull. Molasses and Syrups are dearer, with a downward tendency. Nails slow, at $3 75. Naval Stores, little doing. Oils were inactive; Linseed lower, 80c @ 85c.; in the other kinds nothing sold of consequence. Provisions are rendered very heavy by accounts from New-York, and there is almost a total absence of any demand here; holders are anxious to sell but find no buyers.

We quote nominally, Mess Beef at $14 50; Extra Clear Pork at $20 in bbls., and in half bbls. $10. Mess, $17; bacon at 14c @16c, and brined Hams at 11½c. None of the foregoing prices, however, can be realized if the articles are urged. Best Butter, 26c. @27½c. Lard—J. H. & Co.'s, 14¼c. Foreign and domestic Spirits all dull, without quotable change. Sugars lower; No. 1 China selling slowly at 7¾c. New-Orleans declined ½c. Sales at auction of 5½ bbls. Hops at 10⅝c —cost speculator 12½c.; 10 hhds do. that cost 10c sold at 8¾c.; Refined inactive and Crushed nominal at 13c. Teas moving in fair quantity of desirable styles; other kinds unsalable. Wines unchanged and dull. Wool coming in freely. Wheat—Large purchasers for New-York at $1 40@$1 85.

The ship *Mary L Sutton* is chartered in the new line for New-York. Tonnage is in demand at higher rates. The news from China report a considerable improvement in freights for the allies transports. Money easy and gold bars scarce at $8 80.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Since the Pony Express of the 11th left the following vessels have arrived: On the 11th, ship Lotus, from Hong Kong. 12th, Mary L Sutton, from New-York; 13th, steamer Golden Age, from Panama, ship Isabella, from Hong Kong, bark Robert Passenger, from Hong Kong, bark Ameliaune, from Batavia; 15th, bark Camilla, from Melbourne; 17th, ships Midnight, from Boston, Black Warrior, from Hong Kong; barks Ella and Eliza, from Hong Kong, Alfred Hill, from Hong Kong. Sailed 11th, ships Flying Mist, for Baker's Island; 17th, Neptune's Car, for Callao; Sea Nymph, for Mazatlan; bark Aurifria, for Hong Kong.

Pike's Peak Express.

THREATENED ATTACK OF INDIANS ON DENVER CITY—CITIZENS ARMING FOR DEFENCE.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, June 1.

The Pike's Peak Express arrived this evening, with advices to the 24th, and Denver City to the 26th ult.

A meeting of citizens was held at Denver City last evening, 25th, for the purpose of taking precautionary measures for defence, in case they were attacked by Indians. The city was divided into four wards, and places of rendezvous appointed in each, in case of surprise.

It was reported by French traders that an attack on the whites was threatened. There are now large numbers of Kiowas, Appaches, Comanches, Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes encamped within a few miles of the city, and some depredations have been committed on the ranches in the vicinity, but nothing serious. No fears are entertained of serious trouble by old settlers. The meeting passed a resolution to inflict fifty lashes in public, and compel to leave the country, any person found guilty of selling or giving intoxicating liquors, arms or ammunition, to the Indians.

The reports from the mines are favorable. The weather is warm.

From New-Mexico.

INDIAN MOVEMENTS ON THE PLAINS—PURSUIT OF THE KIOWA BRAVES.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 1.

The mail from New-Mexico arrived at Independence to-day, having left Santa Fé on the 15th ult. The mail party overtook an escort of soldiers coming in with officers' wives and soldiers, traveled with them four days and then came on alone.

Some Kiowa Indians came to one of the mail stations near Pawnee Fork, but did not molest the men there. They seemed disposed for peace. At Pawnee Fork some Delaware spies were sent out, and discovered the encampment of some 40 Kiawa braves, and on last Saturday Lieut. ARMSTRONG and 40 dragoons left in pursuit of them. By the next mail we shall get the result of their attack on the Indians.

Another company had left Fort Union in pursuit of Indians that were prowling in the road beyond the Arkansas River. No doubt the Indians will now get their just deserts, and will be willing to obtain peace on any terms.

Business in Santa Fé is very dull.

The England and Honduras Treaty.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, June 1.

The schooner *John A. Taylor*, from Ruatan on the 26th ult., brings the news that the ratification of the treaty between England and Honduras was announced on the 21st. The Bay Islands are to be transferred to Honduras. The people on the island had held an indignation meeting and declared themselves independent [illegible] stitution.

Methodist Episcopal General Conference.

MAJORITY REPORT ON SLAVERY ADOPTED—CHANGE OF BOUNDARIES—PROPOSITION FOR A GERMAN CONFERENCE.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 1.

In the M. E. General Conference, Mr. BLADES, of Michigan, offered a resolution that the new chapter on Slavery for the Discipline, which was adopted yesterday, was meant only as advisory in its nature, not statutory; that the chapter is in itself so clearly declaratory of principle and advisory of practice, that it requires no explanatory clause. The resolution was adopted, 165 against 6.

The preamble of the majority report was then adopted, with that part stricken out which in any way relates to the proposed restrictive rule which has been rendered unnecessary by the rejection of the rule. This exciting question was then declared settled as far as this Conference is concerned, Bishop MORRIS, who was in the Chair, piously ejaculating, "So let it remain world without end—Amen."

A resolution was adopted that the Bishops select such business from the mass on the table as in their judgment they consider the most important.

They selected the report of the Committee on Boundaries, which was taken up and considered by items. This consumed the remainder of the morning session.

The Conference reassembled at 2 o'clock. Bishop SMITH, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, was introduced to the Conference, and invited to a seat on the platform. He made a few remarks, after which the consideration of the Boundary Committee's report was resumed. The name of the old Delaware Conference, which was changed some days ago to the West Ohio Conference, was again changed to the Central Ohio Conference. The Bishops were authorized, if they deem it advisable, to establish an annual conference, to be called the Rocky Mountain Conference, to comprise the Territory known as Jefferson and all the mining regions. The boundary, as a whole report, was then adopted. The report on the German work was then taken up, and Dr. NAST made an interesting speech in relation to that work, pleading for the establishment of an Annual Conference to be called the Cincinnati German Conference.

Mr. TRIMBLE, of Ohio, offered a resolution that the existing circumstances do not warrant, at the time, the formation of a German Conference. The resolution was adopted.

The Committee on Revisals was instructed to strike out from the Discipline the provision relating to the ordination of slaveholding local preachers.

The Conference adjourned then till 7½ o'clock.

A final adjournment will probably be reached tomorrow night.

In the evening session, Bishop SCOTT announced the order of business agreed upon by the Bishops, as follows: First, the Mission Conference in India; second, the Lay Delegation; third, temporal economy, and fourth, the Book Concern.

A resolution was adopted that the Bishops be authorized to establish a Mission Conference in India, subject to the same conditions as the Mission Conferences in Africa and Germany.

The majority report of the Committee on Lay Delegation was then taken up.

The Chairman, Mr. GOODE, believed that nothing could be done with the subject at this late hour of the Conference, and moved to postpone the whole subject till the next General Conference.

The motion was tabled;

A resolution to submit the subject to the Annual and quarterly conferences for their action was offered, and discussed during the remaindea of the session.

Dr. DURBIN and Mr. MOODY spoke ably in favor of lay delegations.

Adjourned till morning.

From Norfolk.

FAILURE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS—DEATH OF AN OLD MERCAANT.

NORFOLK, Thursday, May 31.

S. CHERRY & Co., Commission Merchants, have failed, with liabilities to the amount of over one hundred thousand dollars.

HENRY B. REARSON, an old respected citizen, and formerly an extensive merchant, is dead.

The Key West Slavers.

KEY WEST, Monday, May 28.

The captain of the slaver *Wildfire*, was, to-day, released from imprisonment on his own recognizance.

The French bark, captured as a slaver by the United States steamer *Crusader*, has arrived at this port.

Movements of the Prince de Joinville.

TORONTO, C. W., Friday, June 1.

Prince DE JOINVILLE arrived here last night, *en route* for Lake Simcoe, on a fishing excursion.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 1.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT closed with a declining tendency; White, at $1 40@$1 50; Red, $1 23 @$1 35. CORN steady. PROVISIONS firm; Bacon hams, at 10¾c.; sides, 8½c. WHISKY dull at 22c.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 1.

FLOUR very dull and heavy; Howard-street, extra brand, $6; Ohio and city, $5 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; Red, $1 33@$1 39; White, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm; White, 65c.@70c.; Yellow, 71c.@74c. PROVISIONS firm. WHISKY dull.

MOBILE, Thursday, May 31.

COTTON easier; sales to-day 500 bales.

SPORTING.

The Turf—Matches Decided and Projected

Union Course, L. I.—Trotting, June 1—Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. WOODRUFF, g. m. *Shepherdess*........1 1
N. HOLCOMB, c. g. *Charter Oak*........2 dis.
Time—2:47½—2:49.

Centreville Course, L. I.—Trotting, Thursday, May 31—Match $1,000, two-mile heats, to harness.

P. VOORHEIS, br. s. *Abdallah, Jr.*, by *Abdallah*. 1 2 0 2
J. D. MCMANN, b. s. *Burlington*, by *Patchen*. 2 1 0 2
Time—5:30½—5:44—5:28½—5:28

Flora Temple vs. Geo. M. Patchen.—This is the great trot for the championship of the turf, and comes off on Tuesday, June 5, over the Union Course, Long Island, for $1,000. An immense sum is already bet outside, and if no accident befalls it will be the most interesting event of the season. *Patchen* having defeated *Ethan Allen* in two races, that victory places him at the top of the list as the fastest trotting stallion at present on the turf. It is expected that *Flora* will have to beat the fastest time she ever made to win the race.

Centreville Course, Long Island, trotting May Match $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in five, in harness.

J. D. MCMANN, b. s. *Burlington*, 5 years, by *Geo. M. Patchen*........2 1
P. VOORHIES, br. s. *Abdallah*, 5 years, by *Abdallah Jr.*........1 dist.
Time: 2:47¼; 2:42.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 28th-st. 2d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 50 John-st., New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 335 BROADWAY, cor. Worth-st., New-York.

Silk Hats,
Unequaled in style, quality and beauty of finish.
TUTHILL, Hatter.
No. 366 Broadway.

Geo. B. Sloat & Co.'s Celebrated Elliptic Lock Stitch and Shuttle Sewing Machine.
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway

Dress Black Frock Coats, $4 to $18.
SPRING BUSINESS SUITS, $7 TO $16.
GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FELLER, BINDER and GAUGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth either side; applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.—At the dinner table, every dish of roast meat should have one or more table spoonfuls of this Sauce in the gravy; and for game, a moderate quantity should be mixed with the Sauce, and the bottle placed upon the table for the use of those who require an additional quantity. For sale by all respectable grocers everywhere.
JOHN DUNCAN & SONS,
Sole Agents for the United States.

Leary & Co.'s Successors.—HART & DUSENBURY call the attention of their customers and the public to their present beautiful style of Summer Hats. Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Brandreth's Pills
In Billious Diseases, In Jaundice,
In Liver Affections, in Pains of the Side,
In Dyspepsia, are invaluable.
For Headache, for Rheumatism, both acute and chronic,
And for Costiveness.
They are superior, and stand far in advance of all the Pills of the day.
Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 296 Bowery, and No. 6 Union-square, New-York. 25 cents per box, with full directions.

Fairbanks' Standard Scales.
ADAPTED TO EVERY BRANCH OF BUSINESS.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

Milward's Needles for
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
These needles are made by hand, and of the best double-refined English cast-steel, and *warranted superior to all others.*
J. FRED. MILWARD,
No. 31 Warren-st., New-York.

The New Stereoscopic Emporium
E. ANTHONY, 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Soft Hats
Of French and domestic manufacture, adapted to all ages.
TUTHILL, Hatter.
No. 366 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
"Is a public benefaction."—[*Boston Transcript.*
"Is preeminently adapted to family use."—[*Phil. Jour.*
Price $30. No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
"They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

$40. Parker Sewing-Machines. $40.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD, RAPID AND NOISELESS.
Under patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, &c. Office No. 469 Broadway. Agents wanted. VERNON & CO.

Caps
Of the most approved styles, together with Cloth Hats, of various patterns, designed for men and youths.
TUTHILL, Hatter,
No. 366 Broadway.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order.
Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
New-York.

Summer Shoes.—Ladies all confess that the lightest, as well as the most perfectly fitting and elegant Shoes and Gaiters are made by CANTRELL. His shoes for children are also widely known for their good qualities of make and durability, and if we remind the reader that his store is at No. 813 Broadway, we have said all.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Every Young Man would be Essentially Benefited by securing a Phrenological Examination of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, before entering upon a business career, to learn his weaknesses, faults, talents, and how to use his powers to the best advantage.

For Bilious Affections, Headache, and many unpleasant symptoms, occasioned by a disordered stomach, irregularity or other causes, BROWN'S LAXATIVE TROCHES, or Cathartic Lozenges, will be found a mild, efficacious and palatable remedy. Sold by all Druggists.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees excel any in the world. Try the one, see the other, and be convinced. Private rooms for applying the dye and fitting on wigs. Address CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House.

Hats and Caps for Gents and Children.—The largest and most elegant variety in this City. Beautiful Straw Goods, for misses and children.
KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Shirts.—Fine and cross-plait French bosom shirts, ready-made and made to order from measure. French and English Neck Ties of the latest importation. L. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William-sts.

Campbell's Turkish Hair Tonic—The best Hair Restorer and Dresser in use. 25 cents for large bottles, highly perfumed. For sale only by SAML. CAMPBELL, Chemist, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st.

Fine Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Gentlemen and Boys, of superior quality, being all customer-made, are offered at moderate prices by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st. and No. 867 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th av. and 28th-st.—Pure and genuine Drugs, Medicines and Perfumery dispensed with care. The proprietor constantly in attendance.

Boys' Straw Hats in every variety, including the celebrated Jeddo Hat, to be found only at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

The Young Man's Straw Hat for the season is the Jeddo, to be had only at GENIN'S, No. 513 Broadway.

Bloom Beaver Hat for Gentlemen's Dress Hat, introduced and for sale by GENIN, 513 Broadway.

MARRIED.

EBERMEYER—SACKETT.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 30, at Calvary Church, by Rev. E. R. T. Cook, ADOLPH EBERMAYER to EMMA AUGUSTA second daughter of the late Joseph Sackett, all of this City.

GRAY—MOUNT.—In this City, on Thursday, May 31, by Rev. Wm. E. Peck, BRYCE GRAY to JOSEPHINE A. MOUNT, daughter of Andrew Mount.

TOWNSEND—ALLEN.—In this City, on Thursday, May 31, at the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. Vermilye, RICHARD B. L. TOWNSEND to ADALINE, eldest daughter of John T. Allen, Esq., all of this City.

CHARLOTTE—HENSHAW.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 30, at the Summerfield M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Crooks, Mr. JOHN A. CHARLOTTE, formerly of Newbern, N. C., to Miss SARAH R., daughter of L. K. Henshaw, Esq., of the former place.

HEYDECKER—MATHEY.—In Havre, France, on Tuesday, May 15, by Rev. E. Fontanes, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HEYDECKER, of Buenos Ayres, South America, to Miss LOUISE ELIZA, daughter of Mr. Jules Mathey, of Havre.

DIED.

STEWART.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, May 30, after a lingering illness, DANIEL STEWART, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the Stevens House, on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

County Donegal and Dublin, Ireland, papers please copy.

HURD.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 31, Mrs. CATHARINE M. HURD, wife of John R. Hurd in the 67th year of her age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 813 Greenwich-st., at 2½ o'clock on Saturday afternoon, without further invitation.

MCLELLAN.—In this City, suddenly, at No. 47 North Moore-st., JAMES MCLELLAN, Jr., (late of Scotland,) of the firm of D. & J. McLellan, lithographers, No. 26 Spruce-st.

The friends of the family, also 3d company 79th Regiment, Highland Guard, in citizens' dress, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, this day, (Saturday,) June 2, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from No. 47 North Moore-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Glasgow, Paisley and Dumbarton, Scotland, papers please copy.

OSBORN.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 1, THOMAS W. OSBORN in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his brothers B. W. and E. M. Osborn, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of the latter, No. 191 Madison-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Mattituck, L. I., for interment.

EDGERTON.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, May 31, Mr. HENRY EDGERTON, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 281 Hudson st., this day, (Saturday,) at 9 o'clock A. M.

PRICE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, May 31, JOSEPH A. PRICE, eldest son of Abraham and Pauline Price, in the 25th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of his parents, No. 84 Greenwich-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

SCOTT.—In this City, on Friday morning, June 1, after a short and severe illness, ADDY V. COOPER, wife of Alex. Scott, Jr., aged 22 years, 3 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Wm. Cooper, No. 88 Hammond-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—In this City, on Friday, June 1, MATTHEW CAMPBELL, Esq., counsellor-at-law, aged 38 years.

His friends, and the friends of the family, and of the late Fred. Place, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 362 West 15th st., on Monday, June 4, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without further invitation.

FREER.—In this City, on Friday, June 1, R. W. FREER in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 57 Carmine st., on Sunday, June 3, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LONGLY.—In this City, on Friday, June 1, after a long and painful illness, ANN, the wife of Andrew R. Longly, in the 38th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral services, at her late residence, No. 46 8th-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown, on Monday, for interment.

SANGER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, May 31, LIZZIE RAYMOND, daughter of Henry D. and Sarah Marshall Sanger, aged 1 year, 8 months and 14 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 7 East Baltic-st., on Saturday, June 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 31, HENRY BROWN, aged 65 years.

His friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 76 Carlton-av., this day, (Saturday,) June 2, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MESSERVE.—At Hoboken, on Thursday, May 31, after a short illness, ABRAM C. MESSERVE, in the 35th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of 4th and Garden sts., Hoboken, on Saturday, June 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

San Francisco papers please copy.

DAVIDSON.—In the City of Bogota, New-Granada, on Thursday, April 12, JAMES DAVIDSON, of this City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH.
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 261, June 1, 1860.
59, 57, 2, 10, 42, 72, 56, 1, 24, 30, 41, 19, 16.
Class No. 262, June 1, 1860.
61, 77, 22, 35, 39, 66, 32, 41, 31, 54, 34, 51, 9, 29, 65.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., May 31, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

THE NEW-YORK LOOKING-GLASS
AND
ORNAMENTAL FRAME MANUFACTORY,
NO. 434 BROOME-ST.,
A few doors east of Broadway,
ARE CLOSING OUT their extensive stock at an immense reduction from customary rates.
Elegant and desirable styles of
PIER, MANTEL AND OVAL MIRRORS,
PICTURE FRAMES, CORNICES, BASES, &c.,
at prices greatly below the cost of production.

Any article in the line made to order at a small advance on the manufacturing cost. A large assortment of Framed Paintings and Engravings at less than half price.

AN IMMENSE EXTRA EDITION
OF
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, containing Mrs. Hall's startling original tale entitled
IANTHA CLARK,
OR THE
LONG LOST CHILD,
A ROMANCE OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

The story of IANTHA CLARK touchingly exhibits the trials of a sensitive girl, laboring under the stigma of a fatal error of her parents—her persecution by an avaricious banker—her search for her parents in a foreign land, and her ultimate restoration to home and happiness. It also throws a flood of light upon the manner in which rich villains confine and imprison their wives, in order to carry out their infamous ends.

IANTHA CLARK will be read by all with the DEEPEST INTEREST!

Be sure to secure the SUNDAY MERCURY early, before the supply is exhausted.

The SUNDAY MERCURY of to-morrow will also contain a new feature, entitled
RIFLE SHOTS—By an old Campaigner.
Together with
SIX COMPLETE ORIGINAL STORIES,
From the pens of the most celebrated authors; together with a greater amount of choice family reading matter than can be found in any other journal in the world.
Particular attention is also paid to
THE FIREMEN,
THE MILITARY,
OUT-DOOR SPORTS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Including a full report of all the
BASE BALL MATCHES FOR THE WEEK.

JOHN SMITH, JR., of Arkansas,
still continues to enrich the editorial columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY with his sparkling and racy reminiscences, and
ALL OUR GREAT LOCAL INTERESTS
are fully represented in its columns.
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
has a larger circulation than any other Sunday paper in America. Advertisements (to appear in the whole edition) must be handed in BEFORE SEVEN O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, as we shall be compelled to commence printing at that hour. Office No. 46 Ann-st.

TERRIFIC FEATS
AT
NIAGARA FALLS.
MONS. BLONDIN
Will make a series of
ASCENSIONS AT NIAGARA FALLS,
COMMENCING
JUNE 6, 1860,

Continuing at intervals of two weeks during the Summer, with an entire change of programme from last year's performances. Mons. BLONDIN has been at great expense in fitting up comfortable seats to accommodate

100,000 SPECTATORS!

The point selected for his future ascensions is directly over the fearful Rapids, about 100 feet below
SUSPENSION BRIDGE,
Above the Whirlpool. This is the most frightful position that could possibly have been selected for these
UNPARALLELED FEATS
Of rope-walking, and will add much to the sublimity of the occasion during the Summer, which will be repeated on each alternate WEDNESDAY of the month. Among the extraordinary feats which
MONS. BLONDIN
Proposes to perform this Summer, will be the daring and most difficult feat to accomplish and never attempted by any other artist, that of walking the entire length over the chasm mounted
ON STILTS!
Due notice will be given when this wonderful feat will be performed. HARRY COLCORD, Agent.

WATER COOLERS! WATER COOLERS!!
WATER COOLERS!!!
For offices, banks, steamboats, hotels and private houses. Water Coolers, both plain and ornamental, of superior quality—will not rust or corrode. Prices less than heretofore. At wholesale and retail by
LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

RICH CARPETING.—SPRING STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.;
Invite attention to their SPRING STYLES. ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY and BRUSSELS CARPETING, also 3 Ply and Ingrain of every variety of style and grade. English and American Oil Cloths, &c., &c.
Best styles English Velvets, 125 to 160 cents per yard.
Best styles English Tapestry, 80 to 100 cents per yard.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

DIRECT FROM BOHEMIA,
An elegant assortment of Bohemia Glass Flower Tubes.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

FRENCH GOLD AND PLATED BRACELETS, guard-chains, vest-chains, sleeve-buttons and studs, which look as well as gold, and will wear for years, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

BARTLETT'S BURNISHED HELIX-EYED NEEDLES.
FOR——WHEELER & WILSON'S——
——GROVER & BAKER'S,——
——HOWE'S, SINGER'S,——
——AND ALL SEWING MACHINES.
Reduced prices. Wholesale and retail.
No. 421 BROADWAY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.

DYSPEPSIA.
All persons afflicted with this distressing malady should at once procure R. SWEET'S REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is a sure cure. It can be had only at OSBORN & SWAN'S, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st. Price 37 cents per bottle.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS for general debility, loss of appetite and diseases of females. These medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description. King's evil and scrofula in its worst forms yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable medicines. Night sweats, nervous debility, nervous complaints of all kinds, palpitation of the heart, painter's colic are speedily cured. Sold by all druggists.

SILVER SOAP—A PERFECT PREPARATION for cleaning Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other. Read the following:

BOSTON, May 2, 1859.

Messrs. SAFFORD & BURDITT:

Gentlemen: After repeated trials of your Silver Soap, we can recommend it as *the best article we have ever seen* for cleaning Plated and Silver Ware. It must soon be used by every family. Yours respectfully,
SHREVE, BROWN & CO.,
(Late Jones, Ball & Co.)

Manufactured only by the BOSTON INDEXICAL SOAP CO. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway, and others.

CORNS, BUNIONS,
CLUB AND INVERTED NAILS,
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED
BY LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT,
Practical Chiropodists, No. 516 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
We promise no more than we perform, and give the Highest Testimonials
from physicians and private families who have employed us for the last twenty years.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK—NO. 183 CHATham-st., corner of New Bowery. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4 to 7 P. M. Twenty-five cents to $5 000 received on deposit. Six per Cent. Interest paid on sums under $500, and Five per Cent. on larger sums. MOSES D. VAN PELT, President.
SIGMUND LECHTENSTADTER, Vice-President.
JAMES O. SMITH, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
SOLOMON L. HULL, Attorney and Counsel.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707. BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City, for sale at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL deliver his lecture, *Politics and Religion*, in the Third Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, at the door only.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR EUROPE via SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE, per United States steamer ADRIATIC, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 2d day of June, at 12½ o'clock P. M. JOHN A. DIX, Postmaster.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures costiveness, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days. Sold by all druggists.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures worms, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere. Sold by all druggists.

TRY
WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS
387
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
UP STAIRS.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
Made to Measure at $18 per doz., or Six for $9.
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE, AT $2 EACH.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
For the most fashionable, most tasty, best fitting, best made, newest stock, largest assortment of CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS ready-made, and at less prices than at any other establishment in this City, go to
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
The largest store in the City. The children's department and custom room not surpassed in this country.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINE
PRICE $30.
REMARKABLE FOR ITS SIMPLICITY.
"Has evident points of superiority as a FAMILY MACHINE over all others."—*Phila. Press.*
Manufactured by
JAMES WILLCOX,
No. 508 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas.

WINDOW SHADES. WINDOW SHADES.
CCCLIX. CCCLIX. CCCLIX.
BROADWAY.
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES, BANDS,
LOOPS, &c.

SCROFULA,
SALT-RHEUM,
EFFECTS OF MERCURY.
SCURVY,
SKIN DISEASES,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
FEVER SORES,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
Or ANY DISEASE arising from an impure state of the Blood, can be permanently eradicated from the system by the use of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. Thousands can vouch for its efficacy in those complaints.
No. 41 FULTON-ST.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS
MERCURIAL DISEASES.
Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. Sold by all druggists.

A PURE ARTICLE OF WHISKY.
For medical and private use, distilled in Bourbon County, Ky., expressly for us. Recommended by all physicians.
BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 PARK ROW.
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 FRANKLIN ST.
Have made arrangements with the undersigned to supply the trade with
MILLS' BOURBONIA —— MILLS' BOURBONIA
At their prices, and take pleasure in stating that it can be relied on as being pure and of the best quality of Whisky.
It is an excellent remedial agent for all pulmonary complaints, and will cure asthma, bronchitis, &c.
MILLS' BOURBONIA —— MILLS' BOURBONIA
Is sold by every druggist at seventy-five cents per bottle.
JOHN MILLS & CO., Proprietors, No. 14 Broadway.

F——A——C——T——S.
In this paper we present to the public unimpeachable testimony establishing the facts that RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, REGULATING PILLS and RENOVATING RESOLVENT, are not only positive curatives of the sick afflicted with disease, but that they have in many cases proved to be infallible, and have restored the dying patient to robust health after all other means of medication failed.

TWENTY-FOURTH WITNESS.
TWELVE BLACK MEN RESCUED FROM DEATH.—E. A. KNAPP, Esq., BRASHEAR'S CITY, ST. MARY'S PARISH, LA.

"DOCTOR RADWAY & Co.: I have had twelve black men during the past Summer, in the Swamp near Lake Natchez, La., hewing timber. At the commencement of the work some were afflicted with the bowel complaint and some, ague and fever. I procured some of your Relief from Plaquemine, and in a short time the men were all well, and so remain. My own cure you will probably recollect; it must have been Inflammatory Rheumatism or Lumbago. One application of the Relief cured it, and I have felt no pain since.
I am, very respectfully yours,
E. A. KNAPP."

R. R. Relief, 25c., 50c., and $1 per bottle.
Regulating Pills, 25c per box.
Resolvent, $1 per bottle.
RADWAY & CO., No. 23 John-st., N. Y.
Sold by E. S. Hutchings, No. 22 Exchange-place, Jersey City, N. J. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures dyspepsia, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure, healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; flatulency, loss of appetite, heartburn, headache, restlessness, ill temper, anxiety, languor and melancholy, which are the general symptoms of dyspepsia, will vanish as a natural consequence of its cure.
Sold by all druggists.

NEW BOOKS.

THE NEW
AND
SUCCESSFUL
NOVEL.
"A gem whose light burns with a steady brilliancy."
SECOND EDITION NOW READY
OF
RUTLEDGE.
One volume, price $1 25.

From the Boston Advertiser.
It is one of the best and most interesting novels which has appeared for a long time on this or the other side of the water.

IF CHARLOTTE BRONTE WERE LIVING the first thought of the reader would be that she had written the story, and had chosen to send it out without her name, by way of whim, to try the discernment of the world.

From the New-York Evening Post.
The book, as we have hinted, is eminently sunny. * * * An autobiography, almost faultless in point of style, full of sudden felicities of thought and experience, strong, healthy and dramatic.

From the Philadelphia Bulletin.
The best American novel we have read for a long time is
RUTLEDGE.
It is written with great vigor, and the strong, passionate character of the heroine is portrayed with unusual skill. There is discrimination and delicate painting in the other characters, each one being far above the common-place sketches that pass for original creations with most of our story tellers.
We assure our readers that "Rutledge" will delight them.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers,
No 498 Broadway, New York.
Copies sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of the price by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
BERTHA PERCY, OR L'ESPERANCE.
By MARGARET FIELD. 1 Vol., 12mo., cloth. Price $1 25.

From the Philadelphia Press.
This is a story of heart experiences, thrown into the form of a diary, and in familiar style unfolding the narrative of a life. The romance is absorbing, the language uniformly beautiful, frequently dramatic, and the whole worthy of its author and the promises that have been made respecting it.

From the Boston Transcript.
This is a religious novel, written in a style of singular earnestness and fervor, and abounding in excellent sentiments and pious reflections.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED:
HISTORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, as traced in the Writings of Alex. Hamilton and of his cotemporaries. By JOHN C. HAMILTON. Vols. I to VI. Price $2 50 each.
THE REVELATION OF JOHN ITS OWN INTERPRETER BY VIRTUE OF THE DOUBLE VERSION IN WHICH IT IS DELIVERED. By JOHN COCHRAN, 1 vol., 12mo. $1.
A MANUAL OF CHURCH MUSIC. Containing a choice selection of Chants and Metrical Tunes. Designed for use in Public and Private Worship. Compiled by WM. H. WALTER. 1 vol., 4to. $1.
A COURSE OF EXERCISES IN ALL PARTS OF FRENCH SYNTAX. By FREDERICK WINKELMANN. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

JUST PUBLISHED:
HOME TRUTH—No. 1.
A WEEKLY JOURNAL.
Religious, political, literary, general. Published for the promotion of individual liberty and independence in all things, subject only to law, human and divine. Contents: The Sunday Question; Error, a Lie; A Religion for the People; Close Communion, Singular Restitution; "Republicanism" is Crime; Parties—their Conventions—their Positions with regard to Slavery; The United States a Constitutional Democratic Republic; The Dissolution of the Union; No Public Laws for Religion: The Style of our Publication. Price 5 cents. For sale at the Book and Periodical Stores.
ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents.
Two dollars a year in advance. Address HOME TRUTH, New-York.

COMMODORE PERRY'S JAPAN EXPEDITION.
APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
Publish a
NARRATIVE
OF THE
EXPEDITION
TO
JAPAN,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
COMMODORE PERRY.
1 Vol., 8vo., illustrated with numerous Steel-plate and Wood-cut illustrations.
Price—Cloth, $5; Half Calf, $6; Full Calf, $7.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED:
THE HAND-BOOK OF ARTILLERY,
For the service of the United States. (Army and Militia.)
By Capt. JOSEPH ROBERTS, Fourth Regiment Artillery, United States Army. One vol., 18mo. Flexible cloth, 75c. Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.
D. VAN NOSTRAND,
Publisher and Bookseller, No. 192 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
AND GOUT,
In their worst stages; also Scrofula, King's Evil, Erysipelas, Old Ulcers, and the worst cases of Diseases of the Blood, Great Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Salt Rheum, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., are most certainly cured by this sovereign purifier.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Ex-Alderman J. Kelly, XIIIth Ward, Eastern District, Brooklyn, of Rheumatism after he had been under medical treatment in vain, and crippled for months.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM
cured Mr. E. B. Holly, Dockmaster, No. 171 Madison-st., of a terrible Ulcer, after he had been in the Broadway Hospital six months, and then thought to be incurable.
Principal Dépôt, No. 246 Grand-st., New-York.
Sold by HAYES, No. 175 Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 75 cents per bottle.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE PHYSICIAN, HAS A
SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN
TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of Teething by softening the gums and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.
Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

MY FRIEND, WHY DO YOU ALLOW those UNSIGHTLY BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, SORES and ERUPTIONS to remain on your face and skin? They are only caused by the impure state of your blood, and can be speedily removed by the use of two or three bottles of Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. It is the only really GENUINE BLOOD-PURIFIER in the world. TRY IT.
No. 41 FULTON-ST.

A QUACK EXPOSED.
A certain vender of Pills has seen fit, within the last few days, to call the attention of the public to a certain preparation of pure iron, in the form of Pills, by stating that they who "use Iron live but a short time," when it is a well-known fact, that man, in common with all animals and vegetables, contains iron as one of his corporeal constituents and as a vital element of his blood; and the great success which has attended the introduction of "Mott's Chalybeate Restorative," or Pills of Iron, has awakened a feeling of jealousy, as these Pills bid fair to supersede the vegetable universals. The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation can for a moment be compared with it; but we would call the attention of the public to a few facts concerning this celebrated successful Quack. He has for the last quarter of a century promulgated the doctrine that disease is a unit, and all the medication necessary to overcome disease, in all its phases, is a dose or two of his "Vegetable Grandfather's Universal Pills;" but recently, having lost faith in the incalculable virtues of his drastic favors, is now sole proprietor of a milk-water mixture, called "Lactonah." Therefore, after a lapse of twenty-five years, concludes that his Pills will not cure everything, but Lactonah may possibly do it. The public have lost confidence in this wholesale quackery, and when an article of well-known merit like MOTT'S "Chalybeate Pills" is placed before them, and is found to be rapidly gaining favor, and the sales to be immense, the first and only complaint is from a Quack Doctor, whose knowledge of medicine consists of compounding mixtures which he does not dare to present to the public as his own preparations, for they alike are "cure alls," and are classified under the head of "P. P. P.," Pills, Potations and Plasters. But a generous public will pity the sorrows of this poor old man, for verily the iron hath entered his soul, and his "sands of life" are nearly run out.

N. B.—As an evidence of the confidence which the proprietors of Dr. Mott's Pills of Iron have of their superior efficacy over the vegetable universal pills, they will forfeit the sum of $5,000, on condition that the aforesaid master of the universal Pills will forfeit a like amount, if, on a fair trial, Dr. Mott's Pills of Iron do not prove more efficacious and speedy in the eradication of each and every disease that the universal vegetables of his grandfather is recommended for. These Pills of Iron can be obtained of all druggists, and at the principal agency, No. 20 Cedar-st.
RICHARD B. LOCKE & CO.,
General Agents.
No. 20 Cedar-st., New-York.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS—For bilious fevers and liver complaints will be found invaluable. Sold by all druggists.

ARNICA FLOWERS
Are held in the highest estimation by the medical faculty to allay pain.
BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. It seldom fails curing
RHEUMATISM,
SPRAINS AND BRUISES.
BURNS AND SCALDS, and
SORE THROAT.
Pain in side or back, Neuralgia, sore or broken breast, &c. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
Sold by all druggists.
W. B. MOFFAT, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, (composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS cures scurvy, ulcers and inveterate sores, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood and all the humors. Scorbutic eruptions and bad complexion, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.
Sold by all druggists.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE TRIED STONE.—I HAVE BEEN TURNED out of the church on the plea of being an insane man. I have been jailed before Magistrates; I have been committed to the Brooklyn City Prison; I have had my home burnt down, and although by honest industry, since 1844, I have earned in New-York over $10,000; on a late visit to England, to search out the authority of the proceedings against me, I had to walk the streets of the city of London all night, with not a penny in my pocket, and nowhere to lay my head, and now being some in debt, I cannot say I own the clothes on my body; and yet for all this I still hold fast mine integrity in the law of God.

NOTICE.

I shall preach in that beautiful place of nature, called Meserole's orchard, in Green Point, about seven minutes' walk from 10th st. ferry, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely. DANIEL MILTON.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer-Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

BROOME-STREET REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH—Now worshiping in the Chapel on the northwest corner of 33d-st. and 8th-av., entrance in 33d-st. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., TO-MORROW MORNING, the pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will preach his fourth Anniversary Sermon. Communion the third Sabbath in June, in the morning.

NOTICE.—BY SPECIAL REQUEST, REV. DR. MORTON of Philadelphia, will repeat, in Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 3, the sermon lately preached at the Anniversary of the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York. A collection will be made in aid of the funds of the Mission. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av.—Service TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M. At the latter Rev. Dr. HIGBEE will preach. The Anniversary of the Sunday School will be held in the Church at 3½ P. M., at which Rev. C. C. HOFFMAN, of the African Mission, will deliver an address, to be interpreted by signs to the deaf mutes of the parish.

ROMISH REASONS FOR FAITH IN THE Mass as a "true, proper and propitiatory sacrifice for the living and the dead" will be submitted to the test of Scriptural truth by Rev. Dr. [illegible] and other friends of a free Bible, in Tilford Hall, 7th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. (near Tompkins Market,) TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

FAMILY GATHERING AT 3 P. M. ON SABBATH next, in the Duane-st. M. E. Church. All former pastors and members of this church are cordially invited to be present and take part in the meeting, which is to be in the form of a Love-feast. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free for all.

THE SULLIVAN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Being about to remove to their new church, (Washington-square, which will be dedicated on the 10th,) will hold final services in the old church throughout the day, SABBATH, the 3d. Preaching, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSTER. Love Feast at 3 o'clock.

URBAN C. BREWER, PASTOR OF THE Church, will preach in the Christian Chapel, in 17th-st., immediately west of 6th-av., on SUNDAY, June 3, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*How can a Man become a Citizen of the Kingdom of Christ?* In the evening—*The Capitol of the Kingdom of Christ.*

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD, PASTOR, will preach in the Church of the Restoration, corner Munroe-place and Clark st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. In the evening the second doctrinal discourse. Subject—*The Hell of the New Testament.* The public are cordially invited to attend.

IN DODWORTH HALL—PROF. PAYTON SPENCE, M. D., will lecture. Subject in the morning—*The Soul, its Form, Organization and Relations*; in the evening—*The New Birth Considered as an Evidence of Soul Growth and an Assurance of Immortality.* Afternoon Conference at the same place, at 3 o'clock.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH and baptize in the Chapel of the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner 6th-av. and 41st-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and preach again in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The hand of fellowship to new members, and the Lord's Supper at 3 o'clock P. M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST CHURCH, STATE-ST., NEAR HOYT-ST., BROOKLYN.—Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING by Rev. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, of Owego, N. Y. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in the First Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 12th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, June 3, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. BYINGTON, of the Choctaw Mission, and Rev. Messrs. MATTOON, MCDONALD and MCFARLAND, about to sail for the Mission in Siam, are expected to be present.

NORFOLK-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR STANTON.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. LAWRENCE, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A.M., on *Personal Responsibility*; and at 7½ on *The Deep Interest which Angels feel in Human Salvation.* Preaching also in the AFTERNOON, at 3½. Seats free. All are invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Between 6th and 7th avs. Sermon on SABBATH EVENING, 3d inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOSEPH R. THOMPSON, of Mount Pleasant, Pa. Also, in the MORNING at 10½, and in the AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock.

SPIRITUALISM.—BROOKLYN.—MRS. OSTRANDER, Trance Medium, will lecture at Clinton Hall, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, June 3, at 3½ P. M., and 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Spiritualists, and skeptics particularly, are invited to hear this gifted speaker. Seats free.

NORTH TRINITY CHURCH—(CHAPEL IN Trenor Hall,) corner of Broadway, entrance in 34th-st. Regular services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH minister. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M. The Bible Class will meet hereafter at 9½ A. M.

THE FOURTH ASSOCIATE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Houston and Thompson sts.—Rev. DAVID PAUL, of Mansfield, Ohio, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING and AFTERNOON, services commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M.

LAWRENCE-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of Lawrence and Tillary sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. A. MCCLELLAND, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. on the coming Sabbath. (D. V.) Seats free to strangers, who are cordially invited. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

PILGRIM CHURCH OF NEW-YORK.—Rev. S. A. BARBER, Pastor, will preach at Friendship Hall, West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SABBATH, the 3d inst., at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all interested.

FOR SALE—A PEW IN THE BRICK CHURCH, on 5th-av., corner 37th-st. (Drs. Spring and Hoge, Pastors,) No. 79 Middle Aisle, valuation $900, price [illegible], and immediate possession given. Apply to the sexton, or E. C. DELEVAN, No. 37 Wall-st., or No. 57 West 37th-st.

CHRISTIAN CONGREGATION—LAMARTINE Hall, corner of 8th-av. and 29th-st. Services every SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Rev. M. CUMMINGS, editor of the *Christian Messenger* of this City, minister. Rev. Dr. J. H. [illegible], will preach TO-MORROW, June 3.

THE SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, South 6th-st., corner of Jersey-av., Jersey City, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, Pastor.—Services TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

THIRD REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d-st., east of 8th-av., TO-MORROW, Sabbath School exercises at 3 o'clock P. M.; addresses to be made by several distinguished friends of Sabbath Schools. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH—CORNER of Grand and Crosby sts.—in the basement of the Scotch Church. Rev. M. FIRAZ, of Lausanne, Switzerland, will preach in French, in the above church, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH, CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats all free; in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. [illegible]. Residence No. 196 East 21st-st.

REV. ROBINSON SCOTT, DELEGATE from the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach in St. Paul's M. E. Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in John-st. M. E. Church at 7½ o'clock P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Two or three persons can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board in New-Jersey, on the Central Railroad, near dépôt, and one hour's ride from the city. Address JOHN ROYCE, Box No. 69 Post-office.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. GEO. WATERBURY, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. GEO. L. TAYLOR. The Lord's Supper will be administered after the morning sermon. Prayer Meeting daily from 12 to 1 o'clock.

REV. A. A. WILLETS, (LATE OF PHILADELPHIA,) having accepted the call from the First R. D. Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, will preach in the above named Church TO MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M.

NEW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Norfolk-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Rev. JAMES C. ROGERS will preach TO MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

NINTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—CORNER 9th st. and Avenue B. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sacramental service in the afternoon. Seats free. The public are invited to attend.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington. Rev. Mr. WETHEY will preach TO MORROW MORNING. Rev. Mr. PERINE at 3 P. M. Rev. E. [illegible] at 7½ P. M. Seats free. The public invited.

FRENCH THEATRE—ON BROADWAY.—REV. CHAS. G. GOSS will preach at this place at 4 P. M. Subject: *Evidences of the Love of God.* At 8 P. M. Rev. [illegible] will repeat (by request) the sermon delivered in the Academy of Music last Winter. Come early.

REV. A. A. WILLETTS COMMENCES HIS regular services in the First Reformed Dutch Church, Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, TO MORROW. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH MISSION CHURCH—Corner Madison and Gouverneur sts. Services every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Preaching by Rev. CHAS. WHITEHEAD. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—There will be a public service in the morning. Bible Class and conference meeting at 3 P. M.

THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN Praying Association will hold their meetings TO MORROW in the Congregational Methodist Church, in Spring-st., Yonkers. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (P. E.)—Rev. [illegible] HART, northwest corner of 42d-st. and Broadway. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—NO. 765 Broadway. Rev. MILTON J. COOK, M. A., a Protestant of the Protestants, will preach at the above place on SABBATH, June 3 at 3 and 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Heroism of a True Christian Life.*

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, CORNER OF 22D ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Rev. JAMES B. DUNN will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be the next in the series on Bible characters. Seats free.

REPENTANCE—THE CASE OF A MURDERER—Will be considered by Rev. MOSES BALLOU, at the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner of Downing, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORNER Waverley-place.—Rev. Dr. CASSEY of Staten Island, will preach TO MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services at 10½, 4, and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

THE FIRST INDEPENDENT SOCIETY, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th st., will meet here after, (commencing TO-DAY,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Seats free.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE—ON FULTON-av., near Hoyt-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, on SUNDAY, June 3. Services will commence at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

REV. FRANK REMINGTON, PASTOR OF the North Baptist Church, will preach at Palace Garden Music Hall 14th-st., near 6th-av., TO-MORROW, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

LECTURES.

A. P. I.—MR. RICHARD GROGAN WILL DELIVER his Lecture on *The Irish Orange Institution and its Calumniators*, in Tilford Hall, 7th st., between 2d and 3d avs., (near Tompkins Market,) before the American and Foreign Protestant Institute, on MONDAY EVENING, the 4th June inst. Admission: Gentlemen, 25 cents; Ladies, 12½ cents. Doors open at 7; Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A monthly meeting of the Corps will be held at No. 62 Lispenard-st. on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, 1860, at 8 o'clock, to take final action on a reunion of the two Corps. All Veterans honestly disposed to a union are invited to attend.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
ABRM. COLEMAN, Secretary.
A. W. JONES, Colonel.

TO THE ALUMNI MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY—Notice is hereby given to the Graduate members of Whig Hall, at Princeton College, that their annual meeting will be held in their Hall on TUESDAY MORNING, June 26, 1860.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A BOOK FOR EVERYBODY.
THE
CENTRAL
GOLD REGION.
THE
GRAIN, PASTORAL AND GOLD REGIONS
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
With some New Views of its Physical Geography, and Observations on the Pacific Railroad,
BY
WILLIAM GILPIN,
Late of the United States Army.
ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS MAPS.

It demonstrates the vast Plateau occupying the space between the two great Cordilleras to be of exuberant fertility, having an infinite capacity for agricultural as well as enormous mineral production.

It points out the existence of gold and precious metals in mass in locations yet unoccupied, and in quantities far beyond the most sanguine anticipations of those seeking for it, capable of yielding a million dollars per day.

One vol., 8vo. $1 25. Liberal terms to agents and the trade. Copies sent (pre-paid) by mail, on receipt of the above price,

TOWER, BARNES & CO., Publishers,
No. 37 North 3d-st., Philadelphia.

Newspapers giving this four insertions will be entitled to a copy of the work.

PASSENGERS BY THE ADRIATIC SECURE AT ONCE NORTON'S HAND-BOOK TO EUROPE. For sale at Appleton's, Crowen's, and by all booksellers.

THE JAPANESE.

All who wish to show honor to our distinguished and peculiar Oriental Guests, or who desire to preserve a memento of their visit to us, which will record this Event in History, should purchase the new and BEAUTIFUL EMBLEMATIC DESIGN, published by ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, on Large Sheets and Printed in Fine Colors.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DESIGN.

The groundwork expresses the immensity of space; the flag of the Embassy, with the name of their Empire, in their own language, and their national emblem, are made to appear, as also the flag and emblem of the United States. The two flags droop upon their respective sides of the broad Pacific Ocean, in the midst of which is inscribed the present eventful year. In the East and West a rising star is represented, each repeating to each other

MAY PEACE FLOW LIKE A RIVER,

which, too, is indicated by the spears upon the flag staff being turned like pruning hooks. Besides this, across the face of the whole design is most tastefully arranged the following words:

WELCOME TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY,
We hail the first establishment of Commercial Intercourse.

The whole imprint is upon a surface nearly the size of the full sheet of the *New-York Times, Herald* or *Tribune.* The prices are fixed at the low rates below mentioned.

ON THICK PAPER, THIRTY CENTS EACH.
ON MUSLIN, SEVENTY CENTS EACH.
ON SILK, ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF,

with a discount of twenty per cent., where they are taken by the dozen or hundred.

For sale by booksellers and news agents throughout the country, to whom an extra discount will be allowed. Address all orders to ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau st., New-York.

Nearly the same design is also printed on silk badges, for use of processions and as book marks, and are sold at 12 cents each, or $10 per hundred. For sale as above.

IMPORTANT BOOK FOR EVERY ONE WHO VALUES HEALTH.
NOW READY.
THE AVOIDABLE CAUSES OF DISEASE,
By JOHN ELLIS, M. D.,
Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Western Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio.
12mo., 396 pages. Cloth; Price $1.

In this volume Dr. Ellis explains in a clear, simple manner, the various causes of disease, with the conditions, habits and precautions necessary to the preservation of health. The aim has been to impart practical information, such as will be useful to every one, and to embody the best results in regard to this important matter, which science has reached. Technicalities have, as far as possible, been avoided, and the book will be found of genuine and permanent value in every family, to adults and children. To parents especially it is commended, as affording timely information and counsel. It is a work for the people on topics of vital interest. Published by

MASON BROTHERS,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer st., New-York.

TO INVALIDS.

We call the attention of intelligent and discriminating readers to a really important Medical Book, fresh from the well-known pen of Prof. HAMMOND, on a class of affections of the deepest interest to all, especially to youths and young persons, male and female, the proper or safe treatment of which is but little understood. Before resorting to "specifics" and "self-cure treatment," the patient should read pages 267, &c.

"Dr. H.'s book is worth every one's owning as a reference and Guide to Health.—*Home Journal.*

Price $1, postage free.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Nos. 21 and 23 Ann-st.
LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE—NOW READY—Contains: Philip E. Thomas—his Portrait, Phrenological Character and Biography; Worth of Phrenology; Moral Philosophy, or the Duties of Man considered in his individual, social and domestic capacities; the British Poets—their leading Phrenological Organs, with portraits of Wordsworth and Thomson; Physical Culture by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; Combinations of the Phrenological Organs; Instructive Biography; An Ancient Mound; The Baby; A Poem, etc., etc. Price, 10 cents, or $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

Young men will find this journal especially useful to them in the choice of pursuits, the formation of character, correct habits, success in life, etc.

"Know then thyself, presume not God to scan,—
The proper study of mankind is Man."

NEW SELF-INSTRUCTOR IN PHRENOLOGY AND PHYSIOLOGY—With more than a hundred engraved portraits of remarkable men and women. This excellent practical work embraces Signs of Character, Principles and Proofs of Phrenology, Analysis and Classification of the Faculties, and a Chart for recording examinations. A handy 12mo vol., revised and enlarged. 175 pages, bound with gilt back and sides. Prepaid by mail, only 50 cents. FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL FOR JUNE—READY TO-DAY—Contains: Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with Treatment; The Signs of the Times. A Voice from California. Women's Equality in Indiana. The Hunger-Cure, Sanitary Legislation, Ravages of Diptheria. More Fatal Drugging, A New Pathy, Water-Cure in Wilmington, Dr. Winship on Physical Culture, a Question for Debating Societies, The History of the Pet Pig, Miscellaneous, etc., etc. Price, 10 cents, or $1 a year.

Now is the time to subscribe. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MUSICAL BOXES,

Of all styles and sizes, for sale by the undersigned, who have now on hand a very large assortment of that article, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes.

THE MUSIQUE A JEU DE FLUTES AND THE MUSIQUE A VARIATIONS are two beautiful new styles.

THE TOY MUSICAL BOX, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes, is a durable article for children.

MANDOLINES, EXPRESSIVES, OUVERTURES, FORTE-PIANO, &c. Bells, drums, castagnettes, flute and organ accompaniments. Popular American Melodies, Gems from operas, dances, &c., &c.

PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden lane, (up-stairs,) New-York.
MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

INVENTORS' DEPOT AND SALESROOMS—For the exhibition, sale and purchase on commission of valuable patented articles, for the sale of patent rights, and for all business relating to patents. Send for circulars.

BUTLER, HOSFORD & CO., No. 30 Broadway, Proprietors of the Paragon Self-Generating Gas Burner.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE.

R. H. MACY,
NOS. 204 AND 206 6TH-AV.
CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.
LACE MANTILLA GOODS.

Closing all our Lace Mantillas from $5 to $15.
Closing all our Lace Shawls, from $5 to $20.
Closing all our Lace Bournous, from $5 to $10.
Closing all our Shawl Points from $5 to $10.
Closing all our Mantilla Centres from $2 50 to $8.
Closing all our Pusher Flouncing Laces from 5s. to $5 a yard.

All bought at less than cost of importation, and I am closing them at much below value.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

LACE COLLARS AND LACE TRIMMINGS

Closing all our Pointe Applique Collars less than cost.
Closing all our Honiton Collars less than cost.
Closing all our Pointe Applique Laces less than cost.
Closing all our wide Guipure Laces less than cost.
Closing 10,000 yards narrow Black Thread Edgings at 4 cents a yard.
Closing 2,000 yards English Thread Lace, finger-wide, at 3s. a yard.
Closing Valenciennes Laces from 1s a yard up.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

WIDE PUSHER SHAWL LACES.

8-4 Black Pusher Laces, $1 25 to $1 50 a yard.
7-4 and 6-4 Black Pusher Laces, $1 25 to $1 50.

These goods cost three times the money to import, and are much under value.

R. H. MACY.

BASQUE AND SLEEVE NETS, CLOSING.

Closing 400 pieces sleeve nets from 1s. a yard up.
Closing 500 pieces figured nets for basques.
Capes, &c., at very low prices.
1,000 pairs fine lace sleeves from 4s. to 10s.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CLOSING OUT ALL OUR VEILS.

Real Thread VEILS closing from $5 to $20, much under price.
Closing real thread-bordered Veils from $2 to $5.
Closing real Pusher Veils from 7s. to $2 50.
1,000 Grenadine Veils closing at 7s.
1,000 Tissue Veils closing at 3s., 4s. and 5s.
100 pieces all colors, Grenadines, Tissues and Bareges, closing at very low prices.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION ON CRAPE AND MOURNING GOODS,

500 English Crape Collars, closing at 2s.
500 English Crape Collars, closing at 3s.
300 English Crape Collars, closing at 4s.
300 English Crape Sets, closing at 6s., 7s., 8s., 12s.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE LINEN HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

2,000 dozen Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. per dozen, worth $2 50.
1,000 dozen Ladies' H. Stitched Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s. 6d., 2s., 3s., 4s. each.
1,000 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 3s., 4s., 5s. each.
500 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 6s., 7s., 8s. each.
50 dozen Ladies' Embroidered and H. Stitched Linen Cambric, (French,) 12s., 20s., $3, $4 to $10 each, fall 30 per cent. lower than their cost of importation.
50 dozen broad hem Shear Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 4s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen hem-stitched Mourning Linen Handkerchiefs closing from 3s. to 10s. each.
25 dozen Misses' hem stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 12s. a dozen.
500 dozen Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 20c., 2s., 3s., 4s. each.
100 dozen Gents' Linen hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, closing at 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 8s. each.
100 dozen Gents' colored bordered hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, closing from 3s. to 8s. each.
200 dozen Gents' colored border, from 1s. 6d., 4s.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

CLEARING OUT SALE IN THE EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

1,000 Embroidered Scotch Collars, from 6d. to 20s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s.
1,000 Embroidered French Collars, 10s., 12s., 20s. to $10.
500 Scotch Embroidered Sets, 4s., 8s., 10s., 12s., $2 to $8.
500 French Embroidered Sets, 6s., 8s., 10s., 12s. to $10.
150 Cambric Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
150 Linen Breakfast Sets, 6s. to $3.
200 Plain Linen Sets, 2s. to 6s.
200 Plain Linen Collars, 10c. to 2s.
200 Infants' Embroidered Frock Bodies, 2s., 3s., 6s., 8s. to $5.
200 Infants' Embroidered Dresses, 20s. to $15.
1,000 Embroidered Dimity Bands, 6c. to 4s.
2,000 Yards Cambric Flouncing, from 1s. a yard to $2.
2,000 Cambric Bands (double) from 2s. to $5.
2,000 Yards Cambric Edgings, from 1s. to $1 50.
2,000 Yards Cambric Inserting, from 1s. to $1 50.
All our Embroideries marked way down to clear them out.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LADIES' AND MISSES' UNDER-CLOTHING,

All made in the best manner, and closing much less than you can make it up.

1,000 pairs French Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 6s.
1,500 pairs Clasp-in-front Corsets, 20 bones, closing at 8s.
300 Ladies' Muslin Chemises, from 3s. up.
150 Ladies' Linen Chemises, 14s.
200 pairs Ladies' Muslin Draws, 8s.
200 pairs Ladies' Linen Draws, (Embroidered,) 12s.
150 Children's and Misses' Draws and Chemise, 2s.
400 Tucked Muslin and Cambric Skirts.
Very best makes Hoop Skirts, all sizes, and made to order.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

GREAT SALE OF WHITE GOODS, &c.

Closing 200 pieces White Marseilles from 1s. 6d. to 5s. a yard.
Closing 200 pieces Fine Brilliants at 1s. a yard.
Closing 100 pieces Splendid Quality Brilliants at 2s. a yard.
Closing 150 pieces Jones' 5-4 English Cambrics 15c. to 4s. a yard.
Closing 200 pieces White Jaconet from 1s. to 3s. a yard.
Closing Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, &c., below value.
Closing Linen Lawns and Cambrics,
Bosom and Shirt Linens.
1,000 pieces Swiss Muslins, closing from 10 cts. to 3s. a yard.
1,000 pieces Book Muslin, closing from 8 cts. to 3s. a yard.
1,000 pieces Plaid and Plain Nainsook Muslin, closing from 1s. a yard up.
1,000 pieces Plaid and Striped Swiss Muslins, closing from 1s. a yard up.
Musquito Nettings, B. E. Diapers.
Linen Diapers, &c., closing cheap.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

DOTTED & FIGURED SWISS MUSLINS.

Auction lot of 1,000 pieces,
Closing at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 2s. 6d. a yard.
Much below value.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.

Closing 1,000 pieces embroidered Curtain Muslin, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
Closing 500 pieces embroidered Curtain Muslin, 2s., worth 4s.
2,000 yards embroidered Curtain Lace, 4s. a yard, much under value.
100 pairs Lace Curtains, $8 a pair—could not be imported for $12.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

LINEN DAMASKS LESS THAN COST.

All our Linen Damasks closing less than cost.
All our Linen Table Covers closing less than cost.
All our 6-4, 8-4, 10-4, 12-4 Sheetings closing less than cost, as we are declining the trade.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

TARLATANS.

2,000 pieces 8-4 TARLATANS,
White, Black, Pink, Blue, Green, Buff,
Closing at 1s. per yard,
About half the cost of importation.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Closing the whole stock of a manufacturer.
2,000 Silk Moire Antique Parasols, 6s.
Usual price, $1.
1,000 Silk Umbrellas, closing cheap.
2,000 Double-fringed, lined, and best-style Parasols, closing less than Manufacturer's prices.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

HOSIERY CLOSING.

1,000 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, very fine, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen Ladies' Cotton Hose, heavy and ribbed, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best quality English Hose, 2s. a pair.
All the best makes of the finer qualities open-work and Lisle Thread in great variety.

CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' HOSIERY.

1,000 dozen, in every style, price and quality, closing very low.

CLOSING GENTS' HOSIERY.

500 dozen English Half-hose, 1s. 6d. a pair.
500 dozen best quality imported, 2s. a pair.
Also, a full assortment of fancy and striped Half-hose
At very low prices.

CLOSING ALL OUR LADIES' LISLE THREAD GLOVES, MITTS, CHILD'S DO., &c.

1,500 dozen Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, splendid quality, 1s. a pair.
500 dozen best English goods imported, 1s. 6d. to 3s. a pair.
Children's Gloves, Lisle Thread and Silk, all prices.
100 dozen fine Silk Mitts, 4s. a pair.
A great bargain.

CLOSING.
LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR!

All qualities of Ladies', Misses' and Gent's Merino and Gauze Merino Undergarments, at much less than the cost of importation.

CLOSING.
2,000 DOZEN JAPANESE TOWELS.
$1 50 A DOZEN.

Very large and just the thing for bathing; cheapest Towel ever offered in New-York.

A full line of every style and quality of Damask and Huck Towels at very low prices.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

OPENING
New invoice of 1,500 dozen best Kid Gloves, 63 cents a pair.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

N. B.—LADIES, THIS GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE will continue through the following week.

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th av.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.
CHOICE LOT OF
DRESS GOODS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
ZENOBIAS, MOHAIRS, CHALIES,
LYONESE DE SOIE, GRENADINE BAREGES.

The choicest goods of the season, sold at much less than the price of importation.

ALSO,

Choice Bargains in BLACK SILKS, direct from the importers—very cheap.

MOURNING GOODS—Prints, Bareges and De Laines, for mourning.

JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

NEW STOCK, FRESH GOODS, JUST OPEN, direct from the manufacturers, at wholesale prices. New lot fine Sun Umbrellas, agate tips, cometian handle, only $3 75; worth $5.

Few more of those FORTY-SPRING HOOP SKIRTS, for $1 50, worth $3 75; perfect shape, the admiration of all the ladies.

JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.
A large assortment of choice English
HOSIERY,
For Men, Women and Children,
Good Lisle Thread Hose for..........25 cents.
GAUZE UNDER-GARMENTS.
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
The Best Dollar Kid Gloves in this City,
FOR 87 CENTS.

JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th-st.

$30.
JOHN M. CORWIN,
No. 307 6th-av.
SEWING MACHINE.

A very superior Machine—Embroiders, Stitches, and does all kinds of work,

FOR THIRTY DOLLARS.

Double thread, lock stitch, easily managed, and not likely to get out of order. Call and see them work, at

JOHN M. CORWIN'S,
No. 307 6th-av., corner 19th st.

FLOUNCED ORGANDIE ROBES,
Of the Celebrated Make of
JAMES BLACK & CO.,
IN GREAT VARIETY, at
VERY LOW PRICES—
For Sale by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

A Great variety of
SEASONABLE AND FASHIONABLE
DRESS GOODS,
For sale cheap, by
BOOTH & TUTTLE,
Chambers, Church and Warren sts.

JUNE, 1860.
NOTICE
OF
SALE AND REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS
THIS MONTH
AT
Nos. 80 and 82 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO., Being about to remove to their new and commodious warerooms, Nos. 75, 77, 79, 81, 83 and 85 DUANE-ST., near Broadway, and desirous of closing out their present extensive and varied stock of Dry Goods, and to effect this object they are offering

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

In addition to their AMOSKEAG and WAMSUTTA PRINTS, in new and beautiful styles, they have now for sale the entire balance of the popular low-priced YORK STATE,

ARKWRIGHT and
KNICKERBOCKER PRINTS
by the piece or package, FOR CASH OR ON TIME.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
BUY YOUR CURTAIN GOODS IN BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK PRICES.		BROOKLYN PRICES.	
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	$5 50	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	$4 50
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	6 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	5 00
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	8 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	7 00
Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	10 00	Heavy Lace Curtains, per pair	8 00

A. OSBURN, No. 309 Fulton-st.,
Opposite Pierrepont.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S, CORSETS AND SKIRTS EXCLUSIVELY. Just received French, German and English Corsets for Summer wear, from $1 to $5—elegant shapes. Mrs GAYNOR being her own manufacturer, makes Skirts a specialty. Skeletons, hair-cloth, brilliant and traveling Skirts on hand and made to order, including the much admired new shape La Gabriella. N. B.—Skirts altered and made over. No. 843 Broadway, two doors from Union-square.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTICIA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ— FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ⅞ wide; crapes, lutongs, satins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, laquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian feather fans, bead bark-work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 653 Broadway. French fans, latest styles. This day received 23 styles Chinese feather folding fans, elegant.

WANTED—$20,000 WORTH OF GOODS IN EXCHANGE for cash and lands in Western Virginia. Address Box No. 156 Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st.

CLOTHING.

WILLIAM WALSH, CLOTHING STORE, NO. 41 CENTRE-STREET, NEW YORK.—The highest price given in cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's left-off clothing. Also, Jewelry, Furniture, Fire arms, &c. Gentlemen's clothing cleaned and repaired in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attended to.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—S. CHAMBERS' establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, Under Clothing, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 508 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

A GREAT DEMAND FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND CARPETS.—As I opened a new establishment, I will pay the highest prices in cash for the above-named articles. Call on or address C. MISH, No. 316 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Mish.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK EVENING EXPRESS.
THIRD EDITION.
PUBLISHED AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.

☞ Contains "exclusive" Telegraph News, later by several hours, than any other paper; with financial and other City news up to the hour of going to press. To be had of the news agents.

TO ADVERTISERS!!

The circulation of the *EXPRESS* is DOUBLE THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL THE OTHER EVENING PAPERS OF THE CITY.

OFFICE No. 15 PARK ROW,
Opposite the Astor House.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—The concluding examinations of the Free Night Classes will be held as follows, in the Lecture-room in the upper part of the building:

On TUESDAY, June 5, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Chemistry, under Prof. DRAPER.

On WEDNESDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mechanical Philosophy, under Prof. REUBEN.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Mathematics, under Prof. HEDRICK.

On SATURDAY, at 7½ P. M.—Examination of the Class in Music, under Dr. GUILMETTE.

The friends of the Institution and those of free instruction for the working classes, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

The anniversary exercises at the close of the session will take place in the Great Hall, on the evenings of Wednesday, the 27th, and Thursday, the 28th of June.

Tickets to be had on application at the office, one week in advance.

By order of the Trustees,
JAMES T. HODGE, Curator.

PATENT STEAM ICE-CREAM COMPANY, established 1847. Dépôt, No. 188 Chatham-square.

ICE CREAM

Constantly on hand, wholesale or retail. Families can always be supplied by the pint, quart or gallon, at 3s. per quart. Saloons, gardens, steamboats, excursions, pic-nics, festivals, church fairs, balls, parties, &c., supplied in any quantity, from one to one hundred gallons.

ALBERT HALL, Proprietor.

WANTED, BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, a few families' washing; she understands doing up ladies and gentlemen's clothes in the neatest and most satisfactory style; also, fluting. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE A SPLENDID STOCK of new and second-hand billiard tables at reasonable prices. Private houses furnished and orders by mail attended to. W. H. GRIFFITH, No. 146 Fulton-st.

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS FRONTING ON BROADWAY,
EIGHTH-AVENUE, FIFTY-SIXTH AND
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREETS,
on liberal terms of payment.

For Maps and particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

W. B. WESTCOTT & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN LEAVING THE CITY.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell MONDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the elegant private residence No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., the entire magnificent furniture of the house which is replete with every elegance in furniture and rare and costly works of art, all of which will be peremptorily sold, and must be removed immediately from the premises, consisting in part of superb rosewood parlor furniture, viz.: Magnificent full suites solid rosewood, comprising eighteen pieces, covered in rich brocade, with slip covers, made to order two months ago by J. Terlass; 7⅓-octave rosewood pianoforte, used but two months; magnificent mantel and pier mirrors, etageres, superb tables, Turkish furniture, en suite; superb marble and bronze statuary mantel vases, rich chandeliers, French worktables, pearl inlaid; reception chairs, French, gold, and ormolu clocks, velvet carpets, lace and silk curtains, &c., with a most complete assortment of beautiful rosewood chamber furniture, rosewood wardrobes, bed steads, bureaus, superb hair mattresses, &c.; dining-room—extension-table, oak chairs, marble buffet, with a complete and elegant variety of rich silver-ware, French, China, ruby, and crystal cut glass, ivory cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Catalogues at house. Deposits required of purchasers. House to rent low to a responsible tenant, furnished or unfurnished; possession immediately.

BY LOCKWOOD BROS., 45 MURRAY-ST.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.
200 CASES MEN'S AND BOY'S STRAW HATS.
100 CASES WOMENS', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S do.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS INVITED.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
SUPERIOR TROTTING STOCK FOR SALE.

The subscriber will offer at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of June next, at his residence, in the village of Clappville, Mass., on the Western Railroad, first station west from Worcester, his well-known breeding stud, consisting of thirty animals, among which are the noted mares *Pocahontas, Narmetka*, the original *Mary Taylor*, and *White Mary* with several of their progeny of both sexes by *Vermont Black Hawk, Ethan Allen*, and stallions of the Cassius M. Clay stock. Among them are several stallions of great promise from 2 to 4 years of age. This stock has been bred with especial reference to trotting, both in the selection of sires and dams, and is confidently offered to the public as possessing properties rarely to be met with. Catalogues embracing pedigrees and descriptions can be had on application to the subscriber, or to the auctioneer, DUDLEY H. BAYLEY, No. 91 Federal-st., Boston. Persons wishing to attend the sale can leave Boston at 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. The 6 A. M. train arrives at Clappville about 8½ A. M. On the arrival of the 9 A. M. train at Worcester, a special train will leave for Clappville and remain there till the sale is concluded. Cars leave Springfield about 7 A. M., arriving at Clappville about 9½ A. M., and return at about 3½ P. M.

R. S. DENNY.
CLAPPVILLE, Mass., May 26, 1860.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE OF PELHAMVILLE VILLA SITES.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, M., on the premises, 120 acres of land, divided into parcels of from 5 to 10 acres each, lying between the Boston Post Road, and the New-Haven Railroad near the Pelhamville Station. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Particulars at No. 7 Pine-st., or of LYON & PORTER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. By order of

S. E. LYON and
W. S. POPHAM,
Administrators of the Estate of Jas. Hay, deceased.

BY LOCKWOOD BROTHERS,
No 45 Murray st.
THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock,
300 Cases seasonable STRAW GOODS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant sale of Carara Marble Statuary, &c., consisting of Hebe, Grecian and Neapolitan; beautiful urns and tazzas, marble fruit-dishes, elegant marble fountains with serpent handles, card receivers supported by swans, elegant carved figures under glass shades, dancing girls, Venus after Canova, three Graces, Innocence, marble fruit, large vases, varying from 2 to 8 feet high; carved Roman Bardigilios vases; also, about 40 pieces of real Carara busts and groups, all being the importation of Sir G. B. Pandolfini. Persons purchasing at this sale can have their goods packed at a trifling expense to go to any part of the world. THURSDAY, 7th, and FRIDAY, 8th June, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the large gallery of the Irving Building, No. 594 Broadway, extraordinary sale of Paintings, the property of J. P. Beaumont, Esq., comprising his entire collection of costly pictures, (as he is about leaving for Europe.) We can say with entire confidence to the people of New-York, as well as those of the neighboring cities, that we have never since we have been engaged in the business, presented for their inspection such a valuable and beautiful collection of pictures. Residents in the neighboring cities can attend the sale with entire confidence in what we state. Among them are "A Night Market at the Hague," an extraordinary work by P. Van Schendel; "Sheep with Poultry," one of the finest of Eugene Verbeckhoven's recent productions; "The Story of the Year," being a series of twelve paintings, representing twelve months, by A. Rouseman, having occupied the artist three years in their production, painted with an almost miraculous delicacy of execution, entirely from nature, and are believed to be unique in the history of modern art. A pair of Landscapes by Geo. Cole, size 4 feet by 3, selected from last year's exhibition in London, and of extraordinary richness and beauty. The celebrated "Stepping Stones," by H. J. Boddington, brilliant in the extreme. "View in North Wales," by Sidney R. Percy. The most celebrated flower piece ever brought to this country, painted by Madame Van Marcke, of Liege; about 4 feet; a superb picture for a dining-room. This painting occupied two years in its production, and is acknowledged to be the *chef d'œuvre* of this celebrated lady. Also, specimens of the first class by K. C. Lewis, Herring, Seiger, Shayer, W. Thayer, Seignr, Bromley, Cruikshank, Armfield, T. Earle, Chapman, Kearney, Williams, Vickers, Henderson and other celebrated English artists. Also, by L. Leyckert, Kierhoff, Klombeck, Vrolyck, Kiers, &c., of Holland. Also, by Dillens, Verheyden, De Henvel, Henrietta Ronner, Van Senerdonck, Robo, Monpeset, Cornet, Wm. Angus, Tesson, Covrens, Tielleman, Noel, Van Bree, Crabiels, Tesson, and other distinguished modern artists of various continental schools. The paintings will be sold with certificate and guarantee of originality, to be made satisfactory to the purchaser. The collection is probably the finest and most extensive of high class works of art ever offered in this country, and will form quite an epoch in the history of fine arts, and we may reasonably hope that the sale will be largely attended by connoisseurs from our neighboring cities. They will be on exhibition one week, as above, with catalogues.

E. R. OGDEN, Auctioneer.

AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT AUCTION—J. W. SOUTHARD, Salesman. By order of the Executors, (under the provisions of the will) will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, June 5, on the premises, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the valuable property known as No. 415 Broad-st., in the City of Newark, N. J. The property is most eligibly situated on the main street, and is one of the most desirable in the city. It consists of a large-sized (dimensions 27x60) three-story and high basement brick dwelling, with well paved sub-cellar under the whole house. The building is finished in the best manner, contains 16 rooms, including bath-room; is heated by a hot-air furnace, and supplied with gas and hot and cold water. It is in complete order throughout. The lot is 30 feet front and rear by 200 feet in depth running to a private alley way 22 feet wide, opening into Walnut st. The garden is tastefully and ornamentally laid out with box borders and beds of flowers, and stocked with choice fruit trees. Also, connecting with said property is a lot on the line of said alley-way, directly opposite the front property, in dimensions 25x54 on which there is a substantial brick building, metal roof, two stories high, size 25x48. The second story finished partly as a dwelling of four rooms, and lower story as a carriage house and stable, in the most complete manner with every convenience, including gas and water throughout. This second parcel will be sold separately subsequent to sale of first tract. The above described property is within five minutes' walk of two dépôts on the New-Jersey Railroad, and in location, style and finish, as a place of residence, is one of the finest in the City of Newark. For terms and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 297 Broad-st., or to L. SPENCER GOBLE, No. 299 Broad-st., DAVID A. HAYES, No. 214 Broad-st., Executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, Brussels rugs, carved rosewood suites in brocatel and hair cloth mahogany and rosewood chairs in brocatel, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, mahogany commodes, elegant gilt frame pier mirrors, mahogany and rosewood marble top washstands, Chinese chairs, oak and mahogany extension tables, lace window curtains, gilt marble-top pier bases, office desks, rosewood cane seat chairs, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, several rosewood and mahogany pianos in good order.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer—Salesroom 141 Broadway.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, June 2, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, new and second-hand household furniture, consisting in part of suites of rosewood, mahogany, and black walnut parlor furniture, in brocatelle, plush, and hair-cloth; rosewood marble-top etageres, centre and pier tables; French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved and plain rosewood, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, washstands and commodes, elegant marble top black walnut sideboard, oak and black walnut marble top buffets, extension tables and dining-room chairs, Turkish lounges and chairs, book-cases and wardrobes, mattresses, bedding, &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, AT 10½ o'clock, at our salesroom No. 35 Nassau-st. Large sale of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, reps and maroon satin; mahogany sofas and chairs, lace and brocatel window curtains, pier mirrors, centre-tables, rockers, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands and chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets and rods, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, dining-room and bedroom crockery, together with an assortment of kitchen ware.

Also,
A superb rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, City made.

P. H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer

GENERAL SALE TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS FOR THE WEEK—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st.—Plants from three florists, furniture, &c., segars, china, crockery, mattresses, iron bedsteads, watches, jewelry, oil paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Our object to attend this morning promptly.

A. H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HARLEM PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY next, June 4, by A. H. MULLER, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, 15 desirable lots on 113th and 114th sts., east and west of 1st av., immediately adjoining fine improvements; street graded, curbed and flagged; mostly covered with fruit trees of full growth; fine river prospect. Maps at 35 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

S. VAN WINKLE, Auctioneer.

VAN WINKLE & WINANS WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, June 4, TUESDAY, June 5, WEDNESDAY, June 6, and THURSDAY, June 7, all the furniture contained in the four five-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 102, 104, 106 and 108 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The furniture consists of velvet, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany, rosewood, oak, and enameled suites, in velvet, plush, brocatel and hair cloth; mirrors, dining tables, curtains, pianos, and everything necessary for housekeeping, together with a large lot of kitchen utensils. Sale positive, by order of the mortgagees. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock each day. Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, May 29, 1860, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 29, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst., at same hour and place. Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place. Dated May 29, 1860.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, JUNE 2, AT 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., a general assortment of Household Furniture—Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and rosewood parlor suites, coverer in brocatel and hair cloth—viz.: tête-à-têtes, sofas, parlor and arm chairs, gilt frame pier and mantle mirrors, extension dining tables, dining chairs, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, wardrobes, lounges, &c., &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., marble-top and other bureaus, chairs, tables, sofas, sofa beds; hair and other mattresses, feather beds, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, crockery, kitchen matting, curtains, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) June 2, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a rockaway carriage, built by Beardsley, will seat four grown persons and two children.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE HAY ESTATE AT PELHAMVILLE—TO-DAY, at 12 o'clock, on the premises. The train leaves 27th-st. dépôt at 9½ A. M., and stops at Pelhamville station.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, AT POUGHKEEPSIE, DUTCHESS CO.—The second term of Mrs. C. K. REMINGTON'S School will commence Wednesday, June 20. Pupils received at any time. Charge only made from time of entering. Terms, $50 per quarter, in advance, including board and tuition. By permission, reference is made to the following gentlemen:

Rev. S. I. PRIME, D. D., New-York.
Prof. HIRAM MATTISON, New-York.
Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Newburgh.
Rev. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Brooklyn.
Rev. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, St. Louis, Mo.
Rev. J. L. CORNING, Milwaukee, Wis.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.**—ASHLAND Inst. and Musical Academy, Greene Co., N. Y. (Both sexes.) Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Principal.

LATE MECHANICS' SOCIETY SCHOOL—NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 472 Broadway, Miss M. Y. BEAN, Principal. Summer term commences April 24.

E[illegible] FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Litchfield, Conn.—Rev. Dr. RICHARDS, Principal, assisted by J. A. Shaw, late of Harvard University, and Mr Lewis Munger, of the State Normal School. A Primary Department for small boys, under charge of Mrs. Richards. Telegraphic and railroad communication. Terms moderate and no extras. This is one of the healthiest and most delightful places in New-England. For circulars, address Dr. R., or R. A. WATKINSON, law office, No. 20 Nassau-st.

FARM BOARDING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN NOT OVER 10 YEARS OF AGE.—A gentleman accustomed to the education of youth will receive into his family (in which there are no young children) a small number as pupils, who will receive every advantage for the intellectual, physical and moral training which their tender age especially requires. The location of the farm is remarkably healthy and pleasant, and easy of access. Address S. S., Box No. 89, Rahway, N. J.

MARSH'S COUNTING-ROOMS FOR Practice and Instruction in Book keeping and Business Affairs, No. 596 Broadway, Irving Building. Circulars on application. MARSH'S complete and beautiful works on Book-keeping, new edition, printed in colors, for sale. Private lessons.

EDUCATION.—A LADY PLEASANTLY LOCATED on Staten Island would like to receive into her family two or three little girls between the ages of 8 and 12 years, who would pursue their studies with her own daughters, and share with them all the advantages of a polite education, together with those of a mother's care. For references and card of address, apply to A. S. BARNES, No 51 John-st.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Many an active boy finds his way to PAINE'S Mercantile College, No. 62 Bowery, or No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and becomes a finished penman, a good book-keeper and a correct mathematician, while his more sluggish companion is considering where to go.

AMER. SCHOOL INST.—NO. 596 BROADWAY. Schools supplied with competent teachers. References: Hon Henry Barnard, LL.D., Chancellor Wis. University; Prof. G. F. Root, Mason, Bros., et al. Wanted immediately, a French lady teacher of music and French: salary $400 and board. Other teachers wanted. SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE SUMMER term commences May 1. Circulars, with terms, references, &c., can be obtained at E. Goodenough's bookstore, No. 122 Nassau-st., or by addressing A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

WILTON INSTITUTE, WILTON, CONN.—Pupils, males or females, received at any time. Instruction thorough and practical. For circulars, address the Principals. LOCKWOOD & BROWN.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—VACANCIES for two young ladies, who will enjoy the highest social and academic advantages. Cards at No. 815 Broadway.

WHERE TO EDUCATE A SON OR DAUGHTER.—Send for new catalogue of Fort Edward Institute to JAMES E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Fall term begins Aug. 23.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application, free, by mail or otherwise.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG LADY, COMPETENT to teach children the English branches, French and music, desires to obtain a situation for the Autumn in a school or private family; distance no objection; excellent references given. Address, for two weeks, Miss M. B. M., Post-office, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as governess in a family, or as traveling companion for an invalid lady, by a young German lady who is competent to teach English, German and French. Apply at No. 167 Duane-st.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO giving instruction in English, French, music and drawing, wishes a situation either as resident or visiting governess—the latter preferred. Address TUITION, Brooklyn Post-office.

TO FOREIGNERS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, who has a particularly quick method of imparting the English language to foreigners, wishes a few more pupils. Address ENGLISH, Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BOOK-BUSINESS TO BE DISPOSED OF.—For sale, the stock, fixtures and good-will of an extensive bookstore on Broadway. The business has been established many years, and has an excellent connection of first-class City retail trade. The stock is fresh and well selected, and does not need much increase at present. Any house already engaged in publishing would find this a favorable means for largely extending their business, or any one wishing to enter into the publishing and bookselling business would find this an excellent opportunity. Apply to LEMUEL BANGS, Assignee, No. 554 Broadway.

$6,000.—WANTED—ABOUT $6,000 IN AN INSTITUTION established as a private resort for invalid females. It is delightfully located within the City on a plot of 20 acres, beautifully laid out, ornamented with trees, and every way adapted to the purpose. A gentleman or lady wishing to invest their money, will find the enterprise, which is intended to supply the wants of the wealthy, profitable and worth attention. Address, with real name, HYGIENE, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED WITH THIS amount, in an immediate paying business done in this country and in Europe also. Increase of business renders the personal attendance of principals necessary, and the object of the advertiser is to connect himself with some reliable person to take charge of one branch of the concern. Address, for three days, O. P. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—A RARE chance occurs to obtain a first-rate business on the East side of the City on a leading thoroughfare; the present proprietor will sell the stock, fixtures and lease on fair terms. Sales, which are exclusively for cash, amount to about $4,000 per month. It will require about $2,500 to conduct the business. Application may be made to CHAS. W. SHERWOOD, Bulls Head Bank Building, corner 25th-st and 3d av.

NEWSPAPER FOR SALE.—A NEWSPAPER, published in a thriving village, near this City, with office fixtures, press, &c., will be sold, to a cash customer, extremely cheap. It has been published over 14 years, and has a good paying subscription list. Its politics are Democratic, and it is the most prominent paper of the county in which it is located. For terms, &c., address, for one week, EDITOR, Box No. 166 *Times* Office, inclosing stamp for reply.

A GOOD BUSINESS LOCATION TO LET CHEAP.—On the south of Long Island, within 30 miles of New-York City by Railroad, and can sell this $30,000 worth of goods at a good profit for cash. The store now open and doing a good business. The present stock for sale at a sacrifice. The owner has other business. For full particulars call immediately upon the proprietor.

JAS. H. PORTER,
No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st.

AS AGENT.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING TRAVELED for mercantile houses in this country during the last three years being about to visit England for three months, would be glad to take charge of any business there for a moderate commission. Most satisfactory references can be furnished. Address ENGLISHMAN, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. [illegible] 6th-av., between [illegible] and 13th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting in a gentleman's family. Can come well recommended for honesty and capability. Call at No. 177 30th-st., northwest corner of 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in washing. Apply at her present employer's, No. 33 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing; can do the best of embroidering; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 203 West 26th-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED AS above, by a young woman, with best of City reference. Call at No. 6 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress to young children. Can fill either situation to give entire satisfaction. Has the best of City reference from good families. Call, for two days, at No. 90 West 16th-st., in the basement, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent and respectable person wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or would take the entire charge of a baby and sew; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 96 West 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young woman; no objection to do fine washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 165 West 27th-st., near 8th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, or to do the housework of a private family; has good recommendations; no objection to the country. Call at No. 269 1st av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing to assist in the washing, or would do sewing; understands her business thoroughly; is neat and tidy in her habits; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 445 3d-av., near 32d st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a young woman to do chamberwork and waiting and assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference. Apply at No. 556 2d av., between 34th and 35th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very capable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing; has excellent reference; would go a short distance in the country for the Summer. Call 7th-av. No. 222 top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; has the best City reference. Address 94 Perry-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—AN ENGLISH girl wishes a situation as child's nurse and seamstress, or waitress, in a private family. Call for two days at No. 96 Henry-st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A German woman as first-class French cook, in a private family; she understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and fine deserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Address No. 116 Wooster st., in the basement.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous to obtain a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, French, English and American cooking; is a first class pastry cook, and understands desserts of all kinds. Has good City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies, soups, and game. No objection to a first-class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., from 9 to 5 o'clock.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wishes a situation as first-class cook; can dress all kinds of game, jellies, ices, soups and desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Best City references. Call at No. 63 East 16th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook; thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required. Call for two days at No. 461 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 554 2d-av., near 34th st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PLAIN, HUMble, hard working young woman a situation, in City or country, as good cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or chamberwork and waiting, or laundress. Good reference for each capacity. A home in preference to high wages. Call at No. 70 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday. A small girl wants a place to mind children.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook and is willing to assist in washing and ironing in a small family. Best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 243 7th av., near 26th-st., New York, second floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 175 East 12th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A superior Protestant servant as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; is civil, clean, capable and well recommended. Apply at 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, situations for a cook and chambermaid, by their present employer, who is about to go to the country, and can give them the very best recommendation. Inquire at No. 18 West 39th-st. this week.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable young girls, sisters; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other one as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or nurse and plain sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 137 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTable girl wants a situation as cook and laundress; wages $6 per month. Call at No. 242 West 38th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a neat, respectable servant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or would not object to do housework in a small family; will be found a most desirable and faithful servant, and highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation; is a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer; also a baker. Has good City reference. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at Murray Hill-place, 4th-av., corner of 39th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COMPANION.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady is desirous to obtain a situation as companion and attendant to an elderly or invalid lady; would assist in housekeeping, besides making herself generally useful; has no objection to the country. Good references. Address for two days Z., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY, THOROUGHly conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-mentioned capacity, in which she has had ample experience; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address M. S., verbally or by letter, care of Mr. Westermann No. 440 Broadway, New-York, or No. 144 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEKEEPER—OR AS COMPANION TO an elderly or invalid lady, by a respectable person, well adapted for either, having kept house for her own family a number of years, and having more recently taken care of an invalid lady. Can give good reference, and would not object to the country. Address S. P., Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

AS HOUSEKEEPERS.—TO FAMILIES GOING to the country: a Protestant man and woman, who can give the highest testimonials as to character, &c., wish to meet with a situation to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer months, or would not object to the charge of a tenement house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 31 Vesey-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—AN AMERICAN WOman, whom we can unhesitatingly recommend, desires a situation as housekeeper, either in the country or City. Inquire of B. R. BARLOW, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as housekeeper to a single gentleman or widower by a middle-aged English woman; no objection to the country. Address B. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a smart capable girl, who understands all kinds of housework thoroughly; is neat, industrious and obliging; has two years' references from her last place. Also, a situation wanted for a nice respectable girl, lately landed, who has lived out at service in the old country; will take moderate wages. Apply to MANNING & CO., No. 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED BY A SMART and clean middle-aged woman, a situation in a private family, in City or country, as cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and is an excellent bread and pastry cook. Apply at No. 495 Broome-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a very respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; upright and honest; good reference. Apply at No. 187 Court-st., Brooklyn, first floor.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, to go into the country by a respectable English woman to do housework in a small family. Best of country reference given. Address, from the country only, F.P., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young girl as lady's maid and seamstress, to go into the country for the Summer months. She can have the best recommendation from her present employer, No. 364 5th-av., where she can be seen for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable woman, as first-class laundress, in a first-class family; no objection to go in the country for the Summer months; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 809 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., third floor, back room.

AS NURSE.—AN ENGLISH NURSE OF MUCH experience in the care of infants and young children, wants a situation; is accustomed to take the entire charge; can cut and make their clothes; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 148 East 32d-st., basement, between 2d and 3d avs.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A young American girl as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Call at No. 113 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable young woman, as nurse; will take charge of a baby from its birth, or go as seamstress; has no objection to travel with a lady this Summer. Call at her present place, No. 9 Clinton-place, one block from Broadway. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED BY AN American Protestant girl as children's nurse and plain sewing; no objection to go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 155 Hammond-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to the country. Call or address M. K. O. H., No. 118 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation in a private family as nurse and seamstress, or to care grown up children and sew; is a neat plain sewer and good embroideress, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 109 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 2, second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable girl, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is very kind to children; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived nearly 5 years. Can be seen for 2 days, if not engaged, at No. 115 East 16th-st., corner of 1st-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; good reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 East 23d st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and plain seamstress; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 222 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, back room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork and sewing; has no objection to travel with a lady; six years' City reference. Call at No. 71 West 15th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; must be capable and neat. Apply at No. 44 West 27th-st.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by an English Protestant girl, with good City reference; wages $6 to $8 per month. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., several doors west of Broadway.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, EMPLOYMENT by a first-class seamstress, by the day or week; perfectly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and is also a perfect tailoress; can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 14 Norfolk-st., corner of Hester, in the candy-store, or a note sent to A. B. R., will be attended to for one week.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED AND competent woman wishes to obtain a situation as seamstress and to take charge of grown children; can cut and fit their clothes; can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; would be willing to assist in the chamberwork; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 85½ Clinton-st., near Delancey.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-RATE SEAMstress wants a situation in consequence of the family where she is at present employed going into the country. Apply at No 6 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress by a young woman; would assist in chamberwork and waiting if desired. Apply at No. 61 West 12th st. Would like to go to the country.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG lady, a situation as seamstress in the country; understands all kinds of sewing. Address, by note, M. M. O'DONELL, No. 254 Delancy-st.

AS WET NURSE.—A YOUNG MARRIED WOman wants a situation as wet nurse; her babe is between three and four months old. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., corner of 18th-st., third floor, back room; can be seen for two days.

AS WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman wants a situation as wet nurse; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 201 East 34th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable young woman, as waitress; is competent to take charge of dining-room and parlors; has no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 710 Broadway.

MALES.

AS BUTLER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS butler, by a steady, respectable man—(English;) thoroughly understands his business; has the very best City reference. Address BUTLER, Box 194 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a respectable man who thoroughly understands his business; has the highest recommendation as to character and capability, and the very best of City reference from his last employer; has lived several years with one family; has no objection to go to the country. Address C. A., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a young man in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Address, for two days, J. S., Box No 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION is wanted by a Protestant young man, in a private family; has lived with the first families in this City; he thoroughly understands his business, is a good and careful driver, and is willing to go to the country for the Summer; has the best City reference as to capability, honesty and sobriety. Call or address, for two days, at No. 470 East 4th-st., near 1st-av., in the store.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, in all its branches; has no objection to assist in the garden, &c.; would take care of a cow and make himself generally useful; would prefer the country; has satisfactory reference. Address M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly well and plain gardening; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference for the last three years from his last employer. Address R. P., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has the best of references from his last place, where he lived 4 years; has no objection to go to the country. Apply at Wilson's livery stable, corner of Bleecker and Crosby sts.

AS COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GOING abroad wishes to procure a situation for an experienced coachman; the man is a capital groom, attentive, obedient and neat. Apply at the stable, No. 113 East 21st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, BY A RELIable competent young man, a situation as good coachman, or coachman and gardener; is a first class careful driver, and a good vegetable gardener; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer; best reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; no objection to any part of the country. Call, or address J. S., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed a situation, by a Scotchman who perfectly understands his business; has good reference; has no objection to going to the country, and would be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address A. M., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable married man, as coachman or gardener; having much experience, is fully competent. Refers to last employers. Address W. BEHAN, Box No. 2,573 Post-office, New-York.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; is of agreeable disposition; has no objections to the country, and can produce the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for two years. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant man; understands his business well; has no objections to the country; has the best of City reference; is a good gardener, and willing to make himself generally useful in every respect. Address G., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED A situation as coachman and groom; is willing to go to any part of the country; will make himself obliging; can give good City reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTestant man and wife; both are first-class; will be found willing and obliging, can be highly recommended in every respect; City or country no object. Apply, for two days, at No. 87 7th-st., or address J. M. D., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER, &c.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation in the country; can drive; understands the care of horses and cattle, farming, &c.; is also willing to make himself useful about the house. Can be seen at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS FARMER, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man, 19 years of age; understands farming and the care of horses, and would make himself generally useful. Address J. W. Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious, single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and cow if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man to take care of horses; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred. Address C. A., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man, aged 21 years, and with a good character of 2½ years' standing, wishes for immediate employment as groom or coachman; he thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful in the garden or house. Apply at St. Paul's Mission, No. 29 Vesey-st., from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M., for two days.

AS PORTER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as light porter in a wholesale store or at some mechanical business; can be seen any evening this week from 7 to 9 o'clock, or address JOHN CLEVERLEY, No. 427 West 35th-st.

AS WRAPPER WRITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young man as wrapper writer in a publication office; has been in that capacity for the last five years; or as light porter in a wholesale or retail store; can write a good hand and keep accounts, if required, and would make himself useful in any establishment where his services might be required. Best references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter, by a young man of steady habits and long experience in London and New York in any private family; he has the best of reference of long services in this City. He can be seen, for two days, at No. 811 Broadway, or at No. 198 Bowery, from 10 to 4 o'clock. Inquire for J. D.

AS WAITER OR LIGHT PORTER.—Wanted, a situation as waiter, by a young man 23 years of age, in a watering-place in the country, or would like a light porter's place; is well acquainted with his duties in either situation. Address J. M. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man desires a situation as waiter in a private family; has very good City reference, and no objection to going to the country. Address C. O., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS attended one course of medical lectures in the New-York University, and has had five years experience in the retail drug business, is desirous of studying medicine with some physician where he can take charge of a drug store, or be otherwise useful; is willing to go in the country. Address J. B., Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHING HOUSES AND OTHERS.—A young man who has been engaged for the past three years as mail writer in one of the leading story-papers, would like to get a like situation, or as collector or copyist in some law office; the best of references given as to honesty, &c. Address L. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FOR EUROPE OR ELSEWHERE.—AN INtelligent, middle-aged man, (Swiss,) conversant with the English, French and German languages, wishes to travel with a single gentleman or family, in Europe or elsewhere; can give the best of City references. Address B. J., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

PROFESSIONAL OR MERCANTILE EMPLOYMENT wanted for a youth as reporter, collector and amanuensis; writes neatly and rapidly. Address SHORT-HAND, Box No. 730 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED TO GO TO YONKERS.—She must thoroughly understand cooking and be a good laundress. Good references required. Apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

A BOY.—WANTED, A COLORED BOY, ABOUT 14 years of age, to attend door, run of errands and make himself useful; neat of appearance, and of respectable parents. Inquire of D. M. DAVIDSON, No. 341 East 18th st., between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE. Apply, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M., this day, at No. 130 Nassau-st., to E. B. SHAFER.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A STEADY, CApable woman, to do general housework in a small private family in Brooklyn, or a housekeeper who is willing to do the work. To a competent person a good home and liberal wages will be offered. Washing put out if required. Apply in Quincy-st., first house east of Bedford-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT NURSE and seamstress. Inquire at No. 16 Lexington-av., between 9 and 11 A. M.

A CHILD'S NURSE AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant woman as child's nurse and waitress; one with good recommendations can apply at No. 25 Washington-square, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

A LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS laundress by a private family a short distance from the City. State who lived with, and if willing to remain the year round. Address A. M. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A WAITER IN A FIRST-class ice cream saloon and ladies' restaurant. A person of steady habits good references, and who understands the business; none others need apply at HALL'S Steam Ice Cream Saloon, No. 188 Chatham-st.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY YOUNG MAN, OF good habits, and a good penman, to take charge of a large business; liberal wages will be given to any person suitable. For further particulars address, inclosing stamp, to PORTER & COOLEY, Box No. 267 Clinton, N. Y.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD FOREMAN track-layers and one station superintendent. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRANDS AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

These instruments have taken sixteen first premiums, gold and silver medals, within the *last four years* in competition with pianos of the best makers of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Among the judges were Gottschalk, Wm. Mason, H. A. Wollenhaupt, and other musical celebrities.

ST. & SONS do not refer to artists who were in this country many years ago, or to certificates and testimonials given a long time since as it is a well-known fact that such important improvements have been made in pianos *quite recently* that many makers whose instruments were justly considered to rank among the best years ago cannot by any means claim the same position at the present time.

We subjoin the following certificate, given within the last six months, by nearly all the leading and most prominent artists and musicians now residing in this country:

"The undersigned, having personally examined and practically tested the improvements in Grand Pianos invented by H. STEINWAY, in which the covered strings are overstrung above those remaining, do hereby certify:

1. That, as the result of the said improvement, the voice of the piano is greatly improved in quality, quantity and power.

2. The sound by STEINWAY'S improvement is much more even, less harsh stronger and much better prolonged than that realized in any other piano with which we are acquainted.

3. The undersigned regard the improvement of Mr. STEINWAY as most novel, ingenious and important. No piano of similar construction has ever been known or used, so far as the undersigned know or believe.

GUSTAV SATTER, WILLIAM MASON,
S. B. MILLS, JOHN N. PATTISON,
WM. SAAR, ROBERT GOLDBECK,
U. C. HILL, GEO. W. MORGAN,
WM. A. KING, CARL BERGMANN,
GEO. F. BRISTOW, HENRY C. TIMM,
And many others."

Each instrument warranted for the term of five years. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY

GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skillful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

1823 T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANOS. 1860

Justly celebrated for their intrinsic merits and excellence.
WAREROOMS IN THE BIBLE HOUSE,
Corner of 8th-st., and 4th-av.

N. B.—Send for a circular with description of styles, prices, and list of references.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let, or sold on installments.

LINDEMAN & SONS, No. 636 BROADWAY,—who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale over strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.

It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.

For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

MUSIC.—A LADY HIGHLY QUALIFIED TO teach the piano and singing, will receive a few pupils at her residence, for $2 per month, with privilege of practice; at the residence of pupils $12 per quarter. No. 3 West 41st-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130. Call and see them.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES, or the Violin Piano, for sale at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

STATIONERY.

DAVID WALKER, STATIONER, PRINTER, and Blank-Book Manufacturer, No. 2 Park-place, under the Broadway Bank. TAGS and Counting-Room NOTIONS in great variety.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
CORTESI—MUSIANI.
GRAND COMBINATION.

Mme CORTESI has the honor of announcing that she has rented from the Directors the Academy of Music, for
A LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES,
Commencing MONDAY, June 4
for the purpose of introducing to the American public the great Tenor,
SIGNOR MUSIANI,
who has made an immense sensation during the late opera season in Havana.

MME. CORTESI,
In returning her sincere thanks for the great favor with which she has been received at her two former visits in New-York, at the Academy of Music, trusts that she will meet with a liberal patronage, which she will endeavor to deserve through the perfection and completeness of the Operas to be produced, and the merit of the artists engaged.

Mme. CORTESI has much pleasure in being able to state that in addition to the artists forming her own company, she has engaged the favorite contralto,
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS,
The great basso,
SIGNOR SUSINI,
The favorite baritone
SIGNOR AMODIO,
The celebrated basso profundo,
SIGNOR NANNI,
SIGNOR SBRIGLIA, SIGNOR TAMARO,
BARILLI, BELLINI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor......SIG. MUZIO
Manager and Musical Director......SIG. SERVADIO
MONDAY, June 4, 1860,
Will be presented Donizetti's grand opera, in three acts, of
IL POLIUTO.
THE MARTYRS.
Characters:
Pauline......Mme. Cortesi
Polyutus......Sig. Musiani
Severus......Sig. Amodio
Selix......Sig. Henster
Nearcus......Sig. Rupio
Calisthenes......Sig. Nanni
People, Christians, Priests, Lictors.
Conductor......Sig. MUZIO
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
The Sale of Tickets commences this morning, at Sibell's, No. 12 Wall-st., C. Breusing's No. 701 Broadway, and at the Box-office of the Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; the opera commences at 8.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, June 2, at 1 o'clock,
Last Grand Gala
MATINEE,
MOST POSITIVELY.
I MASNADIERI.
(The libretto founded on Schiller's celebrated Drama, "The Robbers.")
Signora Olviera......as......Amelia
Signor Rossi Guerra......as......Carlo di Moor
Signor Luisia......as......Francesco di Moor
Signor Mirandola......as......Conte di Moor
CONDUCTOR......CARL ANSCHUTZ
Doors open at 12; to commence at 1 o'clock
Tickets of admission to all parts of the house $1.
No reserved seats
Tickets can be procured at the usual ticket offices.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOTICE
Change of time in commencing during the rest of the Season.
Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT,
AND
EVERY NIGHT
The new and original Comic Drama, called the
OVERLAND ROUTE,
By Tom Taylor.
Scenery by J. B. Isherwood and S. L. Culbert.
Tom Dexter, an adventurer......Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Solomon Fraser, K. C. B., ex-resident at several Courts......Mr. Blake
Major McTurk......Mr. Brougham
Mr. Lovibond, a Singapore merchant......Mr. Walcot
Mr. Colepepper, Commissioner of the Budgerypore District......Mr. Dyott
Capt. Clavering, of the Commander-in Chief's Staff......Mr. Floyd
Moleskin, a detective......Mr. Sloan
Capt. Smart, of the P and O steamer Simoom Mr. Levere
Limpet, Sir Solomon's man......Mr. Young
Mr. Hardisty, first officer of the Simoom......Mr. Bernard
Tottle, head steward......Mr. Baker
Stewards, mates, lascars, passengers, &c., &c.
Mrs. Seabright......Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Lovibond......Miss Mary Gannon
Miss Colepepper......Mary Sloan
Mrs. Rabbits......Mrs. Young
Mrs. Grimwood......Miss Tree
First Ayah......Miss Carman
Second Ayah......Miss Pine
Female passengers, &c., &c.
ACT I.
THE SALOON OF THE SIMOOM.
UNDER THE POOP DECK.
ACT II.
THE POOP-DECK OF THE SIMOOM.
Towards evening.
A TROPICAL SUNSET SKY.
Evening in the Red Sea.
ACT III.
CORAL REEF IN THE RED SEA.
Sunrise.
STRIKING TABLEAU AND FINALE.
OBSERVE!!!
Seats may be secured at the Box-office
TWELVE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
NOTICE.—With the exception of the Press, the Free List is entirely suspended.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
Lessee and Manager......Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
Stage Manager......JAMES SIMMONDS.
Musical Director......T. BAKER
Scenic Artist......MR. HAYES
Positively the Last Night.
SATURDAY, June 2,
Of Planche's brilliant Burlesque of
THE INVISIBLE PRINCE,
Or, The Island of Tranquil Delights; in which
Mrs. JOHN WOOD and
Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON
Will appear, supported by
A TALENTED COMPANY.
The performances will commence with Morton's eccentric farce of
LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.
Mr. Golighty......Mr. Jefferson.
Doors open at 7½, commencing at 8 o'clock precisely

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole Proprietors, Messrs. G. L. FOX & J. W. LINGARD.
Stage Manager......Mr. G. L. FOX.
SATURDAY EVENING, June 2,
The performances will commence with
WILLIAM TELL.
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Concluding with EL HYDER.

WINTER GARDEN.
The Management respectfully announces that
Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE
Will play a farewell engagement prior to her departure for Europe, commencing
TUESDAY, June 5.
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
And an efficient company.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
Under the personal supervision of......P. T. BARNUM.
GREATEST ATTRACTION IN AMERICA!
$3,000 have been expended in chartering a vessel for the Gulf of Mexico, which has just returned with the most BEAUTIFUL COLORED FISH, including the "ANGEL FISH," now swimming in the most
PERFECT AQUARIA IN THE WORLD.
Just added, a FOUR-POUND SPECKLED TROUT!
Also, THREE BEAUTIFUL LIVING SEALS!
The 257-pound Baby, or
VANTILE MACK, THE INFANT LAMBERT!
7 YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 257 POUNDS.
Being actually larger than any man in the City.
Fresh arrivals from the Japanese Embassy of
JAPANESE COINS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES,
AUTOGRAPHS OF THE THREE PRINCES, &c.
Great sensation occasioned by
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
who astonishes thousands and teaches the spectators.
THE LIVING "WHAT IS IT?"
Continues to evoke the inquiry: "IS IT MAN, or IS IT MONKEY?"

This AFTERNOON, at 3—Second and last week of the new American drama of THE WHITE BRANCH OF THE PRAIRIE: Delmon Grace, Hadaway, Bridgman, S. France, &c.; Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss C. Alford, &c. After which PERFECTION.

EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock—Fifth time in five years of the thrilling drama of PAULINE; Count Horace, Mr. C. W. Clarke; Pauline, Miss Emily Mestayer.

Madame DELMONTE the celebrated fortune-teller. LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY LIFE SIZE WAX FIGURES OF A. W. HICKS, JACKALOW, JOHN BROWN, &c.

Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquette, 15 cents extra. Children under ten, 15c., and to the Parquette 10c.

707. GURNEY'S GALLERY, 707.
No. 707 BROADWAY, first block below the New-York Hotel.
ON EXHIBITION,
THE DYING TE-CUM-SEH,
And other elegant pieces of statuary, by the celebrated sculptor, Chevalier Pettrich, of Rome, pupil of the world-renowned Thorwaldsen.

Messrs. GURNEY & SON, by the solicitation of lovers of Fine Arts, have secured, at great expense, the above work of Art, and having fitted up one of the studios in their establishment, apart from the Photographic Exhibition Gallery, are confident that a visit to the same will be well repaid.

Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

N. B.—The PHOTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION GALLERY is open for FREE INSPECTION from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

"PEALS OF LAUGHTER."
Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, by special request, will repeat his inimitable lecture on
"WHAT A BLIND MAN SAW IN ENGLAND,"
At the Cooper Institute,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 4.
While this lecture is full of interesting and valuable information, it excites "peals on peals of laughter."
At the close of the lecture, without additional charge, the great and sublime painting of the
"COURT OF DEATH"
by Rembrandt Peale, will be exhibited and explained.
Tickets 25 cents, admitting to the whole. For sale at the bookstores and door. Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8 o'clock.

ORGAN EXHIBITION AND CONCERT.
The large organ just completed by Messrs. Stuart & Brothers, for the Yorkville Presbyterian Church, will be exhibited by Professor G. W. MORGAN, on MONDAY EVENING, June 4, at the Church in 86th-st., near 3d-av.
Solos by Dr. W. Rowell, Prof. Vinton, and other popular amateurs. Choruses by the choir of the Church.
Tickets 25 cents; proceeds to be appropriated to the organ fund.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.
Under the direction of G. C. BINGHAM.

LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY.—NIBLO'S GARDEN—FLORAL EXHIBITION.—The spacious premises have been transformed into a series of beautiful gardens filled with the rarest plants and choicest floral products of the earth; aquariums, fountains, classic statuary, vases, &c. The lobbies, saloons, courts and vestibule are converted into magnificent arbors and promenades, with gravel walks. The Ladies' Union Aid Society will hold its anniversary and festival in the Audience Room and Palace of Flowers, June 7, 1860, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. The Ministry are invited to be present. Addresses may be expected from several distinguished ministers. Promenade music by Dodworth's Band. Fruits of the season and confectionery in the refreshment room. Admission 50 cents; children half price. Tickets can be obtained at Hall's music store, Broadway; of C. C. Leigh, Broadway; Raynor, stationer, Bowery; and at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
NIXON'S
MIDSUMMER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Encouraged by the generous support accorded to his exertions during the Winter and Spring seasons, in catering for the highest taste in Equestrian Entertainments, the Lessee and Manager of Niblo's Garden takes great pleasure in announcing his
SUMMER PROGRAMME
at this fashionable and highly popular establishment.

The Theatre is now closed to give time for the decoration and refitting of the extensive premises prior to the GRAND REOPENING, which will take place
On MONDAY, 4th of JUNE,
with the most attractive features ever offered to the people of the Metropolis.

ORDER OF ENTERTAINMENTS.
They will be classed in four departments, viz.:
OPERATIC—DRAMATIC—BALLET,
and the interesting and beautiful BOTANICAL DISPLAY.

THE FLORAL DEPARTMENT.
This department will be under the superintendence of the well-known and distinguished florist, Mr. Fitzpatrick corner of Broadway and 29th st., who has furnished the requisite material for transforming this popular resort into a vast conservatory filled with every variety of native and exotic Flowers. Tropical Plants and Fruit Trees, together with all accessories necessary for a unique and beautiful Garden.

The Gardens are in six different department. The main vestibule or entrance from Broadway presents a
FLORAL AVENUE,
surrounded on all sides with every variety of Plants and Flowers,
A FOUNTAIN IN FULL PLAY,
ornamented with Dolphins and Mermaids,
occupying the centre; tendrils of Woodbine and other climbing plants over running the walls and ceiling in natural festoons; while the light from a thousand jets illuminates the scene.

The left of the main entrance leads to a spacious and
MAGNIFICENT PARTERRE in the OPEN AIR,
containing thousands of the most choice plants, in bud and bloom. This Garden has a double Promenade, a large Fountain, tastefully decorated Arbors, classic Statuary, &c. and is arranged for the convenience of serving
REFRESHMENTS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
during the intervals of the stage performances

On the right of the main entrance—in the open air, also—is another splendid Garden, surrounded with the richest horticultural embellishments, Playing Fountains, Settees, Arbor-Tables &c. This Garden is for gentlemen, to be used as a smoking recess and conversation promenade.

The Front Lobby of the Theatre presents a
SPACIOUS and MAGNIFICENT ARBOR,
inclosed on both sides with vines and runners of various kinds, and a profusion of the rarest plants and flowers. The passages from this Arbor lead directly into the boxes of the Theatre.

On the right of the Arbor is the entrance to the "Grand Floral Saloon," or
PALACE OF FLOWERS,
which is literally filled with the most costly flowers and shrubbery, Exotics, Orange, Lime, and other tropical trees, in full fruit.

In the centre of this Hall is erected the
LARGEST BOTANICAL AQUARIUM IN THE WORLD,
filled with a rare collection of Aquatic Plants. Also, several
ANIMAL AQUARIA.
containing numberless specimens of the finny tribes, exhibiting their natural habits, movements and instincts.

At the eastern extremity of this Garden is an Alcove, fitted up with exquisite taste and elegance, displaying the most beautiful and fragrant flowers. This recess is appropriated as the
LADIES' DRESSING OR RETIRING BOUDOIR,
and of course exclusively devoted to their service.

The Fountains have been placed and ornamented by those skillful artisans Messrs. FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO., No 856 Broadway, and the Vegetable and Animal Aquaria arranged by Messrs. GLEASON & GODDARD, of No. 454 Broadway.

The
MUSICAL AND OPERATIC
Department will be under the personal supervision of the celebrated
MAX MARETZEK.
whose exalted reputation is a guaranty that the Musical Entertainments will be of the most recherché and attractive character. Already have arrangements been entered into with several of the leading FOREIGN and NATIVE VOCALISTS, among whom are
Mme. VON BERKEL and Mme. H. ECKHARDT.

One of the principal features of this entertainment will be that all the Operatic Gems, Arias, Concerted Pieces, &c., whether by foreign Prime Donne or native Vocalists, will be SUNG IN ENGLISH, and the
CONCERTS GIVEN IN THE PALACE OF FLOWERS, which will be magnificently decorated for the occasion.

THE DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT
will present to the citizens of New York some of the most prominent talent in the profession, among them many OLD FAVORITES and NEW CANDIDATES for public favor; and it is the design of the manager to produce a variety of LIGHT DRAMATIC PIECES, popular
BURLESQUES, VAUDEVILLES, COMEDIETTAS, &c., making a success on of fresh and elegant novelties.

As a guaranty of the excellence of these performances, the following names among those engaged are mentioned:
THE NELSON SISTERS.
Miss POLLY MARSHALL, Mr. MARK SMITH.
Miss MARY WELLS, Mr. WM. DAVIDGE,
Miss ROSE FRANCE, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Miss ANNA FRANCE, Mr. CHARLES PETERS,
Miss GEORGIANA REIGNOLDS, Mr. D. W. LEESON,
Mr. ALFRED NELSON,
Mrs. REIGNOLDS, Mr. L. J. VINCENT,
&c., &c. &c., &c.
Conductor for Drama and Ballet......Mr. JOHN COOKE
Scenic Artists......Messrs THORNE and JOHNSON
THE BALLET DEPARTMENT
will be under the control of those accomplished and popular artists,
Mlle. LINA WINDEL and Mons. HYPPOLITE WEITHOFF;
to assist whom a number of the most distinguished dancers and figurantes have been engaged, among them:
Miss HANNAH GALE, Miss ADEONA GALE,
Mlle. KATARINA, Mrs. AYMAR,
Mlle. AUGUSTA, Miss MURRAY,
Mlle. MABIE, Mlle HUTIN,
Mlle. DE JOHN, Mlle. MARIETTE,
Mlle. CHRISTINE, Mlle. BRUZZIA,
And a full Corps de Ballet.

To all these varied and beautiful entertainments, embracing Ballet, Opera, Drama, Promenade Concerts, Botanical and Floral Gardens, and inspection of the stage, the price of admission is
ONLY FIFTY CENTS,
for which almost insignificant price all the curious and instructive features of this immense establishment may be studied and enjoyed for five hours.

ATTENTIVE USHERS and A SPECIAL POLICE will be in waiting to assist ladies and children, and preserve order.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.
MONDAY EVENING June 4, 1860.
The doors will be opened two hours before the commencement of the performances.
THE STAGE OF THE THEATRE,
Set as a beautiful Garden Scene, (painted by Mr. John Thorne,) and adorned with real flowers, will be
THROWN OPEN TO VISITORS,
who will have full liberty to pass BEHIND THE SCENES, and examine all the paraphernalia of the mimic world.

During these two hours of promenade among the flowers, Gardens, Fountains, and on the stage, popular music will be performed by the Orchestral Bands.
AT THE SOUND OF THE GONG,
the audience will please clear the stage, and prepare for
THE THEATRICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
which will commence at 8 o'clock, with
AN OPENING ADDRESS, spoken by Mr. MARK SMITH.
After which the
Grand Ballet Divertissement of
LORETTA.
Loretta, daughter of Jacobi......Mlle. LINA WINDEL
Max, in love with Loretta......M. HYPOLITE WEITHOFF
Servialle, rival of Max......Mr. D. W. LEESON
Jacobi, father of Loretta......Mr. L. J. VINCENT
Mad. Jacobi, mother of Loretta......Mrs. AYMAR
In the course of the piece a
Pas de Deux......Mlle. Lina Windel and Mons. Weithoff
Tarantelle......Misses H and A. Gale
Character Dance......Mlle. L Windel and Weithoff
Finale......By the Corps de Ballet

The performances in the theatre will then be
SUSPENDED FOR FORTY MINUTES,
to give time for promenade and refreshment in the gardens, arbors and saloons, and for the
OPERATIC VARIETIES
Conductor......MAX MARETZEK
Promenade Music......by......Maretzek's Concert Band
Songs and Ballads in English, by
Mad. VON BERKEL and Mad. H. ECKHARDT.

REFRESHMENTS for ladies and gentlemen (spirituous liquors excepted) will be served in the saloons and gardens at any time during the performances.

After the OPERATIC INTERLUDE, the Theatrical Programme will be resumed, and the evening's entertainment concluded with the newly-edited musical burlesque of
THE RACE-COURSE OF LOVE;
Or,
SHE STOOPS AND DOESN'T CONQUER.
Schœneus, King of Sycios, a doting parent and a man of mark......Mr. MARK SMITH
Paidagogus, an astute tutor of the ancient school......W. DAVIDGE
Narcissus, a "Nix my Dolly" sort of chap, one of the Corinthian order, wanting only the capital......A. H. DAVENPORT
Thraso, a major, well acquainted with villainous saltpetre......C. PETERS
Hippomenes, a pugilistic pupil and fast young man, who can carry weight......Miss CARRY NELSON
Cupid, whom everybody knows by heart......Miss POLLY MARSHALL
Atalanta, a strong-minded, fleet-footed deer, daughter of King Schœneus......Miss SARAH NELSON
Missisaris, a Duenna, ready to do anything to hitch with Paidagogus......Miss MARY WELLS
Merope, the slow mother of the fast young man......Mrs. REIGNOLDS
Venus, Queen of Hearts from La Belle France......Miss ROSE FRANCE
Aglaia, Thalia, Euphrosyne } Ornamental and useful attendants in attendance upon Venus. { Miss G. REIGNOLDS, Miss ANNA FRANCE, Mrs. L. J. VINCENT
Lords, ladies, guests, guards, dancing girls, attendants, &c.
SYNOPSIS OF INCIDENTS.
PERIOD—"In a certain age," or, "Once upon a time."
SCENE I.—Grotto of Venus......J. S. Johnson
The Graces who never tire of attiring her, toiling at her toilet
SONG—"Winning ladies, all my trade is"......Cupid
SCENE II.—Library in Merope's house; How the pupil gets along, and the tutor gets abroad; Merope tries to hum her only air; Hippomenes and Narcissus in a private box.
BACCHANALIAN ARIA......Hippomenes
SCENE III.—Ante-chamber in the Palace; How the King checks his child, but is made to change his note.
SCENA OPERATICA—"Ah, do not jingle"......Atalanta
SCENE IV.—The Royal Drawing-Room J. S. Johnson
Atalanta comes in winning, and Hippomenes goes in to win.
BALLAD—Dream of Love......Hippomenes
DUET—"If you're the chap"......Hippomenes and Atalanta
SCENE V.—Hall in the Palace; How the course of True Love meets with more than proverbial impediments.
GRAND OPERATIC SCENA—With Embelishments—Trovatore......Atalanta
SCENE VI.—The King's Garden by Moonlight......J. S. Johnson
The Golden Apples and the Appleless Climber.
DUET—"I've Kissed and I've Courted"......Atalanta and Hippomenes

AMUSEMENTS.

SCENE VII.—On the Road; A Running Sketch, by two fine specimens of the race.
SCENE VIII.—THE RACE-COURSE OF LOVE......J. Thorne
AT BURNHAM'S BLOOMINGDALE.
GRAND DUET—"Lord Lovel"......King and Narcissus
FIRST RACE—Single-mile heats, in harness; result:
Hippomenes......1
Paidagogus......No where
SECOND RACE—Same distance and terms:
Hippomenes......1
Atlanta......Distanced
Complete Triumph of Cupid, and Unanimous Adjournment to
SCENE IX.—THE GOLDEN GATES......J. Thorne
Opening upon
SCENE X.—THE COURT OF COURTSHIP, and Home of the Heart's Soft Whispers......J. Thorne
Forming a Grand Scenic Finale of Trellis-Work, Revolving Columns, immense Fairy Car, and other magical and beautiful effects.

Doors open at 6 o'clock; curtain rises at 8 o'clock. The entertainments will conclude at 10½, after which there will be PROMENADE MUSIC FOR HALF AN HOUR, the doors finally closing at 11 P. M., in time for stages in all directions.

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE GARDEN.
The doors will open two hours before the commencement of each entertainment, affording to visitors facilities for inspecting the various Gardens, Aquaria, Fountains, &c.

Entertainments given EACH EVENING during the week, except Sunday, commencing at 8 o'clock, and GRAND MATINEES ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Commencing at 2 o'clock.
Every visitor will have a
SEAT SECURED DURING THE WHOLE EVENING,
with the privilege of leaving and returning at pleasure.

The STAGE of the THEATRE will be set to represent a
GARDEN SCENE,
for two hours prior to the time of commencing, and thrown open to the audience for promenade from the boxes, giving visitors an opportunity of inspecting the plants, and indulging their curiosity by viewing the auditorium from the stage, and examining the paraphernalia behind the scenes.

Seats may be secured six days in advance without extra charge.

CATALOGUES
will be furnished at the door, giving a full description of the Flowers, Aquaria, Performances, &c.
There is but
ONE PRICE OF ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS—
to witness all the entertainments—Dramatic, Operatic and Ballet—including free access to every part of the Gardens and Promenades. Children under ten years, in the afternoon, will be admitted for 25 cents; those securing seats will be charged full price in the evening.

HORTICULTURAL FAIR DAYS.
Premium for Plants.
The manager offers the following premiums for the best specimens of Flowers, to be sent to Niblo's Garden between the 4th and 20th of June, viz., for the best collection of GERANIUMS—not less than twelve varieties—$10. Premium to be awarded on Wednesday, June 13.

For the best collection of ROSES. (cut flowers) not less than 24 varieties, $10. Premium to be awarded Wednesday June 20

For the best ORCHIDACEOUS PLANTS in bloom, $5. Premium to be awarded Wednesday, June 27.

For the best collection of STOVE PLANTS, $20. Premium to be awarded Wednesday, June 27.

For the best four VARIEGATED LEAF PLANTS, $5. Premium to be awarded Wednesday, June 27.

For the best six FUSCHIAS, or LADIES' EAR DROPS, $10. Premium to be awarded June 27.

Plants offered for competition will be received from the time of opening, allowing six days' exhibition previous to the award of the premiums; and the plants will be placed in the lobbies of the Theatre for the inspection of the public. Outside judges will be invited by Mr. Fitzpatrick, florist of the establishment, to make an impartial distribution of the awards. The awards will be made in the afternoon of the days appointed, immediately at the close of the entertainments.

The novelty and magnificence of these "Midsummer Entertainments," given in the midst of parterres of brilliant flowers of varied hues, exhaling the sweetest of perfumes—the invigorating promenades—the plashing of fountains, diffusing a refreshing coolness through the atmosphere—added to the strains of delightful music, coming over the ear

"Like the sweet south,
That breathes upon a bank of violets,"

cannot fail to excite the admiration of all persons of true taste, to whom only the proprietor appeals for a continuation of that encouragement and support which have on all former occasions so liberally rewarded his humble efforts.

The entire establishment is under the personal direction and supervision of JAMES M. NIXON, Lessee and Manager.

COOK'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE,
FROM NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW-YORK, AND THE BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
In the CITY OF BROOKLYN,
On Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 1 and 2.
Court Jester......Mr. J. PENTLAND.
Afternoon performances commence at 2 o'clock.
Evening performances commence at 8 o'clock.
ALL THE "DISTINGUISHED" RIDERS,
Including
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA,
JAMES ROBINSON,
Signor SEBASTIAN,
The beautiful mare "Zaidee" performed by ELLA ZOYARA.
And the great acrobatic artists,
WILLIAM HANLON,
THOS. HANLON,
GEORGE HANLON,
ALFRED and
FRED. HANLON.
Mr. DUVERNEY,
Mr. CHARLTON,
Mons. DE BACH,
Supported by a full equestrian and gymnastic troupe.

The company will perform also in Williamsburgh on MONDAY and TUESDAY, June 4 and 5.

At the particular request of the residents of Williamsburgh, the proprietor has engaged the spacious premises known as the "Washington Riding Academy," which he has been at great pains and expense in fitting up and decorating in a style of elegance and convenience. The arrangement of the interior of the Riding Academy will admit of the comfortable accommodation of an immense audience, all of whom will be provided with eligible seats around the arena.

The company will likewise appear in
JERSEY CITY.
On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, June 6 and 7—Afternoon and evening.
AND IN THE CITY OF NEWARK,
On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 8 and 9—Afternoon and evening.
Prices of admission: Boxes. 25c. No half price. Settee seats, 50c.

MISS SUSAN DENIN
AND
MR. A. J. ARNOLD
Will give, at HOPE CHAPEL,
On SATURDAY EVENING, June 2,
A SELECT
DRAMATIC AND LYRICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Comprising Readings, Recitations and Songs.
An eminent Professor will preside at the Piano.
Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the door.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
NEW BURLESQUE CIRCUS,
FIELD OF THE GOLDEN CLOTH.
Also, an entire new comic piece called
JACK AND HIS MONKEY.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

J. C. ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.—DAY AND EVENING.—13th-st. and 4th-av.
P. T. BARNUM and J. M. NIXON, Proprietors.
GREATEST NOVELTY IN AMERICA!
THE GREAT LIVING BLACK SEA-LION.
DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS, SINGING, CLIMBING AND VAULTING BEARS, CALIFORNIA LIONS, TIGERS, OSTRICHES, BUFFALO, AND 100 WILD ANIMALS FROM THE PACIFIC. Performed by "Grizzly Adams" from 10 A. M., to 10 P. M., and especially at 11, 3, and 8 o clock. ANIMALS FED AT 4 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children, 15 cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

BOWERY THEATRE TO LET—WITH SCENery, wardrobe and properties; immediate possession given. Apply to JOHN S. GILES, Receiver, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.

FINE ARTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Thirty fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open, for the season, at the Galleries in 10th-st., near Broadway.
Season tickets, 50 cents Single admission, 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

SPORTING.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.
THURSDAY, JUNE 7.
The Committee's steamer, for the accommodation of the reporters for the Press, &c., &c., will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 10 minutes past 10 A. M. precisely. Tickets $1, to be obtained of CHAS. H. HASWELL, No. 6 Bowling-green.

BOATS! BOATS!! BOATS!!!
Ladies' row boats, sail boats, pleasure boats, fancy boats, ships' boats, metallic life boats, yachts, lighters, shell boats, club boats, barges, gigs, wherries, and every style, length and model of boats, on hand and built to order, at O. R. INGERSOLL'S largest as well as cheapest Boat and Oar Bazaar in the world, Nos. 243 and 246 South-st., near Pike-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE New-York Yacht Club will come off on THURSDAY MORNING, the 7th day of June, at 10½ o'clock. The steamboat *Josephine*, furnished by the Club for the exclusive use of the members, will leave the foot of Morton-st. at 10 o'clock precisely. Members who have not received their tickets can obtain the same from the Treasurer, Robert S. Hone, Esq., No. 16 Wall st.
H. MORTON, Secretary.

FIREWORKS.

EDGES' & HADFIELD'S
PREMIUM COLORED AND BRILLIANT FIREWORKS.
W. J. SYMS & BRO.,
Dépôt, No. 300 Broadway.
Having made extensive arrangements with both of the above celebrated makers for the sale of their Fireworks, we are prepared to offer to storekeepers and the public generally an unequaled stock, both in quality and variety, at reduced prices, consisting in part of Fire-Crackers, Torpedoes, Wheels, Triangles, Rockets, Roman Candles, Mines, Pidgeons, Comets, &c., &c. CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES supplied with public displays at short notice.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 27 MAIDEN-LANE,
New-York.
Fire-crackers, Torpedoes, Joss-sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and public exhibitions, of superior quality, at less than usual prices. Address orders by mail or telegraph to
GEO. B. COLBY,
No. 27 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

THE SLOOP MURDERS.

ALBERT W. HICKS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

Letters from His Brother and the Mother of His Wife—Verses by the Prisoner, Indicating a Previous Crime.

Yesterday being the time appointed for the sentence of Albert W. Hicks, the mate of the schooner E. A. Johnson, convicted of robbery on the high seas, in connection with the murders of Capt. Burr and the brothers Watts, in March last, the United States Circuit Court-room, and the lobby adjoining, was crowded with spectators, hundreds being unable to obtain admission, though they contrived to obtain a passing glance of the prisoner as he was brought into and led forth from the Court.

Judge Smalley having taken his seat upon the bench, Judge Roosevelt, United States District Attorney, rose and said:

If it please the Court, it is now my duty, and my painful duty as an officer of the United States, to move for the judgment which the law has affixed as a punishment to the crime of piracy upon the high seas in the case of Albert W. Hicks. The prisoner has been found guilty of the crime, and to that the law assigned the punishment of death, and no other punishment. It has left no discretion to the Court, as there is none with the jury or the District-Attorney. Were it an ordinary case I should make this application with great pain. Capital punishments are not favorites with me, nor with the community; and for the crime of robbery on the high seas, dangerous though it may be, if it stood by itself, the feeling of the community would be against inflicting the punishment of death, and would be in this case were it not for the surrounding circumstances. In making this application I do it with the knowledge, for with this verdict before us we have the legal knowledge, as we have also the moral knowledge, that though the charge is one of piracy, it involves also a charge of the murder of three men in cold blood, for the mere, I had almost said paltry, consideration of $150, some old clothes, and an old watch. Three men have been deprived of their lives, unwarned, probably in the dead of night, when the perpetrator incurred no seeming risk of detection, men who had been his comrades, with whom he had broken bread for days and days—these men were ruthlessly, cruelly and surreptitiously deprived of their lives, and one of them when life enough remained, not to defend himself, but to struggle for life, and while clinging to the side of the vessel and pleading for mercy, had his hand chopped off by the man who had previously murdered his companions. In such a case I should feel authorized to ask for the highest punishment of the law, if the law had provided for any degrees in the punishment of the offence.

The Clerk then asked Hicks if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him?

Hicks rose when his name was called, and answered in a voice in which not the slightest tremor was perceptible: "No! I have nothing to say."

Judge Smalley then pronounced sentence as follows:

You, Albert W. Hicks, otherwise Wm. Johnson, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for this District for robbery and piracy on the high seas. You have had a patient and fair trial before an honest jury of your country. You have been defended by able counsel with zeal and fidelity, but found guilty.

The evidence against you was so strong, clear and conclusive that no one who heard it could doubt as to the correctness of the verdict. The evidence also established beyond a moral or rational doubt that, in order to accomplish the robbery, you were guilty of a triple murder; that to enable you to possess yourself of the paltry sum of $150 in money and some articles of clothing not your own, you, the first officer of the sloop in which you sailed, as she was proceeding to sea, in the stillness of the night, and under its cover, in cold blood and without provocation, murdered three innocent, unoffensive persons, and threw them into the sea; and the next morning attempted escape with your blood-stained plunder. But the finger of Providence seems to have followed you, and pointed you out to the guardians of the law. You were pursued, arrested and most of your ill gotten gains found upon you, and identified by the most unmistakable evidence as the property and clothing of the missing, and as it appeared on the trial, murdered men. The annals of crime present few cases of greater atrocity and horror.

For this most inhuman and revolting violation of the laws of your country and of the great Ruler of the universe, you must soon and justly pay the forfeit of your life. The crime is of such an aggravated character and your guilt is so certain and incontestible, that you must not hope anything from Executive clemency. The Court, therefore, would urge you to earnestly and sincerely devote the little time that may yet remain to you of life, to repentance and preparing to meet your last and final Judge.

The sentence of the law and the Court is that you be taken from this place to the prison from whence you came, there kept in close confinement until Friday, the 13th day of July next, and on that day taken from thence to Ellis' Island or to Bedloe's Island, in the Bay of New-York, as the Marshal for this District may elect, and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, be hung by the neck until you are dead.

Hicks preserved the same unmoved demeanor throughout the sentence, and was removed without any change in his appearance or action.

In connection with the history of this great criminal, and the murders of which he is guilty, the following letter, written to his counsel, Messrs. Graves and Sayles, by his brother Arnold, will be found interesting:

East Killingly, Thursday, April 26, 1860.

Gentlemen: I received your letter of the 24th, in regard to my brother's present circumstances and future prospects; and in reply would say that no one can feel more keenly in regard to his condition than I do—but justice must, in my case at least, triumph over brotherly love. The chain of circumstances against him is conclusive proof, yea, more than that, that he is guilty of the crimes preferred against him. You speak of his case as looking more favorable than it did; but I do not understand that anything has come to light to make an impression on the public mind that he is innocent. The only way for him to evade the arm of justice is in regard to the point of jurisdiction, and every one must be aware, if that point can be settled so as to bring him to trial, there is no escape. Believe me, gentlemen, if I had a princely fortune, and believed, or had the least reason to believe, that my brother was innocent, I would willingly sacrifice it all in his behalf; but when a man so far forgets his duty to God and man as to stain his hands with human blood, though he were my own brother, I would sign his death-warrant.

You may think these are unnatural feelings for one brother to have toward another, but in reply, I would say, unnatural deeds produce unnatural feelings; and though it pains me to the very heart when I reflect on his condition, yet when, in my imagination, I see the ghosts of Capt. Burr and the two Watts boys arise from their watery beds, and point to him as the unmistakable cause—and when I contemplate the anguish and suffering of the friends of these murdered men, all my finer feelings vanish, and I sincerely hope that he will never escape through the weakness of the law.

In regard to our circumstances you have been misinformed. There is not one of his brothers that is in a situation to help defend him, even if he were innocent. As to his wife and child, though strangers to us, they have our warmest sympathies in this trying affair, and I would afford them substantial aid, if I were in circumstances to admit of it. For proof of our circumstances, and that myself and brothers are not such as you have been led to believe, I refer you to Almond M. Paine, Judge of Probate, and Dr. E. A. Hill, Postmaster at East Killingly, Conn.

After having thus written my honest feelings in regard to my unnatural brother's affairs, allow me to subscribe myself,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
Signed, Arnold Hicks.

P. S. In the absence of other counsel, I suppose the Court will assign him able counsel to defend him.
A. H."

Notwithstanding the tenor of this letter, Messrs. Graves and Sayles conducted the case, going to Fall River and other places to procure testimony to prove an *alibi*, which Hicks assured them could be obtained, but which they utterly failed to find. Mr. Sayles expresses great commisseration for the truly unfortunate wife and child of Hicks, who, as if to add to the last crushing blow to her misfortunes, received from her mother the following letter in reply to one asking for assistance and sympathy in her troubles:

Albany, April 18, 1860.

From your broken-hearted mother I understand that your husband is charged of a very serious crime, and as you want me to direct you how to act, I cannot advise you, under such circumstances, how to act. You have always been wanting something since you got married to him. You wanting at one time over one hundred dollars, and you would take all Salters has and would do no good. I have got nothing for you, nor for myself, and has to depend on a strange man for my own support, as none of my children would support me; and as you want to be advised, I cannot say what is best for you to do, unless you adopt your child and live out. I cannot do nothing for you, and as for your sister and Salters, they do not want to hear any more from you and Johnson, for he got tired helping you and him, and done no good, and as besides Salters does not want you to come near him. He thinks a great disgrace of such a thing; he has a very large family to support, and you cannot expect anything from him. You would not take his advice, he told you not to marry Johnson, as you knew nothing about him; so as you made your bed, you must lie. You are young, and go to work; you will be better without Johnson, anyways; and if you think you cannot work, there is a place, for you can go to the Shakers, and have a good home there. But I think there is no chance for him to escape, so I have no more to say, but remain your mother to death,
REBECCA BUNTING.

I tell you not to expect anything from Salters, for he is very angry, indeed.

As an appropriate conclusion to this extraordinary case, we append some stanzas of a song composed by Hicks, and dictated to our reporter during his interview with him yesterday in the Tombs.

"My own, my dear loved mother!
If I could see thy face,
I'd kiss thy lips in tenderness,
And take my last embrace.

I'd bathe thee in my awful grief,
Before my fatal hour,
I'd then submit myself to God—
His holy will and power.

Near the town of Foster,
Is the place where I was born,
But here in New-York City
I'll end my days in scorn.

I shipped on board the *Saladin*,
As you may understand,
Bound to South America,
Captain Kenzie in command.

We arrived in that country
Without undue delay,
When Fielding came on board.
Ah! cursed be that day!

He first persuaded us
To do that horrid crime;
We could then have prevented it,
If we'd begun in time.

I stained my hands in human blood,
Which I do not deny;
I shed the blood of innocence,
For which I have to die."

On being questioned by Mr. Sayles as to what this meant, Hicks became very much confused, and without any explanation dictated the following:

"They led them up the plank,
Unto the fatal stand,
And there they viewed the ocean,
Also the pleasant land.

A cord adjusted through the ring
Then stopped their mortal breath;
Forthwith the whole were launched
Into the jaws of death."

The foregoing lines evidently allude to some dark and mysterious event in the career of Hicks, which hereafter will, probably, be fully explained in a confession to his counsel. The lines, as well as the foregoing letters, have been made public by permission of Hicks himself. He assures his counsel that he will not commit suicide, but that he will die like a man.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sale at Tarrytown of the Country Seat of the late John G. Boker.—The country seat of the late John G. Boker—prominently known to the public by his ownership of the Art Union Gallery, and disowning his daughter Mary Ann, who married John Dean his coachman—situated a short distance above Tarrytown, on the Hudson River, was yesterday sold at auction. From Commodore Perry, who formerly resided there, Mr. Boker purchased the place. It comprises 94 acres of land, well wooded and diversified with meadows, lawns, gardens and fishing ponds. The mansion is built of stone, in the gothic style, with tower, porticoes, and bay-windows. The Hudson River Railroad cars were loaded with leading Metropolitan merchants and capitalists, who attended the sale, the former anxious to secure a splendid rural residence for their families, and the latter moved thither by the spirit of speculation. A good number of metropolitan Mrs. Toodles were likewise on the ground, the seductive fascinations of a possible good bargain drawing them as surely there as the needle is attracted to the magnet. The magnet in their case was the cataloguing for sale of the entire household furniture, from the carpets, statuettes and carved rosewood sofas of the parlor to the straw mattress in the "coachman's room." The house and land were sold first, Mr. Henry H. Leeds being the auctioneer. The bidding was spirited, jumping at first several thousand dollars a bid, and gradually lessening, till the two were knocked down for $91,000. For the furniture there prevailed strong competition, many articles selling for twice their value. Altogether the sale resulted much better than was anticipated, and, with the jokes of Mr. Leeds and a collation given to purchasers, afforded a pleasant visit to the hosts who went there.

A Successful Case of Tracheotomy—An Interesting Operation.—Dr. Wm. H. Van Buren has recently performed a successful operation upon a child of Mr. Foley, the gold pen manufacturer, at his residence in Lexington-avenue. The child, a fine little boy three and a half years old, for two or three days seemed to have, as the parents thought, a slight cold and cough. No alarm was felt for his safety until Wednesday, May 9, when the disease evidently assuming a serious character, Dr. Van Buren was sent for and immediately pronounced it a most dangerous case of membraneous croup. Everything possible was done to remove the obstruction, but without success. On Friday night, May 11, at 10 o'clock, the child began to sink rapidly, and without relief would undoubtedly have been choked to death within five or six hours. At this time Dr. Van Buren and Dr. Geo. T. Elliott held a consultation, and soon after 12 o'clock, they, assisted by Doctors Foster, Swift and Hawthorne, commenced the operation called "Tracheotomy," placing the little fellow under the influence of chloroform. He made an incision in the throat and introduced a silver tube about three inches long and one half an inch in diameter, into the wind pipe below the obstruction. This being accomplished the child began to breathe freely through the tube, and soon revived and became quite comfortable. The membraneous matter now began to give way above the tube, and dropping down was coughed up through the tube. This continued several days, until Friday, 18th, when the tube was removed, the incision commenced healing rapidly, and now, two weeks after the operation, the little fellow is almost as well and chatty as if nothing had happened to him.

Save Your Half-Dollars.—Under the Presidency of Mr. George Folsom, with Messrs. Andreas Willman and Daniel Butterfield for Vice-Presidents, and Seymour A. Bunce for Cashier, a new Savings Bank, to be called "The Citizens'" will be opened this morning, at No. 13 Avenue A. Deposits will be received in any amount from fifty cents, which everybody has, to five thousand dollars, which everybody has not. But the saving of fifty cents, commenced in time, has led to the accumulation of much larger sums than five thousand dollars. Our young readers may take note of this. Under the charter of the Bank the trustees are neither allowed to borrow the money themselves, nor lend it on any securities except Federal, State, or City Government, and on bond and mortgages on improved real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount loaned. Some of our most respectable citizens are among the trustees.

The Violators of the Liquor Law.—Yesterday, the parties who were indicted at the early part of the late term of the Court of General Sessions, by the Grand Jury, and arraigned before City Judge Russell, for violation of the Sunday law by the sale of intoxicating liquors, were to have been heard, through their counsel, *on a writ of habeas corpus* before that magistrate, in Chambers, but there being no traverse to the return of Officer Miner, upon whom a writ was served for their arrest, the Judge discharged them. Mr. Anthon, the Assistant District Attorney, gave notice that he would bring them before Recorder Barnard on Friday next, in the Court of Sessions. If a conviction should then take place, Lindenmuller, Hoym and Haman, of the Volks' Garten, and other places of Sunday amusement in the Bowery, with the other defendants, will possibly plead guilty.

Vaccinations at the City Dispensaries.—There are five Dispensaries in the City—the New-York, corner of Centre and White streets; the Northern, corner of Christopher-street and Waverley-place; the Eastern, corner of Ludlow and Essex street; the Demilt, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, and the Northwestern, in Eighth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. On the 23d of last month the annual free vaccinations commenced, a notice to which effect was issued by Mayor Wood. Thus far there have been vaccinated, at the New-York Dispensary, 901; at the Northern, 1,106; at the Eastern, 931; at the Demilt, 211, and at the Northwestern, 200—making the total thus far vaccinated since the Mayor's notice, 3,349. The free vaccinations, which has been the practice ever since the foundation of the institutions—the New-York Dispensary having been founded in 1791—are continued during the year. Last year the total vaccinations were 12,667.

No More Bottle-Stealing.—The dealers in root beer, sarsaparilla, cider, porter, and other articles requiring the use of large numbers of bottles have been greatly annoyed in years past by the loss of bottles, either by exchange or the efforts of junk-dealers, who would purchase them and impudently demand that the owners should purchase their own property back. Heretofore, owing to the defects in the law, there has been no available remedy, but the last Legislature enacted a statute, providing summary punishment for all junk-dealers or others found in possession of bottles whose marks indicate other owners. The bottle-owners, to the number of thirty-four, have formed an association for mutual protection, agreeing to exchange such bottles as may come in possession of either in the course of business. The offending junk-dealers and others outside the association, who steal bottles, are to be summarily punished.

The City Officials and School Teachers to be Paid.—The wars between the Houses of York and Lancaster, and the feuds of the Capulets and the Montagues, are known to history and the drama; but the controversy, originated and fomented by Mayor Wood, between Messrs. Stout and Platt, concerning the City Chamberlaincy, is of our own time, and threatened, yesterday, (which was the City pay day,) to make itself too familiar with the hearths and homes of the clerks of City offices and the teachers of the Public Schools. Let all such crack their eggs and eat their bread and butter, this morning, with lightness of heart. They will be paid on Monday next, by special arrangement between the Mayor and Comptroller.

Fight Between King and Woods.—George King and John Woods left this City, last evening, for East New-York, where they will fight, if the Police do not interfere, for $500 aside. It will be remembered that these pugilists were to have had their "mill" on Monday last, in New-Jersey, but were disappointed by police interference. Since then mutual friends arranged this match, and, although Inspector Carpenter promptly notified Inspector Folk, of Brooklyn, it is more than probable that the disgraceful exhibition will come off.

Unsafe Buildings.—The Unsafe Building Commission, of which Mr. Jonas M. Phillips is the President, held their first meeting yesterday, in Room No. 25 Cooper Institute, but transacted no business. Three applications were transmitted for them to commence their investigations upon when they become organized. Under certain restrictions and penalties, the law requires that all plans for new buildings, or alterations of old buildings, shall be submitted to them.

Railroad in Staten Island.—The Staten Island Company celebrate the completion of their road to-day by an excursion. The train will start at 11 A. M., on the arrival of the ferry-boat at Vanderbilt's Landing, and return at 4 P. M. Music, of course, and refreshments, and, if a fair day, a pleasant trip. The railroad intersects the "backwoods" and hitherto "unexplored portions" of the island.

Ordinations by the Provisional Bishop.—Yesterday the Right Rev. Bishop Potter held an ordination at St. John's Chapel, and conferred the order of Deacon on Revs. Samuel J. Corneille, Alvah Wiswall and Theodore F. Compton. Several of the Episcopal clergy of the City took part in the introductory services.

National Medical Gathering.—The American Medical Association will convene at New-Haven on Tuesday, June 5. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company have issued tickets for all physicians attending the Convention at $1 65 each, including return ticket—good until the 9th inst.

Field-Day of the Second Brigade.—On Monday, the Fourth (Artillery) Regiment, and the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, (Infantry,) comprising the Second Brigade New-York State Militia, will turn out in full dress for parade and evolutions of the line. Hamilton-square will be the scene of their exploits.

Opening of a Savings Bank.—The Citizens' Svaings Bank, which has been established a short time for the benefit of the German population, at No. 13 Avenue A, will be opened for business transactions this morning.

"What a Blind Man Saw."—This amusing lecture will be repeated by Rev. Mr. Milburn on Monday evening, at the Cooper Institute, with the "Court of Death" as an additional attraction.

Police Reports.

AN INCORRIGIBLE YOUTH.

Some months since William H. Little, a young man employed in the banking-house of Winslow, Lamier & Co., was apprehended for stealing $3,000, which he had been instructed to deposit in one of the City Banks. In the trial of the case at the Court of General Sessions, Little was used as a witness for the State, and his testimony resulted in the conviction of another party who had been his confederate in the robbery, while he, upon a promise of reformation and with good advice from the Court, was restored to liberty. On Thursday, however, he was again arrested by Detective Young, at the instance of his uncle, Mr. Miller, of Goshen, Orange County, who charges him with having broken open a trunk and stolen therefrom $100, with which he fled to this City. He is now in prison awaiting an examination, and it is probable that in this case he will pay the penalty for his dishonesty.

ENCOUNTER WITH KNIVES.

A number of ruffians engaged in a general fight early yesterday morning at the foot of Leroy-street, which finally narrowed down to a combat with pocket knives between James Kane and Robert Scott, two of the gang. The encounter for a time was desperate, but Scott was the first to cry "enough," having received several terrible gashes upon his face and body. The victor and spectators then left him, and he was found some time afterwards by Officer Van Orden, of the Ninth Precinct, sitting on a door-step, bleeding profusely and perfectly insensible. A surgeon rendered him some relief, after which he was removed to the New-York Hospital. Kane was subsequently arrested and committed pending an examination, and the Police are searching for the witnesses of the affray.

ANOTHER PRIZE FIGHT SPOILED.

It was rumored about town on Thursday evening, that William Holland and John O'Connell, both First Ward fighting-men, had entered into an agreement to appear in the prize-ring at some point in New-Jersey, but Capt. Silvey, of the First Precinct, disappointed the aspirants for pugilistic fame, by putting his officers on their track. Policeman Bunt took both of them into custody, and Justice Osborn required each of them to furnish bail in the sum of $300 to keep the peace. Holland found a friend in John Stacom, proprietor of the Ivy Green, a drinking place in Elm-street, and an officer of the Court of General Sessions, while O'Connell was saved from imprisonment by Patrick Kerrin, of No. 137 Liberty-street.

AN UNDUTIFUL DAUGHTER.

A purse containing $430 was stolen a few days since from Mrs. Ellen Donnelly, residing at No. 260 East Eighteenth-street, by her daughter Rebecca, a child 14 years of age, who took refuge with her booty in the house of a laundress named Ellen Hamilton, living at No. 187 East Thirty-fifth-street. During the night the money was taken away from the girl, who, however, continued in the washerwoman's house, until she was yesterday discovered by her mother. The erring child confessed her delinquency, and told what had become of the money, whereupon Mrs. Donnelly caused the arrest of the laundress, and Justice Kelly committed her, pending an examination on a charge of grand larceny.

A RUFFIANLY NEGRO.

Alexander Zabriskie, a colored man, took offence at the conduct of Miss Dinah Dubois, a female of his own race, and meeting her late on Thursday night, at the corner of West-Broadway and Worth-street, he unceremoniously drew a knife and stabbed her in the side. He was committed to prison for his brutality, and his victim was removed to the New York Hospital. Her wound is said to be a dangerous one.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTAL CAUSES.

Patrick Monahan, aged 42 years, one of the workmen who was injured on the 25th ult., by the falling of the front wall of the building No. 665 Broadway, which was in process of demolition, died on Thursday night at the New-York Hospital. The rumor, current at the time, that the accident was the result of gross carelessness, was not verified by the evidence taken at the inquest....In the case of Adam Bock, the German who was run over on Thursday afternoon by a Third-avenue Railroad car in Chatham-square, several witnesses of the occurrence testify that the driver did all he could to avert it. The jury, therefore, exonerated him from blame and he was discharged from arrest....An unknown man, apparently between 25 and 30 years of age, was instantly killed at a late hour on Thursday night on board the steamboat *South America*, lying at the foot of Robinson street. Deceased was intoxicated, and while looking down into the engine-room fell among the machinery and was crushed. The body was removed to Bellevue Hospital dead-house to await identification.... On Monmay last the platform of the hoisting apparatus in the iron manufactory of Althaus & Co., at the corner of Greene and Houston streets, fell from the fifth story to the ground, instantly killing Thomas Garrigan, a laborer, who was at work with it, and so seriously injuring Daniel Clark, another laborer, that his death resulted yesterday......Mary Larkin, an Irish woman, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday, from the effects of injuries received last Sunday evening by falling down stairs at her residence, No. 575 First-avenue. Coroner Jackman investigated the circumstances attending each of the above cases..... A man named Ward, who had been engaged in the erection of the new hospital at Blackwell's Island, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received by falling from the building about two weeks ago. An inquest will be held to-day.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

THE AWNING POST WAR—CHARGES AGAINST THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY—THE DECEASED CLERK.

The Board of Councilmen last evening had under consideration a resolution directing the Attorney to the Corporation to suspend all prosecution of suits for violation of the ordinances relating to signs, awning posts, and awnings, until further instruction from the Board.

Mr. Pinckney wanted to amend by limiting the time to the 15th of July, so as to avoid the position of having the law a dead letter during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Councilman Shaw favored immediate action, as nearly every member of the Board was, directly or indirectly, affected by the spontaneous vigilance of the City Attorney with reference to signs, &c. He objected to the amendment.

The amendment was lost, and the resolution adopted—20 to 3. A large number of resolutions, permitting the continued use of various awnings and awning-posts, were referred to the Committee on Ordinances.

A resolution was adopted directing a Special Committee to inquire into the course of the Corporation Attorney, with reference to awning-posts, signs, &c., with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Pinckney wanted to know if the President meant to convey a direct charge against the Corporation Attorney?

Mr. Jones—Yes; I mean to say that he has been fining men from $100 to $50, and has returned but $2 50 to the City.

A resolution of condolence with the family of James Little, First Assistant Clerk of the Board, (lately deceased,) was presented by Councilman Burns, together with a resolution appropriating the sum of $150 to defray the funeral expenses. A communication relating to the deceased was received from C. T. McClenahan, Clerk of the Board. The appropriation was laid over under the rule, the resolution adopted unanimously, and the communication ordered on the minutes.

A strong effort was made to secure permission for Mr. Fredricks to exhibit his photographs in the Bowery, where they have been for some time. After considerable discussion, the Board, by a vote of 13 to 10, concurred with the Aldermen, and Mr. Fredricks was granted the desired permission.

The Board concurred in the appropriation of $250 for the Church for Deaf Mutes; also $198 to Baptist Church, Harlem, to pay assessments.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN CONTROVERSY.

AN ARMISTICE DECLARED—THE CREDIT OF THE CITY TO BE SAVED—RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. STOUT'S SURETIES.

An arrangement was yesterday perfected between the Mayor and Comptroller, by which the credit of the City will be saved, and the thousands of employes be made happy in the receipt of their salaries. The Mayor consented to sign all the warrants necessary to the payment of revenue bonds and interests—all salaries of the Board of Education, Police, and employes generally, erasing, however, from the warrants which are headed "to the City Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank," the name of the Bank. As Mr. Stout has the largest amount of funds on hand, he will probably receive the greatest number of calls, but Mr. Platt will also pay warrants similarly addressed, as a considerable amount has been deposited with him.

The faces of the clerks and others interested on learning of this arrangement presented an aspect vastly different from that which they wore on the previous day.

In pursuance of this arrangement the Comptroller, immediately after closing his duties at the Street Commissioner's office, closed his door upon all outsiders, and passed the remainder of the day in signing warrants.

Mr. Deckman, the Stock Clerk, paid out yesterday $325,000 of Revenue bonds which with the accruing interests fell due yesterday. The payments for these however were drawn in the regular way and so signed by the Mayor, who preferred not to assume the responsibility of tarnishing the credit of the City, by permitting its bonds to lie over, when there are abundant means in the Treasury to meet them. The following correspondence which passed on the 31st ult., sufficiently explains itself:

Mayor's Office, New-York, May 31, 1860.

Hon. Greene C. Bronson—*Sir*: Assuming that Mr. Stout was removed from office on the 15th inst., please reply at your earliest convenience whether the sureties on the bond, given by him previous to that period, can be made responsible for any funds belonging to the Corporation, which have been deposited with him since his removal.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD,
Mayor.

Law Department, Office of Counsel to the Corporation, May 31, 1860.

To the Mayor:

Sir: In answer to your letter of to-day I have to state, that assuming Mr. Stout has been removed from the office of Chamberlain of the City, the sureties in his official bond given prior to the removal cannot be made responsible for any funds of the Corporation which have been deposited with him since the removal.

Respectfully, yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Bureau of the Receiver of Taxes,
Office of the Receiver of Taxes,
New Court-house, No. 32 Chambers street,
New-York, May 31, 1860.

J. B. Auld, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: Your favor of this date, requesting me, on behalf of his Honor the Mayor, to be informed where I am now depositing the monies received daily, and since the 15th inst., is at hand, and contents carefully noted. I would most respectfully answer that I have continued to deposit as usuul with the Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, as directed by the Comptroller.

Very respectfully, yours,
JAMES KELLY,
Receiver of Taxes.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

OPENING OF BIDS AND AWARDING OF CONTRACTS.

The Comptroller and Street Commissioner met yesterday at the office of the latter, and opened bids for nine different works, which were awarded as follows:

Flagging Reade-street, between Broadway and Washington-street, awarded to James Cunningham—surety $1,000. Regulating and grading Sixty-Second-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues, to J. & Z. Clough—surety $1,600. Regulating and grading Fifty-fifth, from Sixth to Seventh-avenues, to Daniel Gallagher—surety $,8000. Repairs to Pier No. 39, North River, to Bernard Kelly, at $3,800. Repairs to Pier No. 31 East River, to Bernard Kelly, at $2,900. Repairs to Pier No. 50 North River, to William A. Wilson, at $4,200. Repairs to Pier No. 25 East River, to the same, at $1,479. Repairs to Pier foot of Forty seventh-street, North River, to Jacob Sharp, at $4,916. Flagging Forty-Ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, and Fiftieth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenues, to Jeremiah D. Moore, with surety in $1,000.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Police Commissioners met yesterday and received the Report of the Sanitary Squad, which was placed on file, and the Board adjourned.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Brooklyn Shipping.—The following cargoes were landed in Brooklyn during the month of May:

Sugar and molasses	112	Assorted	4
Naval stores	46	Linseed	1
Iron	3	Cotton	2
Wood and lumber	9	Coffee	5
Dyewood	5	Salt	1
Hides, wool, &c.	16	Tobacco	1
Coal	4		
Guano	1	Total	210

Items.—On Thursday evening, Mrs. Josephine Michaels, residing on Montrose-avenue, near Morrill-street, was seriously burnt by the explosion of a fluid lamp....A. R. Davison was yesterday elected President of the new base-ball club, "Wyoming." The "Excelsior" Club propose to visit Niagara Falls this Summer, and will, during their absence, play a match game with a Buffalo club....A Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was organized on Thursday evening. Joshua Heath was elected President. The Club will erect a "wigwam" forthwith....Peter Vogel, convicted of stealing a cow, was sentenced in the Court of Sessions yesterday to two years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing....A German named Heman Barry, who had been arrested in the Fifth Precinct for intoxication, while being taken to the Police Court yesterday morning, attempted to kill Officer Latinville with a shoemaker's beveling-iron. The instrument passed through the officer's cap, and received such direction that it glanced off his head, otherwise the blow would have killed him instantly. ....The Seventh Ward Republican Club, on Thursday night, elected Samuel H. Turner as President.

City Court.—Calendar for Monday next, Nos. 1 to 20, inclusive.

Jersey City.

Meeting of the Bar of Hudson County.—An adjourned meeting of the bar of Hudson County was held yesterday morning in the Court-house, previous to the opening of the Court of Common Pleas, for the purpose of paying a tribute to the late Asa Whitehead, Esq. Hon. Judge Ogden presided, and Robert Gilchrist acted as Secretary. Mr. J. D. Miller pronounced an eulogy on the life and character of the deceased, after which District-Attorney Scudder submitted the usual resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and a copy forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Baptist Anniversary.—The East New-Jersey Baptist Association will convene for its anniversary at the Union Baptist Church, in Jersey City, on Tuesday next, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. F. A. Slater will officiate as preacher; Rev. C. J. Page as alternate.

Note from Dr. Mott.

We have been requested to publish the following note from Dr. V. Mott, concerning the use made of his name, in our columns, by Dr. Hartley, who advertises himself as ready to attend upon all persons suffering from affections of the ear, and who publishes a letter from Dr. Mott certifying that "from his intercourse with Mr. H. he has found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly:"

New-York, Friday, May 25, 1860.
No. 1 Gramercy-park.

Dear Sir: The Hartley to whom you refer has given me a great deal of trouble. Scores of letters from various parts of the country have been addressed to me, inquiring his character, and as many have been answered, not in his favor I assure you.

I have written to him long since, requesting that he would discontinue my name from his advertisements.

I do not know Dr. Hartley professionally. I never gave him permission to use my name in any way. I cannot look upon him favorably in any way. I do not know that he has any academic or legal right to practice any branch of our profession.

The above answers you are at liberty to use in any way you may see fit.

Dr. Willard Parker is Professor of Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in this City. There is no W. H. Parker Professor of Surgery in this City.
V. MOTT.

Dr. Johnston.

We have also a note from Dr. Willard Parker, saying that Hartley had no right whatever to use his name in such a connection.

The Africans at Key West.

AFFECTING SCENES AMONG THE NEGROES—THE DEPOT—TRIAL OF THE SLAVERS.

The *Key of the Gulf*, of the 19th instant, gives some interesting particulars of the Africans lately landed at Key West. It says it is really a gratifying sight to observe the happy countenances and changed appearances of the cargoes of the *Wildfire* and *Williams*, brought into our port by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*. At every disadvantage they are comfortably housed, and fed and clothed—and the unfortunate sick, if not rescued from death, have at least the dark abyss bridged over by comforts and care, to which they have been strangers. Every means of enjoyment is afforded them; and it is gratifying to see so many happy faces in the pursuit of pleasure. Among the *Wildfire's* cargo there is a young mother, with a babe about six weeks old. She soon became an object of interest among visitors, and in a very short time both mother and child were suitably and comfortably clad. The babe soon sickened and died—and as we saw the mother bending and weeping, and kissing its inanimate form—wailing in plaintive song, and responded to by numerous mourners around the corpse—we felt that love was beyond all conditions of pride or place, and that many might rejoice and be flattered in their self-love, if they would be missed as much as the dead babe was by its mother. It was laid in a handsome coffin, and a procession of seventeen went with it to its last abode. Low chauntings and loud wails of grief would break forth, and when at last the spot was reached, they became as silent as the narrow house which would contain all the heart prized so much. The little coffin was placed in the grave, each threw in its handful of earth, and amid the deepest sorrow they returned in silence back.

The same paper gives the following incident: Among the rescued from the bark *Wildfire*, is a middle-aged woman and three children. She seemed quiet and subdued in manner, and excited no special attention, other than that she had a part of her family with her. Her great hope was to meet the others from whom fate had separated her. On the landing of the *Williams'* cargo she, with others of the first arrival, peeped at the fence which separated the new comers from the old. Quick maternal instinct discovered one, two, three and four among the crowd, whom she claimed as her daughters. She gave vent to her joy, in the loud language of song, and the children hearing the familiar air of home, caught sight of the singer, in whom they found their long-lost mother. The meeting was one of tumultuous joy; shouts rose from three hundred voices, in the gladness of a simple mother, and with her four daughters entwined in each others' arms, the mother took them with her to meet the long-separated, of whose fate each party was in utter ignorance.

The dépôt is thus described:

The buildings erected on Whitehead Point for the accommodation of the negroes brought in by the *Mohawk* and *Wyandotte*, gave to that part of the island quite a town-like appearance. Fronting the shore, and distant about one hundred and fifty yards from high water-mark, they go down each day and bathe therein. This in itself is a means of great personal comfort, besides being a healthful exercise. The dépôt is two hundred and fifteen feet long by forty-four wide, divided into nine large rooms, so that the sexes are separated, as well as children from those of larger growth. In these spacious and well ventilated rooms they can eat and sleep, and during the heat of the day repose from a vertical sun. They are fed in squads of ten, seated around a large bucket filled with rice and meat, each one armed with a spoon to feed with. Thirty-gallon tubs stand in the centre of each room, and they are permitted to help themselves freely to water. This for the well.

The Hospital is 107 feet long by 25 wide, and contains at the present time 180 patients. There are afflicted with ophthalmia, some 60—many totally blind; with dysenteric, dropsical and rheumatic afflictions, as well as diseased lungs. Some 23 have died, principally from those so attenuated and worn out that it was a marvel they lived as long as they did. The ophthalmia cases of the *Williams* are numerous; but those in which the eye is whole are improving under the active treatment which their case demands. The Hospital is under the charge of Drs. Whitehurst, Skrine and Weedon.

TRIAL OF THE SLAVES.

On the 16th inst., Miguel Macias, Leonardo Castillo, Salbadore Ajbarer, Ignacio Silva, Manuel Barceiro, Juan Lopez, Jose Vila, Juan Faustia, Silvestre Moreira, Antonio Covas, and Jose Blanco, of the bark *Wildfire*, were brought before Judge Marvin, under a writ of *habeas corpus*, and a motion made for their discharge, which, upon thorough investigation, lengthy argument and deliberation, was refused, the Judge deciding that should no further evidence be adduced against them than has already been brought out, they might be bailed—the two first-named in the sum of $1,000 each, the others in the sum of $400 each.

In common with many others, we have been of the opinion that it was possible, as it is very desirable, in consequence of the smallness of the jail and the heat of the weather, for these prisoners to be tried immediately; but on inquiry of the District-Attorney, we are fully satisfied that time is necessary for him to obtain testimony for a proper prosecution, which the law requires.

The Judge declined construing the law of 1820, making the Slave-trade piracy, but intimating that he should dissent from the recent opinion of Judge Magrath, of South Carolina, and that he was now of the opinion that, when the negroes came on board of an American vessel on the Coast of Africa they were free, though they were slaves in Africa, which is in accordance with the opinion of Judge Story, in the case of the United States *vs.* Battish, 2 Sumner Rep.

The prisoners were remanded to custody, and have not as yet found bail.

District-Attorney Tatum for the United States, and S. J. Douglas, Esq., for prisoners.

An Expensive Mail Route.—Among the mail routes restored by the famous proviso adopted by the House of Representatives a few days since, says the Washington *Constitution*, was that from Kansas to Stockton, in California. For this service the Post-office Department paid at the rate of *eighty thousand dollars per annum*. For the nine months that it was in operation the returns showed that there were transported in this mail between Kansas and Stockton BUT THREE LETTERS AND TWENTY-SIX NEWSPAPERS! The service was useless, as it was extravagant, and was discontinued by the Postmaster General. The House has now ordered it to be restored, although there are four other routes, maintained at vast cost, connecting the valley of the Mississippi with the Pacific, and although over 825 miles of this route a mail is now carried under a preëxisting contract. Thus the depressed revenues of the Department are to be made to pay $80,000 for the carriage of three letters and twenty-six newspapers during the ensuing year!

The contest for the champion flag of the Yale College Navy transpired on the 26th, and the *Thulia*, manned by members of the Junior Class, proved victorious. She accomplished the three miles in twenty minutes and fifteen seconds. There seems to be doubt whether the regatta of the boat clubs belonging to the different Colleges will take place this season. Howard and Yale are at variance as regards the time for the struggle.

[Advertisement.]

PROFESSIONAL.

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., offers his professional services, at his residence in the Graefenburg Medical Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York. *Irregularities and diseases of women of every description, consumption and chronic difficulties* are made a speciality, and are skillfully and successfully treated. ☞ Invalids suffering from these complaints, or who may require skillful treatment and comfortable rooms at time of confinement, can be received in the Institution, at reasonable charges. For terms, &c., address Dr. Joshua F. Bridge, *Resident Physician Graefenberg Company*, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Just received from Washington, and on exhibition at
Brady's Gallery,
No. 643 Broadway,
the only authentic photographs of them taken in this country.

Also the different candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS.

For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Every size and quality,
At
Rankin's,
No. 96 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

Wolfe's celebrated Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps should be in the hands of every traveler. No family should leave the City or be without a supply during the warm weather. It invariably corrects the ill effects of change of weather, and as a beverage it is the purest liquor made in the world.

Put up in pint and quart bottles. Sold by all druggists, grocers and fruit stores.

ALSO, WOLFE'S PURE COGNAC
BRANDY IN BOTTLES,
MADEIRA, SHERRY AND
PORT WINE,
FOR MEDICAL USE.

Families who use wines should give the preference to the above.

They are all warranted pure and the best quality. Each bottle has the importer's certificate of its purity.

For sale by all apothecaries, fruit stores, grocers, and at the dépôt, No. 22 Beaver-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Warm Weather Novelty.—Knox, No. 212 Broadway, will introduce to day a new straw hat for young men, entitled
"THE SAVOY,"
and an elegant short nap beaver. Both of these originals are deserving attention.

[Advertisement.]

The Savoy Hat,
the Summer Hat for 1860,
At Mealio's, No 416 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Savoy Hat.
THE SHORT NAP PEARL CASTOR,
at JAMES', ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

[Advertisement.]

Davids' Summer Styles. No. 299½ Broadway.
The Savoy Hat, a new Straw for Young Men.
Also, the Short nap Pearl Castor Hat.

[Advertisement.]

Have You Seen Them?—All those great novelties just introduced into Barnum's Museum. Have you seen the Giant Baby yet, weighing 257 pounds; or those rare Gulf of Mexico fish, of brilliant colors, in the Aquaria; or the three new and handsome Seals; or the "What Is It," with his puzzling nature; or the marvelously-gifted "Lightning Calculator," and so on? Go and be delighted. Charming Dramatic Performances, besides, this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills operate directly, powerfully and beneficially upon the whole mass of the blood. They strengthen the digestive organs, excite the healthy action of the liver and kidneys, stimulate the secretions, expel disease, and prolong life to a ripe old age.

[Advertisement.]

Gas! Gas!—New Gas-Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
Warner, Peck & Co.

[Advertisement.]

"The Savoy Hat"—A New Straw Hat for Young Men.—Also, the Summer Styles of Drab Beaver Hats will be issued this day. Dunlap & Co., Hatters, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and No. 557 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Meyer's Miraculous Vermin Destroyer is superior to all other articles for destroying rats, mice, roaches, water bugs, and every other species of vermin. Sold at No. 612 Broadway, and by all druggists everywhere.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad, 5½ A. M. and	3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....5 A. M. and	4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2	P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4½ P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Tuesday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked, "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Letters for the California Pony Express will be received at the office of the Company in this City, (Room No. 8 Continental Bank Building, Nassau-street,) up to 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon of each week. Telegrams will be received at the office of the American Telegraph Company, No. 21 Wall-st., up to 7 o'clock on Thursday evenings. The Express leaves St. Joseph, Mo., every Friday, at 9 A. M.

Departure of [illegible] Mails.

The European [illegible] by [illegible] will close on Saturday, at 12½ o'clock, P. M.

The Havana mail for the *Star of the West* will close on Saturday, June 2, at 10½ A. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Anglo-Saxon	June 2	Quebec	Liverpool
[illegible]burg	June 2	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]tic	June 2	New-York	Havre
[illegible]	June 6	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]ine	June 9	Quebec	Liverpool
[illegible]w	June 9	New-York	Liverpool
[illegible]	June 13	Boston	Liverpool
Vanderbilt	June 16	New-York	Havre
City of Baltimore	June 16	New-York	Liverpool
Nova-Scotian	June 16	Quebec	Liverpool
Africa	June 20	New-York	Liverpool
Prince Albert	June 21	New-York	Galway
[illegible]	June 23	New-York	Havre
North Briton	June 23	Quebec	Liverpool
Niagara	June 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois	June [illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Bohemian	June 30	Quebec	Liverpool

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Nova Scotian	May [illegible]	Liverpool	Quebec
Vanderbilt	May [illegible]	Southampton	New-York
City of Baltimore	May 23	Liverpool	New-York
Prince Albert	May 26	Galway	New-York
Africa	May 26	Liverpool	New-York
Arago	May 29	Havre	New-York
North Briton	May 30	Liverpool	Quebec
Vigo	May 30	Liverpool	New-York
Niagara	June 2	Liverpool	Boston
City of Washingt'n	June 6	Liverpool	New-York
Illinois	June 6	Havre	New-York
Bohemian	June 6	Liverpool	Quebec
Great Eastern	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	June 9	Liverpool	New-York
North American	June 13	Liverpool	Quebec
Bremen	June 13	Southampton	New-York
Europa	June 16	Liverpool	Boston
Adriatic	June 20	Havre	New-York
Anglo Saxon	June 20	Liverpool	Quebec
Persia	June 23	Liverpool	New-York

FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Star of the West	June 2	New-York	Havana
Granada	June 4	New-York	Havana
Quaker City	June 5	New-York	Havana

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
Northern Light	June 5	New-York	Aspinwall
North Star	June 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Venus, from Curacoa—Elias Henriquez, Weberah Henriquez, Rachel Henriquez, Elias Henriquez, B. P. Brander, Isador, Osirio and 2 servants.

In bark Teresa, from Maracaibo—Antonio M. Perez, lady and son; George Ochoa, Emilia Ochoa, Sarah H. Corea and 2 children, Sarah J. Cameron.

In ship Courier, from Rio Janeiro—Mr. Propero de Veyga, Mrs. J. B. Cordeiro, 2 children and servant.

In brig Anna D. Torrey, from Ponce, P. R.—Mrs. J. L. Clairmont, child and servant; Mr. E. Trowbridge.

In bark Ariel, from Port-au-Prince—A. Strach, R. Brown, J. Lewis, D. Chance.

In bark Grampus, from Arroyo, P. R.—A. L. Land.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 30 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon rises... 3 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 15 | Gov. Island. 7 04 | Hell Gate... 8 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, June 1.

Cleared.

Steamships Adriatic, Comstock, Havre, North Atlantic Steamship Co.; Edinburgh, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships Rhine, Moore, London, Grinnell & Minturn; Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool, R. S. Taylor; L. Thompson, Child, Liverpool, S. Thompson's nephew.

Barks Sparkling Sea, Munson, Trieste, I. B. Gager; Dublin, Huntly, Machias, Simpson & Mayhew; Legatus, Beruldson, Rio, &c., Holmboe & Hoadley; D. Chapin, Tucker, Bordeaux, J. W. Elwell & Co.; S. Stewart, White, St Jago, Cuba, J. Thompson.

Brigs A. Bradshaw, Fish, Cienfuegos, Post & Small; Princess Royal, Newbold, Bermuda, ——; Energy, De Pass, Mobile, ——.

Schooners Cherub, Bailey, Bath, G. L. Hatch; A. Baker, Baker, Harwich, Post & Small; Alba, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell; Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; Thos Brant, King, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Colorado, Ale, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Julia Fox, Leaming, Savannah, ——; Margaret Ann, Le Blanc, Fogo, N. F., J. S. Dealey; Blue Grit, (Br.,) Whipple, Minudie, ——; J. L. White, White, Bristol, master; Gen. Hersey, Sprague, Boston, R. P. Buck & Co.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. May 31, at 11 A. M., N. E. of Cape Lookout, exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State bd. S.

Steamship Monticello, Gager, Washington, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Patapsco, Vail, Portland, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphia, with mdse to F. Perkins.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Westchester, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Beverly Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Belle Wood, Bush, Liverpool 23 ds., with mdse. and 541 passengers to J. A. McGaw. Has experienced moderate and variable winds the whole passage. In lat. 43 30, lon. 49 to 50, passed several large icebergs. Was detained outside the Hook 24 hours by the fog.

Ship Courier, Olmsted, Rio Janeiro April 27, with coffee to W. H. Thomas & Bro. April 4, on the outward passage, in lat. 15 44 S., lon. 36 10, spoke ship Wild Ranger, from Boston for San Francisco.

Ship Leontine, (Brem.,) Deetjen, Bremen 23 ds., with mdse. and 236 passengers to C. Luling. Had strong easterly winds the first part of the passage; since, strong S. and S. E. gales.

Bark Teresa, Foster, Maracaibo May 13, with hides, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co. May 17, spoke whaling-schr. Emporium, of Provincetown, Cook, 3 months out, with 90 bbls.

Bark Cerere, (Sic.,) Arrandillo, Palermo 71 ds., passed Gibraltar March 28, with fruit, &c., to Draper & Devlin. Had a great deal of calm weather.

Bark Venus, Atkinson, Curacoa May 17, with skins, wood, &c., to Boonen Graves & Co.

Bark Ariel, Cheesman, Port-au-Prince May 17, with coffee, &c., to O. L. & A. Ferris.

Bark Grampus, (of Belfast,) Cunningham, Arroyo, P. R., May 14, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Wacamaw, (of Bucksville, S. C.,) Nickels, Cardenas 11 ds., with sugar and molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Mary E. Milliken, (of Philadelphia,) Norden, Remedios May 20, with sugar, &c., to master.

Brig Anna D. Torrey, Griffen, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. Raven, (of Bucksport,) Rose, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. J. F. Carver, (of Tremont,) Rumill, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to master.

Schr. Sea Bird, (of Brookhaven,) Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Wm. B. Horsey, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Copia, Bearse, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Canary, Churchill, Calais 6 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Glenroy, Wakefield, Elizabethport, for Gardner.

Schr. Alice, Davis, Baltimore, with coal.

BELOW—Brig Louisa Bliss, from Sagua la Grande April 17.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Bavaria, (Ham.,) for Hamburg. Ships Indra, (Rus.,) for London; Rhine, do.; Lucy Thompson, for Liverpool. Barks M. J. Colcord, Cork and a market; Harvest Moon, do.; G. W. Horton, Galway; Eventide, St. Jago.

From Quarantine—Bark Tasso, (Br.,) St. John, N. B. Brigs Bahio, Judith Somes, and Restaurador.

By Telegraph.

SANDY HOOK, June 1, sunset.—Steamship Bavaria, for Hamburg, cld. the Bar at 2:15 P. M. Ship Rhine, for London, cld. the Bar at 5:5, bd. out. No inward-bound vessels in sight. Wind fresh N. W. Weather clear.

HIGHLANDS, June 1, sunset.—Brig Lizzie Bliss is passing the Highlands, bd. in. No other vessels in sight. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

FORT HAMILTON, June 1, sunset.—Schr. Vendover, of Rockland, is passing in. Nothing else in sight. Wind fresh, N. W. Weather clear.

Spoken, &c.

City of Washington—steamship, hence for Liverpool, May 24, lat. 43 24, lon. 63 22.

Forest City—brig, bd. S. W., May 25, lat. 28, lon. 71 13.

Huntress—whaling bark, of New Bedford, 22 months out, with 1,800 bbls., cruising, May 26, lat. 31, lon. 74 30.

John R. Rhoades—brig, from Africa for New-York, May 24, lat. 26 13, lon. 70 20.

Margaret—Br. brig, from Arroyo, P. R., for New-York, May 19, in the Mona Passage.

Mondemin—bark, from Pensacola for Rio Janeiro, April 28, lat. 21 21 S., lon. 39 46.

S. D. Rogers—schr., of New-Haven, hence for Matanzas, 7 ds. out, May 25, lat. 28 08, lon. 74 30.

Sarah Maria—schr., of Cold Spring, hence for Bahamas, May 25, lat. 31 04, lon. 73 51.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., May 16, barks Hyperion, for New-York, wtg. cargo; John Benson, hence, just arr.; Tivoli, from Mayaguez for New-York, do.; brigs Atlantic, for New-York May 20; Marshal Dutch, for Baltimore in 10 ds.; N. Stowers, for New-York in 10 ds.; Thos. Walter, for Philadelphia in 4 ds; Cyclone, from Baltimore, dischg.; Wm. Moore, from Bangor, do.; Ina, for Baltimore, wtg. cargo; schr. Mohawk, for Baltimore in 10 ds. The schr. Hannah, for Humacoa, sld. 16th, to load sugar for New-York.

At Port-au-Prince, May 17, barks C. E. Lex, Almeida, for Philadelphia in 7 ds.; Laura, from and for New-Orleans, had gone to St Marks to land emigrants. Brigs Delhi, Darnaby, from and for Philadelphia, just arr.; A. P. Fluker, just arr. Norfolk, do., do.; Nathan, Spencer, from Machias, for New-York in 5 ds.; Water Witch, Larraway, hence, gone to St. Marks to load for New-York; Orlando, for Boston, via Miragoane to load.

At Rio Janeiro, April 26, in port, barks Conrad, Salisbury, from Richmond, dischg.; Minnesota, Wayne, from Philadelphia, do.; Chase, Raffle, from Baltimore, ldg.; Marian, Smith, from Philadelphia, dischg.; Cavallier, McClaud, from Baltimore, do.; Adelaide, Wingate, do., do.; brig News Boy, Doane, from London, do., and others as before. The bark Ann E. Grant, Swain, for Richmond, sld. 25th; brig Sprite, Price, for New-York, do.

At Remedios, May 20, barks Ivanhoe, for New-York, or Falmouth, Eng.; Jeddo, for Boston in 3 ds.; brigs Torrent, for Boston in 3 ds.; Lorena, do., do.; Wm. B. Nash, do., ldg.; schr. Althea, do. in 3 ds.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 14, bark Morning Star, for New-Haven, ldg., soon; brig Pulaski, for New-York do., to sail 15th, and others.

At Curacoa, May 17, brigs Elmira, Tapley, from Jacksonville for Maracaibo, to sail May 27; Favorite, Prince, hence for Omoa, to sail 20th.

At Maracaibo, May 13, barks Irma, for Philadelphia; Ilva, Durie, for New-York.